HOUSE BILL 8

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SPECIAL SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

Jason C. Harper

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING THE UNIFORM DIVISION OF INCOME FOR TAX PURPOSES ACT TO DETERMINE THE IN-STATE SALES OF INTANGIBLE PROPERTY AND SERVICES BASED ON MARKET SOURCING; RENAMING GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES TO SALES TAXES AND THE COMPENSATING TAX TO THE USE TAX; PROVIDING THAT A PERSON WITHOUT PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THIS STATE THAT HAS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000) IN GROSS RECEIPTS IS NOT ENGAGING IN BUSINESS; PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE EVIDENCE OTHER THAN A NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE TO ENTITLE PERSONS TO A DEDUCTION FROM GROSS RECEIPTS; CONVERTING A DISTRIBUTION OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX TO MUNICIPALITIES TO A NEW MUNICIPAL SALES TAX INCREMENT; OFFSETTING THE STATE SALES TAX RATE BY THE AMOUNT OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL SALES TAX INCREMENT AND FURTHER REDUCING THE STATE SALES TAX RATE DUE TO THE REPEAL OF CERTAIN GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS; REQUIRING THE

TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT TO ADJUST THE STATE SALES TAX
RATE AND THE MUNICIPAL SALES TAX RATE, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1,
2019; CREATING A TEMPORARY DISTRIBUTION TO THE TAX
STABILIZATION RESERVE OF ANY EXCESS REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO THE
STATE SALES TAX; IMPOSING A LOCAL OPTION USE TAX; INCREASING
THE MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX AND DISTRIBUTING SOME OF THE NEW
REVENUE TO THE STATE ROAD FUND AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ROAD
FUND; INCREASING THE HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM SURTAX;
INCREASING THE EXCISE TAX ON BOATS; PROVIDING THAT CHANGES OR
REPEALS OF CERTAIN LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES SHALL NOT
IMPAIR OUTSTANDING REVENUE BONDS; PROVIDING THAT PREVIOUSLY
DEDICATED REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO A LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS
TAX SHALL CONTINUE TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE SAME PURPOSES;
AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978;
PROVIDING A CIVIL PENALTY; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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

SECTION 1. Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 395, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-31-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--

A. In addition to any other law and constitutional home rule powers authorizing a municipality to issue revenue bonds, a municipality may issue revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 for the purposes specified in .208609.3

3 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, means the revenues, net income or net
3 4 revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular
4 4 revenue bonds as specifically provided in Subsections A through
5 5 J of this section.
6 A.] B. Utility revenue bonds may be issued for
7 acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or

A-] B. Utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving a municipal utility or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the municipal utility or of any one or more of other such municipal utilities for payment of the interest on and principal of the revenue bonds. [These bonds are sometimes referred to in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 as "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds".

this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter

B.] C. Joint utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving joint water facilities, sewer facilities, gas facilities or electric facilities or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of these municipal utilities for the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. [These bonds are sometimes referred to in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 as "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds".

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	C.	For t	he purp	oses of	this	subsection	n, '	'gross
receipts	tax	revenue	-bonds"	means	gross	receipts	tax	revenue
bonds or	sale	s tax r	evenue	bonds.	Gross	receipt	3]	

- <u>D. Sales</u> tax revenue bonds may be issued for any one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or improving any ground relating thereto, including but not necessarily limited to acquiring and improving parking lots, or any combination of the foregoing;
- (2) acquiring or improving municipal or public parking lots, structures or facilities or any combination of the foregoing;
- (3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating firefighting equipment or any combination of the foregoing;
- (4) acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining storm sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, sewage treatment plants or water utilities, including but not necessarily limited to the acquisition of rights of way and water and water rights, or any combination of the foregoing;
- (5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or laying .208609.3

off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing; provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include but are not limited to the acquisition of rights of way;

- (6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing, making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or equipping airport facilities or any combination of the foregoing, including without limitation the acquisition of land, easements or rights of way therefor;
- (7) purchasing or otherwise acquiring or clearing land or for purchasing, otherwise acquiring and beautifying land for open space;
- (8) acquiring, constructing, purchasing, equipping, furnishing, making additions to, renovating, rehabilitating, beautifying or otherwise improving public parks, public recreational buildings or other public recreational facilities or any combination of the foregoing;
- (9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining solid waste disposal equipment, equipment for operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills, sanitary landfills, solid waste facilities or any combination of the foregoing; and
- (10) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving a public transit .208609.3

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system or regional transit systems or facilities. [The] A municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the [gross receipts] sales tax revenue received by the municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 to the payment of the interest on and principal of the [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or for specific purposes] or for any area of municipal government services [including but not limited to those specified in Subsection C of Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, or for public purposes authorized by municipalities having constitutional home rule charters]. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the municipal [gross receipts] sales tax, or a law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal [gross receipts] sales tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor. Revenues in excess of the annual principal and interest due on [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve The governing body of the municipality may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the

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[gross receipts] sales tax revenue and to administer the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds.

[D. As used in this section, the term "public building" includes but is not limited to fire stations, police buildings, municipal jails, regional jails or juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, city halls and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining city vehicles and equipment. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in Subsection C of this section, and the term "gross receipts tax revenue" means the amount of money distributed to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 or the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments.

E. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for laying off, opening, constructing, reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, acquiring rights of way, repairing and otherwise .208609.3

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improving municipal buildings, alleys, streets, public roads and bridges or any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gasoline tax revenue received by the municipality to the payment of the interest on and principal of the gasoline tax revenue bonds.

[As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection, and "gasoline tax revenue" means all or portions of the amounts of tax revenues distributed to municipalities pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978, as from time to time amended and supplemented.]

F. Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, including [but not necessarily limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. The net revenues of any revenue-producing project may not be pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for a revenue-producing

project that clearly is unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection shall prevent the pledge to such project revenue bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

- (1) "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection; and
- (2) "project revenues" means the net revenues

 of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project

 revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.
- G. Fire district revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any fire district project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire protection fund as provided in the Fire Protection Fund Law and .208609.3

any or all of the revenues provided for the operation of the fire district project for which the particular bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. The revenues of any fire district project shall not be pledged to the bonds issued for a fire district project that clearly is unrelated in its purpose; but nothing in this section prevents the pledge to such bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular fire district project. A general determination by the governing body of the municipality that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified fire district project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the fire district bonds.

- H. Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized standards. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the municipality from the law enforcement protection fund distributions pursuant to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund Act to the payment of the interest on and principal of the law enforcement protection revenue bonds.
- I. Economic development [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic

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Development Act. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development [gross receipts | sales tax revenue bonds for any of the purposes authorized in this subsection. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the [municipal infrastructure gross receipts] tax, or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of the [municipal infrastructure gross receipts] tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection, and "municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.

J. Municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of .208609.3

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facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the [municipal higher education facilities gross receipts] tax, or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of the [municipal higher education facilities gross receipts] tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection and "municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.]

K. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no municipality may sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenues after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection C of Section 3-31-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue."

SECTION 2. A new section of Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

- A. "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments;
- B. "economic development sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection I of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- C. "gasoline tax revenue" means all or portions of the amounts of tax revenues distributed to municipalities .208609.3

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pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978;

- D. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- E. "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- F. "municipal higher education facilities sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection J of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- G. "municipal higher education facilities sales tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal higher education facilities sales tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978;
- H. "municipal infrastructure sales tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal infrastructure sales tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978;
- I. "pledged revenues" means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of revenue bonds as specifically provided in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978;
- J. "project revenue" means the net revenue of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds:
- K. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds
 .208609.3

authorized by Subsection F of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;

- L. "public building" includes fire stations, police buildings, municipal jails, regional jails or juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, city halls and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining city vehicles and equipment;
- M. "sales tax revenue" means the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal sales tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act;
- N. "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978; and
- O. "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 3. Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 284, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "3-37A-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Small Cities Assistance Act:
- A. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, and incorporated counties and H-class counties;
- B. "municipal share" means one and thirty-five one.208609.3

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hundredths percent of the taxable gross receipts as defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act reported annually for each municipality to the taxation and revenue department during a twelve-month period ending June 30;

- "total municipal share" means the sum of all municipal shares;
- "statewide per capita average" means the quotient of the total municipal share divided by the total population in all municipalities;
- "municipal per capita average" means the quotient of the municipal share divided by the municipality's population;
- "population" means the most recent official F. census or estimate determined by the **United States** census bureau [of the census], or, if neither is available, "population" means an estimate as determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration:
- "local tax effort" means the amount produced by a one-fourth [of one] percent municipal [gross receipts] sales tax in the previous fiscal year;
- Η. "qualifying municipality" means a municipality with a population of less than ten thousand that has enacted on or before the last day of the preceding fiscal year an ordinance or ordinances imposing a municipal [gross receipts] .208609.3

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sales tax [pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978] at a rate of
one-fourth [of one] percent or more;

- I. "enacted" means adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body of the municipality pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 and:
- (1) for which no election has been called in the manner and within the time provided by Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) that has been approved by a majority of the registered voters voting on the question pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; and
- J. "minimum amount" means an amount equal to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000)."
- SECTION 4. Section 3-65-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 231, Section 8) is amended to read:

"3-65-8. AUTHORIZATION OF PROJECT.--

- A. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6-21-6 NMSA 1978, the legislature authorizes the authority to make a loan from the public project revolving fund to a municipality to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a minor league baseball stadium on terms and conditions established by the authority.
- B. Prior to receiving the loan, the governing body shall approve the loan and related documents by an ordinance to .208609.3

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be adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body. The ordinance shall pledge the stadium surcharge receipts to make the loan payments. In addition to pledging stadium surcharge receipts for making loan payments, the ordinance shall pledge legally available [gross receipts] sales tax revenues [distributed] transferred to a municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 in an amount satisfactory to the authority and in an amount at least sufficient to make the loan payments. No action shall be brought questioning the legality of the pledge of receipts and revenues, the ordinance, the loan, the proceedings, the stadium surcharge or any other matter concerning the loan after thirty days from the date of publication of the ordinance approving the loan and related documents and pledging stadium surcharge receipts and [gross receipts] sales tax revenues of the municipality to make the loan payments.

C. The legislature or a municipality shall not repeal, amend or otherwise modify any law or ordinance that adversely affects or impairs the stadium surcharge or any loan from the authority secured by a pledge of the stadium surcharge and [gross receipts] sales tax revenues, unless the loan has been paid in full or provisions have been made for full payment."

SECTION 5. Section 3-66-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 351, Section 10) is amended to read:

"3-66-8. ISSUANCE OF BONDS.--

- A. A municipality may issue revenue bonds, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sections 3-31-3 through 3-31-7 NMSA 1978, to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a municipal event center.
- B. Revenue bonds issued by a municipality may be secured by event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues [distributed] transferred to that municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.
- C. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the pledge of event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues, bonds issued pursuant to the Municipal Event Center Funding Act, issuance of those bonds, an event center surcharge included in a vendor contract or any other matter concerning the bonds after thirty days from the date of publication of the ordinance authorizing issuance of the bonds and the pledging of event center receipts, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues of a municipality to make debt service payments.
- D. The legislature or a municipality shall not repeal, amend or otherwise modify any law or ordinance that adversely affects or impairs the event center surcharge or any .208609.3

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bonds secured by a pledge of the event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues, unless the bonds have been paid in full or provisions have been made for full payment."

SECTION 6. Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 83, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

"4-48B-12. TAX LEVIES AUTHORIZED. --

The county commissioners are authorized to impose a mill levy and collect annual assessments against the net taxable value of the property in a county to pay the cost of operating and maintaining county hospitals or to pay to contracting hospitals in accordance with a health care facilities contract and in class A counties to pay for the county's transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 as follows:

in class A counties as defined in Section 4-44-1 NMSA 1978, the mill levy shall not exceed a rate of six dollars fifty cents (\$6.50), or any lower maximum amount required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county; however, if the county uses any portion, not to exceed one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50), of the rate authorized by this paragraph to meet the requirement of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, the provisions of

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Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 do not apply to the portion of the rate necessary to produce the revenues required; provided that the portion of the rate does not exceed one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50); and

- in other counties, the mill levy shall not exceed four dollars twenty-five cents (\$4.25), or any lower maximum amount required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county.
- The mill levies provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section shall be made at the direction of the county commissioners, but only to the extent that the county commissioners deem it necessary to operate and maintain county hospitals, to pay the amounts required in the performance of any health care facilities contracts made pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act and to provide for a class A county's transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978.
- In the event that the mill levy provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section is not authorized by the electorate or the resulting mill levy proceeds are not remitted to the entity operating the hospital within a reasonable time period, any lease for operation of the hospital

between a county and a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico may, at the option of the state educational institution, be terminated immediately. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, in the event that the mill levy provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section is authorized, an amount not less than the amount that would be produced by a mill levy at the rate of four dollars (\$4.00), or any lower amount that would be required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon this rate, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county shall be provided from the proceeds of the mill levy to the state educational institution operating the hospital for hospital purposes unless the institution determines that the amount is not necessary.

D. A class A county imposing the mill levy provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section may enter into a mutual agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico operating the hospital permitting the transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund by the county pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 of not to exceed the amount that would be produced by a mill levy at a rate of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) applied to the net taxable value of property allocated to the county for the prior property tax year and

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also not to exceed the amount that would be produced by imposition of the county health care [gross receipts] sales tax.

The distribution of the mill levy authorized at the rates specified in Subsection A of this section shall be made to county and contracting hospitals as authorized in the Hospital Funding Act."

SECTION 7. Section 4-61-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 44, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"4-61-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Small Counties Assistance Act:

"adjustment factor" means a fraction, the numerator of which is the net taxable value of the state for the property tax year prior to the year in which the amount of small counties assistance is being determined and the denominator of which is the net taxable value for property tax year 2002; the adjustment factor shall be calculated without reference to assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act or taxable value determined pursuant to the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act;

> В. "ceiling valuation" means,

[(1) for the 2002 property tax year, one billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000); and .208609.3

(2) for each [subsequent] property tax year, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying one billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000) by the adjustment factor for the year;

- C. "demographer" means the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico;
- D. "inflation factor" means a fraction whose numerator is the annual implicit price deflator index for state and local government purchases of goods and services, as published in the United States department of commerce monthly publication entitled "Survey of Current Business" or any successor publication prepared by an agency of the United States and adopted by the department of finance and administration, for the calendar year one year prior to the year in which the distribution is to be made and whose denominator is the annual index for calendar year 2004; provided that, if the inflation factor is calculated to have a value less than one, it shall be deemed to have a value of one;
- E. "population" means the official population shown by the most recent federal decennial census or, if there is a change in boundaries after the date of the census, "population" for each affected unit shall be the most current estimated population for that unit provided in writing by the demographer; provided that after five years from the first day of the calendar year of the most recent federal decennial

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census, that census shall not be used, and "population" for the period from that date until the date when the next following official final decennial census population data are available shall be the most current estimated population provided in writing by the demographer;

- "qualifying county" means a county that has:
- (1) for the property tax year in which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, imposed a property tax rate for general county purposes pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 as limited by Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 of at least eight dollars eighty-five cents (\$8.85) per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value;
- (2) by July 1 of the property tax year in which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, received a written certification from the director of the property tax division of the taxation and revenue department that the county assessor of that county has implemented an acceptable program of maintaining current and correct property values for property taxation purposes as required by Section 7-36-16 NMSA 1978 or has submitted to the director an acceptable plan for the implementation of such a program;
- on July 1 of the year in which any (3) distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to .208609.3

the county, a population of not more than forty-eight thousand;

- increments authorized pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 totaling at least three-eighths percent and has those increments in effect on July 1 of the year in which a distribution is made; provided that this paragraph does not apply to a county if the county's valuation for property taxation purposes does not exceed the product of two hundred thirty million dollars (\$230,000,000) multiplied by the adjustment factor for the year; and
- (5) a total valuation for the property tax year preceding the year in which a distribution pursuant to the Small Counties Assistance Act for that county is to be made that is no greater than the ceiling valuation for that property tax year;
- G. "tax rate factor" means [a fraction, the numerator of which is the average rate imposed in Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 for the fiscal year one year prior to the fiscal year in which the distribution is to be made and the denominator of which is five] one and twenty-five thousandths percent; and
- H. "total valuation" means the sum for a jurisdiction for a property tax year of the net taxable value determined pursuant to the Property Tax Code, the assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the assessed value determined pursuant to .208609.3

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the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act and the taxable value determined pursuant to the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act."

SECTION 8. Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 44, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

SMALL COUNTIES ASSISTANCE FUND--DISTRIBUTION.--"4-61-3.

- The "small counties assistance fund" is created Α. within the state treasury.
- On or before September 1, 2003 and on or before September 1 of each subsequent year, the demographer shall certify in writing to the department of finance and administration the population of the state and of each county as of June 30 of the year.
- On or before September 15, 2003 and on or before September 15 of each subsequent year, the secretary of finance and administration shall certify to the state treasurer with respect to each qualifying county:
- its population as certified by the (1) demographer;
- (2) its total valuation for the preceding property tax year; and
 - the distribution amount calculated for it. (3)
- The distribution amount for each qualifying county shall be determined for 2003 and each subsequent year in accordance with the following table; provided that the bracket .208609.3

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bracketed material] = delete

amounts in the first two columns of the table shall be adjusted annually after 2003 by the adjustment factor. The bracket amounts in the last column shall be adjusted annually after 2005 by the inflation factor, and, in 2011 and subsequent years shall be adjusted by the tax rate factor. The department of finance and administration may round the results of the adjustments made pursuant to this subsection to the nearest one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

If the county's total valuation for the preceding property tax year is:

at least:	but less	and the county	then the distribution
	than:	population is:	amount is:
\$ 0	\$100,000,000	under 1,000	\$515,000
\$ 0	\$100,000,000	at least 1,000	\$370,000
		but under 4,000	
\$ 0	\$100,000,000	at least 4,000	\$285,000
\$100,000,000	\$230,000,000	under 12,000	\$200,000
\$100,000,000	\$230,000,000	at least 12,000	\$145,000
\$230,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	under 48,000	\$ 85,000.

Ε. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section, the department of finance and administration shall increase the distribution amount for each county receiving a distribution amount

pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section by:

- (1) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made, a county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax at a rate of at least one-eighth percent;
- (2) twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made, a county [gross receipts] sales tax increment of one-sixteenth percent; or
- (3) seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) if the county has met the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.
- F. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the distributions determined pursuant to Subsection D of this section plus the distribution increases authorized pursuant to Subsection E of this section, the distribution increases pursuant to Subsection E of this section shall be proportionately reduced.
- G. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties, the department of finance and administration shall reduce each qualifying county's calculated distribution by a percentage .208609.3

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computed by dividing the amount by which the fund is insufficient by the sum of all the calculated distributions and shall certify the reduced amounts as the qualifying counties' distributions.

- Any interest accruing from the temporary Η. investment of the small counties assistance fund shall be credited to the general fund.
- On or before September 30, 2003 and on or before September 30 of each subsequent year, the state treasurer shall distribute to each county for whom a distribution has been certified for that year the amount certified for that county for that year. If the balance in the fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum of certified amounts distributed, the difference shall revert to the general fund.
- If any date specified in Subsection B, C or I of this section falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, any action required to be performed as provided in those subsections is timely if performed on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday."
- **SECTION 9.** Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 95, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "4-62-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--
- In addition to any other law authorizing a .208609.3

county to issue revenue bonds, a county may issue revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 for the purposes specified in this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as specifically provided in Subsections B through N of this section.]

- B. [Gross receipts] Sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or improving the ground of the building or buildings;
- (2) acquiring or improving county or public parking lots, structures or facilities;
- (3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating firefighting equipment;
- (4) acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or maintaining storm sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, sewage treatment plants, water utilities or other water, wastewater or related facilities, which may include the acquisition of rights of way and water and water rights;
 - (5) reconstructing, resurfacing,

maintaining, repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets, roads or bridges or laying off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys, streets, roads or bridges, which may include the acquisition of rights of way;

- (6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing, making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or equipping airport facilities, which may include the acquisition of land, easements or rights of way;
- (7) purchasing, otherwise acquiring or clearing land or purchasing, otherwise acquiring or beautifying land for open space;
- (8) acquiring, constructing, purchasing, equipping, furnishing, making additions to, renovating, rehabilitating, beautifying or otherwise improving public parks, public recreational buildings or other public recreational facilities:
- (9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining solid waste disposal equipment, equipment for operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills, sanitary landfills or solid waste facilities; and
- (10) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving public transit systems or regional transit systems or facilities. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue from the .208609.3

first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment and
the one-sixteenth increment of the county [gross receipts]
sales tax and any increment of the county infrastructure
[gross receipts] sales tax and county capital outlay [gross
receipts] sales tax for payment of principal and interest due
in connection with, and other expenses related to [gross
receipts] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes
authorized in this section or specific purposes] or for any
area of county government services. If the revenue from the
first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment or
the one-sixteenth increment of the county [gross receipts]
sales tax or any increment of the county infrastructure [gross
receipts] sales tax or county capital outlay [gross receipts]
sales tax is pledged for payment of principal and interest as
authorized by this subsection, the pledge shall require the
revenues received from [that increment of the county gross
receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure
gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts
<pre>tax] those increments to be deposited into a special bond fund</pre>
for payment of the principal, interest and expenses. At the
end of each fiscal year, money remaining in the special bond
fund after the annual obligations for the bonds are fully met
may be transferred to any other fund of the county. Revenues
in excess of the annual principal and interest due on [gross
receipts] sales tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of
.208609.3

[gross receipts] sales tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. The governing body of the county may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the proceeds of the tax and to administer the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds.

- C. Fire protection revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating an independent fire district project or facility, including, as applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county fire protection [excise] sales tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, fire protection revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "fire protection revenue bonds".]
- D. Environmental revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition and construction of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, environmental revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4,

Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "environmental revenue bonds".

- E. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition of rights of way for and the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, maintenance, repair or other improvement of county roads and bridges. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county gasoline tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, county gasoline tax revenue bonds.

 [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "gasoline tax revenue bonds".]
- F. Utility revenue bonds or joint utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving water facilities, sewer facilities, gas facilities or electric facilities. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the utility or joint utility for which the particular utility or joint utility bonds are issued to the payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, utility or joint utility revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds".]
- G. Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or .208609.3

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rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, as applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project and acquiring and improving parking The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. The net revenues of any revenue-producing project shall not be pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for any other revenue-producing project that is clearly unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection prevents the pledge to any of the project revenue bonds of the revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978:

(1) "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection; and

(2) "project revenues" means the net
revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to
project revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.

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Η. Fire district revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating a fire district project, including, as applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire protection fund as provided in the Fire Protection Fund Law and any or all of the revenues provided for the operation of the fire district project for which the particular bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. The revenues of a fire district project shall not be pledged to the bonds issued for a fire district project that clearly is unrelated in its purpose; but nothing in this section prevents the pledge to such bonds of revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular fire district project. A general determination by the governing body of the county that facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified fire district project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the fire district revenue bonds.

I. Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized .208609.3

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standards. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the county from the law enforcement protection fund distributions pursuant to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund Act to the payment of the interest on and principal of the law enforcement protection revenue bonds.

- Hospital emergency [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, equipping, remodeling or improving a county hospital or county health facility. A county may pledge irrevocably to the payment of the interest on and principal of the county hospital emergency [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds any or all of the revenues received by the county from [a county hospital emergency gross receipts | that tax [imposed pursuant to Section 7-20E-12.1 NMSA 1978 and dedicated to payment of bonds or a loan for acquiring, equipping, remodeling or improving a county hospital or county health facility.
- Economic development [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this subsection.
- L. County education [gross receipts] sales tax .208609.3

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revenue bonds may be issued for public school or off-campus instruction program capital projects as authorized in Section 7-20E-20 NMSA 1978. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county education [gross receipts] sales tax revenue to the payment of interest on and principal of the county education [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this section.

County area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue bonds and countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of purchasing emergency communications equipment for an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point if the useful life of the equipment exceeds the term in which the bonds mature. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue and the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue to the payment of interest on and principal of county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue bonds and countywide emergency communications and emergency

medical and behavioral health services tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this section.

- N. PILT revenue bonds may be issued by a county to repay all or part of the principal and interest of an outstanding loan owed by the county to the New Mexico finance authority. A county may pledge irrevocably all or part of PILT revenue to the payment of principal of and interest on new loans or preexisting loans provided by the New Mexico finance authority to finance a public project as "public project" is defined in Subsection E of Section 6-21-3 NMSA 1978.
- O. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no county may sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenue after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection C of Section 4-62-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue.
- P. No bonds may be issued by a county, other than an H class county, a class B county as defined in Section 4-36-8 NMSA 1978 or a class A county as described in Section .208609.3

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4-36-10 NMSA 1978, to acquire, equip, extend, enlarge, better, repair or construct a utility unless the utility is regulated by the public regulation commission pursuant to the Public Utility Act and the issuance of the bonds is approved by the commission. For purposes of Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, a "utility" includes a water, wastewater, sewer, gas or electric utility or joint utility serving the public. H class counties shall obtain public regulation commission approvals required by Section 3-23-3 NMSA 1978.

Q. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a county [gross receipts] sales tax, a county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax, a county fire protection [excise] sales tax, a county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax, the county education [gross receipts] sales tax, a county capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax, the gasoline tax, the county hospital emergency [gross receipts] sales tax, the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax or the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax, or that affects any of those taxes shall not be repealed or amended in such a manner as to impair outstanding revenue bonds that are issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 and that may be secured by a pledge of those taxes unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or for

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which provision has been fully made.

[R. As used in this section:

(1) "county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue" means the revenue from the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax transferred pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

(2) "county capital outlay gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county capital outlay gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

(3) "county education gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county education gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978:

(4) "county environmental services gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county environmental services gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

(5) "county fire protection excise tax revenue" means the revenue from the county fire protection excise tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

(6) "county gross receipts tax revenue"

1	means the revenue attributable to the first one-eighth
2	increment, the third one-eighth increment and the one-
3	sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax
4	transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA
5	1978 and any distribution related to the first one-eighth
6	increment made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
7	(7) "county infrastructure gross receipts
8	tax revenue" means the revenue from the county infrastructure
9	gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to
10	Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
11	(8) "countywide emergency communications and
12	emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue"
13	means the revenue from the countywide emergency communications
14	and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax
15	transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA
16	1978;
17	(9) "gasoline tax revenue" means the revenue
18	from that portion of the gasoline tax distributed to the
19	county pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978;
20	(10) "PILT revenue" means revenue received
21	by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu
22	of taxes; and
23	(11) "public building" includes fire
24	stations, police buildings, county or regional jails, county
25	or regional juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums,
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auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, courthouses and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining county vehicles and equipment.

S. As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, "bond" means any obligation of a county issued under Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument, evidencing an obligation of a county to make payments.]"

SECTION 10. A new section of Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978:

"bond" means any obligation of a county issued under Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a county to make payments;

- "county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue" means the revenue from the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax transferred pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
- "county capital outlay sales tax revenue" means .208609.3

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the revenue from the county capital outlay sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

- "county education sales tax revenue" means the revenue from the county education sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
- "county environmental services sales tax revenue" means the revenue from the county environmental services sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
- F. "county fire protection sales tax revenue" means the revenue from the county fire protection sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
- G. "county infrastructure sales tax revenue" means the revenue from the county infrastructure sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
- "countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax revenue" means the revenue from the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978:
- "environmental revenue bonds" means the bonds I. .208609.3

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authorized by Subsection D of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;

- J. "fire protection revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- K. "gasoline tax revenue" means the revenue from that portion of the gasoline tax distributed to the county pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978;
- L. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- M. "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes;
- N. "pledged revenue" means the revenue, net income or net revenue authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bond as specifically provided in Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- O. "project revenue" means the net revenue of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds;
- P. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized pursuant to Subsection G of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- Q. "public building" includes fire stations, police buildings, county or regional jails, county or regional juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for .208609.3

.208609.3

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2	repairing and maintaining county vehicles and equipment;
3	R. "sales tax revenue" means the revenue
4	attributable to the county sales tax transferred to the county
5	pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution
6	made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
7	S. "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds
8	authorized by Subsection B of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978; and
9	T. "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility
10	revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection F of
11	Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978."
12	SECTION 11. Section 5-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
13	Chapter 297, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"5-10-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Local Economic
15	Development Act:
16	A. "arts and cultural district" means a developed
17	district of public and private uses that is created pursuant
18	to the Arts and Cultural District Act;
19	B. "broadband telecommunications network
20	facilities" means the electronics, equipment, transmission
21	facilities, fiber-optic cables and any other item directly
22	related to a system capable of transmission of internet
23	protocol or other formatted data at current federal
24	communications commission minimum speed standard, all of which

administrative offices, courthouses and garages for housing,

will be owned and used by a provider of internet access

services;

- C. "cultural facility" means a facility that is owned by the state, a county, a municipality or a qualifying entity that serves the public through preserving, educating and promoting the arts and culture of a particular locale, including theaters, museums, libraries, galleries, cultural compounds, educational organizations, performing arts venues and organizations, fine arts organizations, studios and media laboratories and live-work housing facilities;
- D. "department" means the economic development department;
- E. "economic development project" or "project" means the provision of direct or indirect assistance to a qualifying entity by a local or regional government and includes the purchase, lease, grant, construction, reconstruction, improvement or other acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings or other infrastructure; rights-of-way infrastructure, including trenching and conduit, for the placement of new broadband telecommunications network facilities; public works improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; payments for professional services contracts necessary for local or regional governments to implement a plan or project; the provision of direct loans or grants for land, buildings or infrastructure; technical assistance to cultural facilities;

loan guarantees securing the cost of land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue that may be derived from the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax or the county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax; grants for public works infrastructure improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; grants or subsidies to cultural facilities; purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park or a publicly owned cultural facility; and the construction of a building for use by a qualifying entity;

- F. "governing body" means the city council, city commission or board of trustees of a municipality or the board of county commissioners of a county;
- G. "local government" means a municipality or county;
- H. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village;
- I. "person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership or other legal entity;
- J. "qualifying entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, syndicate, association or other person that is one or a combination of two or more of the following:
- (1) an industry for the manufacturing, processing or assembling of agricultural or manufactured .208609.3

products;

(2) a commercial enterprise for storing, warehousing, distributing or selling products of agriculture, mining or industry, but, other than as provided in Paragraph (5), (6) or (9) of this subsection, not including any enterprise for sale of goods or commodities at retail or for distribution to the public of electricity, gas, water or telephone or other services commonly classified as public utilities:

- (3) a business, including a restaurant or lodging establishment, in which all or part of the activities of the business involves the supplying of services to the general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific industry or customer, but, other than as provided in Paragraph (5) or (9) of this subsection, not including businesses primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail;
- (4) an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a federally chartered tribal corporation;
- (5) a telecommunications sales enterprise that makes the majority of its sales to persons outside

 New Mexico;
- (6) a facility for the direct sales by growers of agricultural products, commonly known as farmers' markets;

1	(7) a business that is the developer of a			
2	metropolitan redevelopment project;			
3	(8) a cultural facility; and			
4	(9) a retail business;			
5	K. "regional government" means any combination of			
6	municipalities and counties that enter into a joint powers			
7	agreement to provide for economic development projects			
8	pursuant to a plan adopted by all parties to the joint powers			
9	agreement; and			
10	L. "retail business" means a business that is			
11	primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at			
12	retail and that is located in a municipality with a			
13	population, according to the most recent federal decennial			
14	census, of:			
15	(1) ten thousand or less; or			
16	(2) more than ten thousand but less than			
17	thirty-five thousand if:			
18	(a) the economic development project is			
19	not funded or financed with state government revenues; and			
20	(b) the business created through the			
21	project will not directly compete with an existing business			
22	that is: 1) in the municipality; and 2) engaged in the sale			
23	of the same or similar goods or commodities at retail."			
24	SECTION 12. Section 5-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,			
25	Chapter 297, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:			
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- "5-10-4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES OR PLEDGES OF CREDIT.--
- A. No local or regional government shall provide public support for economic development projects as permitted pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico except as provided in the Local Economic Development Act or as otherwise permitted by law.
- B. The total amount of public money expended and the value of credit pledged in the fiscal year in which that money is expended by a local government for economic development projects pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico and the Local Economic Development Act shall not exceed ten percent of the annual general fund expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. The limits of this subsection shall not apply to:
- (1) the value of any land or building contributed to any project pursuant to a project participation agreement;
- of the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes]

 Sales and Use Tax Act for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided that no .208609.3

more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected shall be used for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to the implementation of any such economic development plan adopted by the governing body;

- of a county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and

 Use Tax Act for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided that no more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected shall be used for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to the implementation of any such economic development plan adopted by the governing body;
- (4) the proceeds of a revenue bond issue to which municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax revenue is pledged;
- (5) the proceeds of a revenue bond issue to which county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax revenue is pledged; or
- (6) funds donated by private entities to be used for defraying the cost of a project.

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- C. A regional or local government that generates revenue for economic development projects to which the limits of Subsection B of this section do not apply shall create an economic development fund into which such revenues shall be deposited. The economic development fund and income from the economic development fund shall be deposited as provided by law. Money in the economic development fund may be expended only as provided in the Local Economic Development Act or the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act.
- In order to expend money from an economic development fund for arts and cultural district purposes, cultural facilities or retail businesses, the governing body of a municipality or county [that has] shall have imposed a municipal or county local option infrastructure gross receipts tax for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects, as defined in the Local Economic Development Act, or projects, as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, by referendum of the majority of the voters voting on the question approving the ordinance imposing the municipal or county infrastructure gross receipts tax before July 1, 2013 [shall be required to adopt a resolution. The resolution shall call for an election to approve arts and cultural districts as a qualifying purpose and cultural facilities or retail businesses as a qualifying entity before any revenue generated by the municipal or county local option

gross receipts tax for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects, as defined in the Local Economic Development Act, or projects, as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, can be expended from the economic development fund for arts and cultural district purposes, cultural facilities or retail businesses.

E. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of approving arts and cultural districts as a qualifying purpose and cultural facilities or retail businesses as a qualifying entity eligible to utilize revenue generated by the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act.

of the municipality or county as a separate question at a regular municipal or county election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. A special county election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general .208609.3

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G. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance adding arts and cultural districts and cultural facilities or retail businesses as an approved use of the local option municipal or county economic development infrastructure gross receipts tax fund, the ordinance shall become effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date of the adopted ordinance. The ordinance shall include the effective date]."

SECTION 13. Section 5-15-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 3) is amended to read:

"5-15-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Tax Increment for Development Act:

"base [gross receipts] sales taxes" means:

the total amount of gross receipts or (1) <u>sales</u> taxes collected within a [tax increment development] district, as estimated by the governing body that adopted a resolution to form that district, in consultation with the taxation and revenue department, in the calendar year preceding the formation of the [tax increment development] district or, when an area is added to an existing district, the amount of gross receipts or sales taxes collected in the calendar year preceding the effective date of the modification of the tax increment development plan and designated by the

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governing body to be available as part of the gross receipts or sales tax increment; and

(2) any amount of gross receipts <u>or sales</u> taxes that would have been collected in such year if any applicable additional gross receipts <u>or sales</u> taxes imposed after that year had been imposed in that year;

B. "base property taxes" means:

the portion of property taxes produced (1) by the total of all property tax levied at the rate fixed each year by each governing body levying a property tax on the assessed value of taxable property within the tax increment development area last certified for the year ending immediately prior to the year in which a tax increment development plan is approved for the tax increment development area, or, when an area is added to an existing tax increment development area, "base property taxes" means that portion of property taxes produced by the total of all property tax levied at the rate fixed each year by each governing body levying a property tax upon the assessed value of taxable property within the tax increment development area on the date of the modification of the tax increment development plan and designated by the governing body to be available as part of the property tax increment; and

(2) any amount of property taxes that would have been collected in such year if any applicable additional .208609.3

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property taxes imposed after that year had been imposed in that year;

- "county [option gross receipts] sales taxes" C. means gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by counties [pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act] and designated by the governing body of the county to be available as part of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment;
- "district" means a tax increment development district:
- Ε. "district board" means a board formed in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act to govern a [tax increment development] district:
- F. "enhanced services" means public services provided by a municipality or county within the district at a higher level or to a greater degree than otherwise available to the land located in the district from the municipality or county, including such services as public safety, fire protection, street or sidewalk cleaning or landscape maintenance in public areas; provided that "enhanced services" does not include the basic operation and maintenance related to infrastructure improvements financed by the district pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a city, the board of trustees or council of a .208609.3

2	county;
3	[H. "gross receipts tax increment" means the gross
4	receipts taxes collected within a tax increment development
5	district in excess of the base gross receipts taxes collected
6	for the duration of the existence of a tax increment
7	development district and distributed to the district in the
8	same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of
9	the Tax Administration Act;
10	I. "gross receipts tax increment bonds" means
11	bonds issued by a district in accordance with the Tax
12	Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for which
13	is a gross receipts tax increment;
14	J.] <u>H.</u> "local government" means a municipality or
15	county;
16	[K_{\bullet}] <u>I.</u> "municipal [option gross receipts] sales
17	taxes" means [those] gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by
18	municipalities [pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
19	Receipts Taxes Act] and designated by the governing body of
20	the municipality to be available as part of the [gross
21	receipts] sales tax increment;
22	$[\frac{L_{\bullet}}{J_{\bullet}}]$ "municipality" means an incorporated city,
23	town or village;
24	[M.] \underline{K} . "owner" means a person owning real
25	property within the boundaries of a district;
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town or village or the board of county commissioners of a

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23	collection,
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[N.] L. "person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity;

 $[\Theta_{\bullet}]$ M. "project" means a tax increment development project;

[P.] N. "property tax increment" means all property tax collected on real property within the designated tax increment development area that is in excess of the base property tax until termination of the district and distributed to the district in the same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;

[Q.] O. "property tax increment [bonds] bond"
means [bonds] a bond issued by a district in accordance with
the Tax Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for
which is a property tax increment;

[R.] P. "public improvements" means on-site improvements and off-site improvements that directly or indirectly benefit a [tax increment development] district or facilitate development within a tax increment development area and that are dedicated to the governing body in which the district lies. "Public improvements" [include] includes:

- (1) sanitary sewage systems, including collection, transport, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and discharge;
 - (2) drainage and flood control systems,

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including	collection,	transport,	storage,	treatment,
dispersal,	effluent us	se and discl	narge:	

- (3) water systems for domestic, commercial, office, hotel or motel, industrial, irrigation, municipal or fire protection purposes, including production, collection, storage, treatment, transport, delivery, connection and dispersal;
- highways, streets, roadways, bridges, crossing structures and parking facilities, including all areas for vehicular use for travel, ingress, egress and parking;
- (5) trails and areas for pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle or other non-motor vehicle use for travel, ingress, egress and parking;
- pedestrian and transit facilities, parks, recreational facilities and open space areas for the use of members of the public for entertainment, assembly and recreation;
- landscaping, including earthworks, (7) structures, plants, trees and related water delivery systems;
- public buildings, public safety facilities and fire protection and police facilities;
- electrical generation, transmission and (9) distribution facilities;
- (10) natural gas distribution facilities; .208609.3

1	(11) lighting systems;		
2	(12) cable or other telecommunications lines		
3	and related equipment;		
4	(13) traffic control systems and devices,		
5	including signals, controls, markings and signage;		
6	(14) school sites and facilities with the		
7	consent of the governing board of the public school district		
8	for which the facility is to be acquired, constructed or		
9	renovated;		
10	(15) library and other public educational or		
11	cultural facilities;		
12	(16) equipment, vehicles, furnishings and		
13	other personal property related to the items listed in this		
14	subsection;		
15	(17) inspection, construction management,		
16	planning and program management and other professional		
17	services costs incidental to the project;		
18	(18) workforce housing; and		
19	(19) any other improvement that the		
20	governing body determines to be for the use or benefit of the		
21	public;		
22	[S.] <u>Q.</u> "resident qualified elector" means a		
23	person who resides within the boundaries of a [tax increment		
24	development] district or proposed [tax increment development]		
25	district and who is qualified to vote in the general elections		
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held in the state pursuant to Section 1-1-4 NMSA 1978;

- R. "sales tax increment" means the sales taxes

 collected within a district in excess of the base sales taxes

 collected for the duration of the existence of a district and

 distributed to the district in the same manner as

 distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax

 Administration Act;
- S. "sales tax increment bonds" means bonds issued
 by a district in accordance with the Tax Increment for

 Development Act, the pledged revenue for which is a sales tax
 increment;
- T. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means [the] gross receipts or state sales tax imposed pursuant to the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act but does not include that portion distributed to municipalities pursuant to [Sections 7-1-6.4 and] Section 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978 or to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;
- U. "sustainable development" means land development that achieves sustainable economic and social goals in ways that can be supported for the long term by conserving resources, protecting the environment and ensuring human health and welfare using mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented, multimodal land use planning;
- V. "tax increment development area" means the land included within the boundaries of a [tax increment .208609.3

development] district;

- W. "tax increment development district" means a
 district formed for the purposes of carrying out [tax
 increment development] projects;
- X. "tax increment development plan" means a plan for the undertaking of a [tax increment development] project;
- Y. "tax increment development project" means activities undertaken within a tax increment development area to enhance the sustainability of the local, regional or statewide economy; to support the creation of jobs, schools and workforce housing; and to generate tax revenue for the provision of public improvements and may include:
- (1) acquisition of land within a designated tax increment development area or a portion of that tax increment development area;
- (2) demolition and removal of buildings and improvements and installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds and improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- (3) installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, water utilities, sewer utilities, parks, playgrounds and other public improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;

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(4) disposition of property acquired or held
by a [tax increment development] district as part of the
undertaking of a [tax increment development] project at the
fair market value of such property for uses in accordance with
the Tax Increment <u>for</u> Development Act;

- payments for professional services contracts necessary to implement a tax increment development plan or project;
- (6) borrowing to purchase land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue stream that may be derived from the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or the property tax increment estimated to be received by a [tax increment development] district; and
- (7) grants for public improvements essential to the location or expansion of a business;
- "taxing entity" means the governing body of a political subdivision of the state, the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or property tax increment of which may be used for a [tax increment development] project; and
- AA. "workforce housing" means decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, apartments, single-family dwellings or other living accommodations that are affordable for persons or families earning less than eighty percent of the median income within the county in which the [tax increment development] project is located; provided that an owner-occupied housing

unit is affordable to a household if the expected sales price is reasonably anticipated to result in monthly housing costs that do not exceed thirty-three percent of the household's gross monthly income; provided that:

- (1) determination of mortgage amounts and payments are to be based on down payment rates and interest rates generally available to lower- and moderate-income households; and
- (2) a renter-occupied housing unit is affordable to a household if the unit's monthly housing costs, including rent and basic utility and energy costs, do not exceed thirty-three percent of the household's gross monthly income."

SECTION 14. Section 5-15-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"5-15-15. TAX INCREMENT FINANCING--[GROSS RECEIPTS]
SALES TAX INCREMENT.--

A. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, but in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act, a tax increment development plan, as originally approved or as later modified, may contain a provision that a portion of certain [gross receipts] sales tax increments collected within the tax increment development area after the effective date of approval of the tax increment development plan may be dedicated for the purpose of securing .208609.3

[gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act.

- B. As to a district formed by a municipality, a portion of any of the following [gross receipts] sales tax increments may be [paid by the state] distributed, pursuant to Section 7-1-6.54 NMSA 1978, directly into a special fund of the district to pay the principal of, the interest on and any premium due in connection with the bonds of, loans or advances to, or any indebtedness incurred by, whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise, the authority for financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, a [tax increment development] project within the tax increment development area:
- (1) municipal [gross receipts] sales tax
 [authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
 Receipts Taxes Act];
- (2) municipal environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax [authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
- (3) municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax [authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
- (4) municipal capital outlay [gross
 receipts] sales tax [authorized pursuant to the Municipal
 Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act];

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(5)	municipal regional transit [gross
receipts] <u>sales</u> tax	[authorized pursuant to the Municipal
Local Ontion Gross R	eceints Taxes Actl:

- an amount distributed to municipalities (6) pursuant to [Sections 7-1-6.4 and] Section 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978; and
 - (7) the state [gross receipts] sales tax.
- As to a district formed by a county, all or a portion of any of the following [gross receipts] sales tax increments may be [paid by the state] distributed, pursuant to Section 7-1-6.54 NMSA 1978, directly into a special fund of the district to pay the principal of, the interest on and any premium due in connection with the bonds of, loans or advances to or any indebtedness incurred by, whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise, the district for financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, a [tax increment development] project within the tax increment development area:
- county [gross receipts] sales tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
- (2) county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
 - county infrastructure [gross receipts] (3)

sales tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option
Gross Receipts Taxes Act];

- (4) county capital outlay [gross receipts]
 sales tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option
 Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
- (5) county regional transit [gross receipts]

 sales tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option

 Gross Receipts Taxes Act];
- (6) the amount distributed to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978; and
 - (7) the state [gross receipts] sales tax.
- D. The [gross receipts] sales tax increment generated by the imposition of municipal or county local option [gross receipts] sales taxes specified by statute for particular purposes may [nonetheless] be dedicated for the purposes of the Tax Increment for Development Act if the intent to do so is set forth in the tax increment development plan approved by the governing body, if the purpose for which the increment is intended to be used is consistent with the purposes set forth in the statute authorizing the municipal or county local option [gross receipts] sales tax.
- E. An imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax by a taxing entity may be dedicated for the purpose of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds with .208609.3

the agreement of the taxing entity, evidenced by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of that taxing entity. A taxing entity shall not agree to dedicate for the purposes of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds more than seventy-five percent of its [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of [gross receipts] sales taxes by the taxing entity. A resolution of the taxing entity to dedicate a [gross receipts] sales tax increment or to increase the dedication of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment shall become effective only on January 1 or July 1 of the calendar year.

F. An imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within a district [less the distributions made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978] may be dedicated for the purpose of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds with the agreement of the state board of finance, evidenced by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the state board of finance. The state board of finance shall not agree to dedicate more than seventy-five percent of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within the district. The resolution of the state board of finance shall become effective only on January 1 or July 1 of the calendar year and shall find that:

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- (1) the state board of finance has reviewed the request for the use of the state [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales] tax;
- (2) based upon review by the state board of finance of the applicable tax increment development plan, the dedication by the state board of finance of a portion of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within the district for use in meeting the required goals of the tax increment plan is reasonable and in the best interest of the state; and
- (3) the use of the state [gross receipts] sales tax is likely to stimulate the creation of jobs, economic opportunities and general revenue for the state through the addition of new businesses to the state and the expansion of existing businesses within the state.
- G. The governing body of the jurisdiction in which a [tax increment development] district has been established shall timely notify the assessor of the county in which the district has been established, the taxation and revenue department and the local government division of the department of finance and administration when:
- (1) a tax increment development plan has been approved that contains a provision for the allocation of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment;

1	(2) any outstanding bonds of the district
2	have been paid off; and
3	(3) the purposes of the district have
4	otherwise been achieved."
5	SECTION 15. Section 5-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006,
6	Chapter 15, Section 3) is amended to read:
7	"5-16-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Regional
8	Spaceport District Act:
9	A. "authority" means the spaceport authority
10	created pursuant to the Spaceport Development Act;
11	B. "board" means the board of directors of a
12	district;
13	C. "bond" means a revenue bond issued by the
14	authority on behalf of a district;
15	D. "combination" means two or more governmental
16	units that exercise joint authority;
17	E. "district" means a regional spaceport district
18	that is a political subdivision of the state created pursuant
19	to the Regional Spaceport District Act;
20	F. "governmental unit" means the state, a county
21	or a municipality of the state or an Indian nation, tribe or
22	pueblo located within the boundaries of the state;
23	G. "project" means any land, building or other
24	improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated
25	with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a
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spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary in connection with the spaceport;

- H. "revenues" means municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax revenues and county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax revenues dedicated to a district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act; and
- I. "spaceport" means any facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

SECTION 16. Section 5-16-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 13) is amended to read:

"5-16-13. USE OF REVENUE BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.--Each governmental unit that is a county or municipality and is a member of a combination shall have enacted a municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax or a county regional spaceport gross receipts tax prior to December 31, 2008. At least seventy-five percent of the municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax revenues received by each governmental unit [must] shall be used by the district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport. No more than twenty-five percent of .208609.3

the municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax revenues may be used by the governmental unit enacting the tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governmental unit."

SECTION 17. Section 6-6A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 214, Section 3) is amended to read:

"6-6A-3. LEASEHOLD COMMUNITY ASSISTANCE FUND-CREATION--[DISPOSITION.--

A. There is created in the state treasury the "leasehold community assistance fund". The purpose of the fund is to provide leasehold communities with assistance in meeting their operating budgets.

B. The leasehold community assistance fund shall be administered by the local government division of the department of finance and administration. The division shall determine the funds the leasehold community is eligible to receive from the fund by calculating the amount of money a municipality of similar size receives under all appropriate state laws. Such sources shall include [but not be limited to]:

- (1) property tax levies;
- (2) the law enforcement protection fund;
- (3) the small cities assistance fund;
- (4) the fire protection fund;

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- (6) gasoline tax distributions;
- (7) cigarette tax distributions; and
- (8) motor vehicle fees distributions.
- C. Prior to receiving any assistance from the leasehold community assistance fund, the governing body of the community shall agree to be bound by such rules and regulations promulgated by the local government division of the department of finance and administration. That division has the power and duty in relation to leasehold communities to:
- (1) require each leasehold community to furnish and file with the division, on or before June 1 of each year, a proposed budget for the next fiscal year;
- (2) examine each proposed budget and, on or before July 1 of each year, approve and certify to each leasehold community an operating budget for use pending approval of a final budget;
- (3) hold public hearings on proposed budgets;
- (4) make corrections, revisions and amendments to the proposed budgets as may be necessary to meet the requirements of law;
- (5) certify a final budget for each leasehold community to the appropriate governing body prior to .208609.3

the first Monday in September of each year. The budgets, when approved, are binding upon all tax officials of the state;

- (6) require periodic financial reports of leasehold communities. The reports shall contain the pertinent details regarding applications for federal money or federal grants-in-aid or regarding federal money or federal grants-in-aid received, including [but not limited to] details of programs, matching funds, personnel requirements, salary provisions and program numbers, as indicated in the catalog of federal domestic assistance, of the federal funds applied for and of those received;
- of finance and administration and the attorney general, increase the total budget of any leasehold community in the event the leasehold community undertakes an activity, service, project or construction program [which] that was not contemplated at the time the final budget was adopted and approved and which activity, service, project or construction program will produce sufficient revenue to cover the increase in the budget or the leasehold community has surplus funds on hand not necessary to meet the expenditures provided for in the budget with which to cover the increase in the budget;
- (8) supervise the disbursement of funds to the end that expenditures will not be made in excess of budgeted items or for items not budgeted and that there will

not be illegal expenditures;

(9) prescribe the form for all budgets, books, records and accounts for leasehold communities; and

(10) with the approval of the secretary of finance and administration, make rules and regulations relating to budgets, records, reports, handling and disbursement of public funds or in any manner relating to the financial affairs of the leasehold communities."

SECTION 18. Section 6-14-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 10, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"6-14-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public Securities Act:

A. "net effective interest rate" means the interest rate of public securities, compounded semiannually, necessary to discount the scheduled debt service payments of principal and interest to the date of the public securities and to the price paid to the public body for the public securities, excluding any interest accrued to the date of delivery and based upon a year with the same number of days as the number of days for which interest is computed on the public securities;

B. "public body" means this state or any department, board, agency or instrumentality of the state, any county, city, town, village, school district, other district, educational institution or any other governmental agency or .208609.3

1	political subdivision of the state; and
2	C. "public securities" means any bonds, notes,
3	warrants or other obligations now or hereafter authorized to
4	be issued by any public body pursuant to the provisions of any
5	general or special law enacted by the legislature, but does
6	not include bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations issued
7	pursuant to:
8	(1) the Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
9	(2) the County Improvement District Act;
10	(3) Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA
11	1978;
12	(4) the Pollution Control Revenue Bond Act;
13	(5) the County Pollution Control Revenue
14	Bond Act;
15	(6) the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
16	(7) the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;
17	(8) the Supplemental Municipal [Gross
18	Receipts] Sales Tax Act;
19	(9) the Hospital Equipment Loan Act; or
20	(10) the New Mexico Finance Authority Act."
21	SECTION 19. Section 6-22-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
22	Chapter 105, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
23	"6-22-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the State Aid
24	Intercept Act:
25	A. "default" means the actual nonpayment of
	.208609.3

1	principal or interest on a local revenue bond when payment is
2	scheduled by the indenture relating \underline{to} the local revenue bond
3	B. "local government" means a municipality or
4	county;
5	C. "local revenue bond" means a bond issued after

- C. "local revenue bond" means a bond issued after July 1, 1992 pursuant to Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA 1978 or Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978;
- D. "qualified local revenue bond" means a local revenue bond for which a state distributions intercept authorization has been granted pursuant to this section;
- E. "secretary" means the secretary of finance and administration; and
- F. "state distributions" means any or all of the funds distributed to local governments pursuant to [Sections 7-1-6.4 and] Section 7-1-6.9 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 20. Section 6-25-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 349, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"6-25-7. PROJECT REVENUE BONDS.--

A. The authority may issue project revenue bonds on behalf of an eligible entity to provide funds for a project. Project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall not be a general obligation of the authority or the state within the meaning of any provision of the constitution of New Mexico and shall never give rise to a pecuniary liability of the .208609.3

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authority or the state or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the state. Project revenue bonds shall be payable from the revenue derived from a project being financed by the bonds and from other revenues pledged by an eligible entity and may be secured in such manner as provided in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and as determined by the authority. Project revenue bonds may be executed and delivered at any time, may be in such form and denominations, may be payable in installments and at times not exceeding thirty years from their date of delivery, may bear or accrete interest at a rate or rates and may contain such provisions not inconsistent with the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, all as provided in the resolution and proceedings of the authority authorizing issuance of the bonds. Project revenue bonds issued by the authority pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act may be sold at public or private sale in such manner and from time to time as may be determined by the authority, and the authority may pay all expenses that the authority may determine necessary in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds. All project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall be negotiable.

B. The principal of and interest on project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic .208609.3

Development Finance Act shall be secured by a pledge of the
revenues of the project being financed with the proceeds of
the bonds, may be secured by a mortgage of all or a part of
the project being financed or other collateral pledged by an
eligible entity and may be secured by the lease of such
project, which collateral and lease may be assigned, in whole
or in part, by the department to the authority or to third
parties to carry out the purposes of the Statewide Economic
Development Finance Act. The resolution of the authority
pursuant to which the project revenue bonds are authorized to
be issued or any such mortgage may contain any agreement and
provisions customarily contained in instruments securing
bonds, including provisions respecting the fixing and
collection of all revenues from any project to which the
resolution or mortgage pertains, the terms to be incorporated
in the lease of the project, the maintenance and insurance of
the project, the creation and maintenance of special funds
from the revenues of the project and the rights and remedies
available in event of default to the bondholders or to the
trustee under a mortgage, all as determined by the authority
or the department and as shall not be in conflict with the
Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided, however
that, in making any such agreements or provisions, the
authority and the department may not obligate themselves
except with respect to the project and application of the

revenues from the project, and except as expressly permitted by the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, and shall not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or a charge or to pledge the general credit or taxing power of the state. The resolution authorizing the issuance of project revenue bonds may provide procedures and remedies in the event of default in payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds or in the performance of any agreement. No breach of any such agreement shall impose any pecuniary liability upon the authority, the department or the state or any charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the state.

- C. The authority may arrange for such other guarantees, insurance or other credit enhancements or additional security provided by an eligible entity as determined by the authority for the project revenue bonds and may provide for the payment of the costs from the proceeds of the bonds or may require payment of the costs by the eligible entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued.
- D. Project revenue bonds issued to finance a project may also be secured by pledging a portion of the qualifying municipal or county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax revenues by the municipality or county in which the project is located, as permitted by the Local Economic Development Act.
- E. The project revenue bonds and the income from .208609.3

the bonds, all mortgages or other instruments executed as
security for the bonds, all lease agreements made pursuant to
the provisions of the Statewide Economic Development Finance
Act and revenue derived from any sale or lease of a project
shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any
political subdivision of the state. The authority may issue
project revenue bonds the interest on which is exempt from
taxation under federal law.
F. In any calendar year, no more than fifteen
percent of the state ceiling allocated pursuant to the Private
Activity Bond Act may be used for projects financed pursuant
to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act."

SECTION 21. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-2. APPLICABILITY.--The Tax Administration Act applies to and governs:

A. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:

- (1) Income Tax Act;
- (2) Withholding Tax Act;
- (3) Venture Capital Investment Act;
- (4) [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales
 and Use Tax Act, [and any state gross receipts tax] Interstate
 Telecommunications Sales Tax Act and Leased Vehicle Sales Tax
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2	(5) Liquor Excise Tax Act;
3	(6) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
4	(7) any municipal local option [gross
5	receipts] sales or use tax;
6	(8) any county local option [gross receipts]
7	sales or use tax;
8	(9) Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
9	(10) Gasoline Tax Act;
10	(11) petroleum products loading fee, which
11	fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
12	Administration Act;
13	(12) Alternative Fuel Tax Act;
14	(13) Cigarette Tax Act;
15	(14) Estate Tax Act;
16	(15) Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
17	(16) [Investment Credit Act] rural job tax
18	credit, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit
19	Act, Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
20	Act <u>and</u> Film Production Tax Credit Act [Affordable Housing Tax
21	Credit Act and high-wage jobs tax credit];
22	(17) Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;
23	(18) Uniform Division of Income for Tax
24	Purposes Act;
25	(19) Multistate Tax Compact;
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1	(20) Tobacco Products Tax Act; and
2	(21) the telecommunications relay service
3	surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which
4	surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the
5	Tax Administration Act;
6	B. the administration and enforcement of the
7	following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as
8	they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
9	(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
10	(2) Severance Tax Act;
11	(3) any severance surtax;
12	(4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;
13	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
14	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
15	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax
16	Act;
17	(8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
18	(9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad
19	Valorem Tax Act;
20	(10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act;
21	(11) any advance payment required to be made
22	by any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment
23	shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
24	Administration Act;
25	(12) Enhanced Oil Recovery Act;
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1	(13) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production
2	Incentive Act; and
3	(14) intergovernmental production tax credit
4	and intergovernmental production equipment tax credit;
5	C. the administration and enforcement of the
6	following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or
7	may hereafter be amended:
8	(1) Weight Distance Tax Act;
9	(2) the workers' compensation fee authorized
10	by Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a
11	tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
12	(3) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995);
13	(4) 911 emergency surcharge and the network
14	and database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered
15	taxes for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
16	(5) the solid waste assessment fee
17	authorized by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be
18	considered a tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
19	(6) the water conservation fee imposed by
20	Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax
21	for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
22	(7) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the
23	Gaming Control Act; and
24	D. the administration and enforcement of all other
25	laws, with respect to which the department is charged with
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responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that the other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 22. Section 7-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-3. DEFINITIONS.--Unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, the definitions of words and phrases as they are stated in this section are to be used, and whenever in the Tax Administration Act these words and phrases appear, the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular:

- "automated clearinghouse transaction" means an electronic credit or debit transmitted through an automated clearinghouse payable to the state treasurer and deposited with the fiscal agent of New Mexico;
- "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- "electronic payment" means a payment made by automated clearinghouse deposit, any funds wire transfer system or a credit card, debit card or electronic cash transaction through the internet;
- "employee of the department" means any employee of the department, including the secretary, or any person .208609.3

acting as agent or authorized to represent or perform services for the department in any capacity with respect to any law made subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;

- E. "financial institution" means any state or federally chartered, federally insured depository institution;
- F. "hearing officer" means a person who has been designated by the chief hearing officer to serve as a hearing officer and who is:
 - (1) the chief hearing officer;
- (2) an employee of the administrative hearings office; or
- (3) a contractor of the administrative hearings office;
- G. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that code may be amended or its sections renumbered:
- H. "levy" means the lawful power, hereby invested in the secretary, to take into possession or to require the present or future surrender to the secretary or the secretary's delegate of any property or rights to property belonging to a delinquent taxpayer;
- I. "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in .208609.3

the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department in the same time and in the same manner as it collects the [gross receipts] sales tax;

J. "local option use tax" means a municipal use

tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and

Use Tax Act or a county use tax imposed pursuant to the County

Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act;

 $[J_{\bullet}]$ \underline{K}_{\bullet} "managed audit" means a review and analysis conducted by a taxpayer under an agreement with the department to determine the taxpayer's compliance with a tax administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and the presentation of the results to the department for assessment of tax found to be due;

[K_{\bullet}] L_{\bullet} "net receipts" means the total amount of .208609.3

money paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax act less any refunds disbursed in that month with respect to that tax or tax act;

[\underline{H} -] \underline{M} - "overpayment" means an amount paid, pursuant to any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, by a person to the department or withheld from the person in excess of tax due from the person to the state at the time of the payment or at the time the amount withheld is credited against tax due;

- [M.] N. "paid" includes the term "paid over";
- [N.] 0. "pay" includes the term "pay over";
- $[\Theta_{\bullet}]$ P. "payment" includes the term "payment over";

[P-] Q. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate, other association or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof; and "person", as used in Sections 7-1-72 through 7-1-74 NMSA 1978, also includes an officer or employee of a corporation, a member or employee of a

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partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;

- [Q.] R. "property" means property or rights to property;
- [R.] S. "property or rights to property" means any tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;
- [S.] T. "return" means any tax or information return, application or form, declaration of estimated tax or claim for refund, including any amendments or supplements to the return, required or permitted pursuant to a law subject to administration and enforcement pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and filed with the secretary or the secretary's delegate by or on behalf of any person;
- [T.] U. "return information" means a taxpayer's name, address, government-issued identification number and other identifying information; any information contained in or derived from a taxpayer's return; any information with respect to any actual or possible administrative or legal action by an employee of the department concerning a taxpayer's return, such as audits, managed audits, denial of credits or refunds, assessments of tax, penalty or interest, protests of assessments or denial of refunds or credits, levies or liens; or any other information with respect to a taxpayer's return or tax liability that was not obtained from public sources or

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by the secretary;

that was created by an employee of the department; but "return
information" does not include statistical data or other
information that cannot be associated with or directly or
indirectly identify a particular taxpayer;
$[rac{V_{ullet}}{}]$ "secretary" means the secretary of
taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B
of Section 7-1-4 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary

"secretary or the secretary's delegate" [V.] W. means the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;

or a division director or deputy division director delegated

[W.] X. "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;

[X.] Y. "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any territory or possession of the United States;

 $[Y_{\bullet}]$ Z. "tax" means the total amount of each tax imposed and required to be paid, withheld and paid or collected and paid under provision of any law made subject to administration and enforcement according to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, including the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto; "tax" also means any amount of any abatement of tax made or any credit, rebate

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or refund paid or credited by the department under any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act to any person contrary to law, including the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto:

"tax return preparer" means a person who [Z.] AA. prepares for others for compensation or who employs one or more persons to prepare for others for compensation any return of income tax, a substantial portion of any return of income tax, any claim for refund with respect to income tax or a substantial portion of any claim for refund with respect to income tax; provided that a person shall not be a "tax return preparer" merely because such person:

- furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance;
- is an employee who prepares an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to an income tax return of the employer, or of an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed; or
- prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to income tax for any person; and
- [AA.] BB. "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax; a person responsible for withholding and .208609.3

payment or for collection and payment of any tax; a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; or a person who entered into a special agreement pursuant to Section 7-1-21.1 NMSA 1978 to assume the liability of gross receipts tax, [or] governmental gross receipts tax, state sales tax or governmental sales tax of another person and the special agreement was approved by the secretary pursuant to the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 23. Section 7-1-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.2. DISTRIBUTION--SMALL CITIES ASSISTANCE FUND.-A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be
made to the small cities assistance fund in an amount equal to
fifteen percent of the net receipts attributable to the
[compensating] use tax pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 24. Section 7-1-6.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 10 and Laws 1983, Chapter 214, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.5. DISTRIBUTION--SMALL COUNTIES ASSISTANCE
FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to the small counties assistance fund in an
amount equal to ten percent of the net receipts attributable
to the [compensating] use tax pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA
1978."

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SE	CTI	ON 25.	Sec	tio	n 7-1-6.7	NM	SA	1978	(be	ing	Laws	1994,
Chapter	5,	Section	2,	as	amended)	is	am	ended	to	rea	d:	

"7-1-6.7. DISTRIBUTIONS--STATE AVIATION FUND.--

- A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to four and seventy-nine hundredths percent of the taxable gross receipts attributable to the sale of fuel specially prepared and sold for use in turboprop or jet-type engines as determined by the department.
- B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to twenty-six hundredths percent of gasoline taxes, exclusive of penalties and interest, collected pursuant to the Gasoline Tax Act.
- C. From July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2021, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to forty-six thousandths percent of the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund.
- D. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund from the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund in an amount equal to

[(1) eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000)

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- (2) one hundred sixty-seven thousand dollars (\$167,000) monthly from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009;
- \$(\$250,000)\$ [monthly after July 1, 2009]."

SECTION 26. Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.12. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES AND USE TAXES.--

A. A transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each municipality for which the department is collecting a local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax imposed by that municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the net receipts attributable to the local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax imposed by that municipality, less any deduction for administrative cost determined and made by the department pursuant to the provisions of the act authorizing imposition by that municipality of the local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax and any additional administrative fee withheld pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978.

B. A transfer pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment .208609.3

development district with respect to a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment dedicated by a municipality pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act."

SECTION 27. Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-1-6.13. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM COUNTY LOCAL OPTION

"7-1-6.13. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM COUNTY LOCAL OPTION

[GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES AND USE TAXES.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each county for which the department is collecting a local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax imposed by that county in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the net receipts attributable to the local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax imposed by that county, less any deduction for administrative cost determined and made by the department pursuant to the provisions of the act authorizing imposition by that county of the local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax and any additional administrative fee withheld pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978.

B. A transfer pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment dedicated by a county pursuant .208609.3

1	to the Tax Increment for Development Act."
2	SECTION 28. Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
3	1983, Chapter 211, Section 20, as amended by Laws 2015,
4	Chapter 89, Section 1 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 100, Section
5	l) is amended to read:
6	"7-1-6.15. ADJUSTMENTS OF DISTRIBUTIONS OR TRANSFERS TO
7	MUNICIPALITIES OR COUNTIES
8	A. The provisions of this section apply to:
9	(1) any distribution to a municipality
10	pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4] 7-1-6.36 or 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978;
11	(2) any transfer to a municipality with
12	respect to any local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax
13	imposed by that municipality;
14	(3) any transfer to a county with respect to
15	any local option [gross receipts] <u>sales or use</u> tax imposed by
16	that county;
17	(4) any distribution to a county pursuant to
18	Section 7-1-6.16 or 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;
19	(5) any distribution to a municipality or a
20	county of gasoline taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.9 NMSA
21	1978;
22	(6) any transfer to a county with respect to
23	any tax imposed in accordance with the Local Liquor Excise Tax
24	Act;
25	(7) any distribution to a county from the
	.208609.3

county government road fund pursuant to Section 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978; and

- (8) any distribution to a municipality of gasoline taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978 [and

 (9) any distribution to a municipality of compensating taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.55 NMSA 1978].
- B. Before making a distribution or transfer specified in Subsection A of this section to a municipality or county for the month, amounts comprising the net receipts shall be segregated into two mutually exclusive categories. One category shall be for amounts relating to the current month, and the other category shall be for amounts relating to prior periods. The total of each category for a municipality or county shall be reported each month to that municipality or county. If the total of the amounts relating to prior periods is less than zero and its absolute value exceeds the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or an amount equal to twenty percent of the average distribution or transfer amount for that municipality or county, then the following procedures shall be carried out:
- (1) all negative amounts relating to any period prior to the three calendar years preceding the year of the current month, net of any positive amounts in that same time period for the same taxpayers to which the negative amounts pertain, shall be excluded from the total relating to .208609.3

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prior periods. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the net receipts to be distributed or transferred to the municipality or county shall be adjusted to equal the amount for the current month plus the revised total for prior periods; and

- if the revised total for prior periods determined pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection is negative and its absolute value exceeds the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or an amount equal to twenty percent of the average distribution or transfer amount for that municipality or county, the revised total for prior periods shall be excluded from the distribution or transfers and the net receipts to be distributed or transferred to the municipality or county shall be equal to the amount for the current month.
- The department shall recover from a municipality or county the amount excluded by Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section. This amount may be referred to as the "recoverable amount".
- Prior to or concurrently with the distribution or transfer to the municipality or county of the adjusted net receipts, the department shall notify the municipality or county whose distribution or transfer has been adjusted pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section:
 - that the department has made such an (1)

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adjustment, that the department has determined that a specified amount is recoverable from the municipality or county and that the department intends to recover that amount from future distributions or transfers to the municipality or county;

- (2) that the municipality or county has ninety days from the date notice is made to enter into a mutually agreeable repayment agreement with the department;
- (3) that if the municipality or county takes no action within the ninety-day period, the department will recover the amount from the next six distributions or transfers following the expiration of the ninety days; and
- that the municipality or county may (4) inspect, pursuant to Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978, an application for a claim for refund that gave rise to the recoverable amount, exclusive of any amended returns that may be attached to the application.
- No earlier than ninety days from the date notice pursuant to Subsection D of this section is given, the department shall begin recovering the recoverable amount from a municipality or county as follows:
- (1) the department may collect the recoverable amount by:
- decreasing distributions or (a) transfers to the municipality or county in accordance with a .208609.3

repayment agreement entered into with the municipality or county; or

- (2) and (3) of this subsection, if the municipality or county fails to act within the ninety days, decreasing the amount of the next six distributions or transfers to the municipality or county following expiration of the ninety-day period in increments as nearly equal as practicable and sufficient to recover the amount;
- (2) if, pursuant to Subsection B of this section, the secretary determines that the recoverable amount is more than fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts for that municipality or county, the secretary:
- (a) shall recover only up to fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts for that municipality or county; and
- (b) may, in the secretary's discretion, waive recovery of any portion of the recoverable amount, subject to approval by the state board of finance; and
- (3) if, after application of a refund claim, audit adjustment, correction of a mistake by the department or other adjustment of a prior period, but prior to any recovery of the department pursuant to this section, the total net receipts of a municipality or county for the twelve-month .208609.3

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period beginning with the current month are reduced or are projected to be reduced to less than fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts, the secretary may waive recovery of any portion of the recoverable amount, subject to approval by the state board of finance.

- No later than ninety days from the date notice pursuant to Subsection D of this section is given, the department shall provide the municipality or county adequate opportunity to review an application for a claim for refund that gave rise to the recoverable amount, exclusive of any amended returns that may be attached to the application, pursuant to Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978.
- On or before September 1 of each year beginning in 2016, the secretary shall report to the state board of finance and the legislative finance committee the total recoverable amount waived pursuant to Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3) of Subsection E of this section for each municipality and county in the prior fiscal year.
- The secretary is authorized to decrease a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county upon being directed to do so by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to the State Aid Intercept Act or to redirect a distribution or transfer to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by

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bracketed material] = delete

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the county or municipality and a written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority. Upon direction to decrease a distribution or transfer or notice to redirect a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county, the secretary shall decrease or redirect the next designated distribution or transfer, and succeeding distributions or transfers as necessary, by the amount of the state distributions intercept authorized by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to the State Aid Intercept Act or by the amount of the state distribution intercept authorized pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a written agreement with the New Mexico finance authority. The secretary shall transfer the state distributions intercept amount to the municipal or county treasurer or other person designated by the secretary of finance and administration or to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to written agreement to pay the debt service to avoid default on qualified local revenue bonds or meet other local revenue bond, loan or other debt obligations of the municipality or county to the New Mexico finance authority. A decrease to or redirection of a distribution or transfer pursuant to this subsection that arose:

prior to an adjustment of a distribution (1) or transfer of net receipts creating a recoverable amount owed .208609.3

to the department takes precedence over any collection of any recoverable amount pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section, which may be made only from the net amount of the distribution or transfer remaining after application of the decrease or redirection pursuant to this subsection; and

- (2) after an adjustment of a distribution or transfer of net receipts creating a recoverable amount owed to the department shall be subordinate to any collection of any recoverable amount pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section.
- I. Upon the direction of the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to Section 9-6-5.2 NMSA 1978, the secretary shall temporarily withhold the balance of a distribution to a municipality or county, net of any decrease or redirected amount pursuant to Subsection H of this section and any recoverable amount pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section, that has failed to submit an audit report required by the Audit Act or a financial report required by Subsection F of Section 6-6-2 NMSA 1978. The amount to be withheld, the source of the withheld distribution and the number of months that the distribution is to be withheld shall be as directed by the secretary of finance and administration. A distribution withheld pursuant to this subsection shall remain in the tax administration suspense fund until distributed to the municipality or county and shall

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not be distributed to the general fund. An amount withheld pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the municipality or county upon direction of the secretary of finance and administration.

J. As used in this section:

- (1) "amounts relating to the current month"
 means any amounts included in the net receipts of the current
 month that represent payment of tax due for the current month,
 correction of amounts processed in the current month that
 relate to the current month or that otherwise relate to
 obligations due for the current month;
- means any amounts processed during the current month that adjust amounts processed in a period or periods prior to the current month regardless of whether the adjustment is a correction of a department error or due to the filing of amended returns, payment of department-issued assessments, filing or approval of claims for refund, audit adjustments or other cause;
- (3) "average distribution or transfer amount" means the following amounts; provided that a distribution or transfer that is negative shall not be used in calculating the amounts:
- (a) the annual average of the total amount distributed or transferred to a municipality or county .208609.3

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current month;
(b) if a distribution or transfer to a
municipality or county has been made for less than three
years, the total amount distributed or transferred in the year
preceding the current month; or
(c) if a municipality or county has not
received distributions or transfers of net receipts for twelve
or more months, the monthly average of net receipts
distributed or transferred to the municipality or county
preceding the current month multiplied by twelve;
(4) "current month" means the month for
which the distribution or transfer is being prepared; and
(5) "repayment agreement" means an agreement
between the department and a municipality or county under
which the municipality or county agrees to allow the
department to recover an amount determined pursuant to
Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section by decreasing
distributions or transfers to the municipality or county for
one or more months beginning with the distribution or transfer
to be made with respect to a designated month. No interest
shall be charged."
SECTION 29. Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
1983, Chapter 213, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-1-6.16. COUNTY EQUALIZATION DISTRIBUTION

in each of the three twelve-month periods preceding the

- A. [Beginning on September 15, 1989 and] On September 15 of each year [thereafter], the department shall distribute to any county that has imposed or continued in effect during the [state's] preceding fiscal year a county [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 an amount equal to:
- (1) the product of a fraction, the numerator of which is the county's population and the denominator of which is the state's population, multiplied by the annual sum for the county; less
- department during the report year, including any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, attributable to the county [gross receipts] sales tax at a rate of one-eighth percent; provided that for any month in the report year, if no county [gross receipts] sales tax was in effect in the county in the previous month, the net receipts, for the purposes of this section, for that county for that month shall be zero.
- B. If the amount determined by the calculation in Subsection A of this section is zero or a negative number for a county, no distribution shall be made to that county.
 - C. As used in this section:
- (1) "annual sum" means for each county the sum of the monthly amounts for those months in the report year .208609.3

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that follow a month in which the county had in effect a county [gross receipts] sales tax;

(2) "monthly amount" means an amount equal
to [the product of:

(a) two and forty-four hundredths

percent of the net receipts received by the department in the month attributable to the state [gross receipts tax plus five percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month plus five percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month; and

(b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;

- (3) "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico; and
- (4) "report year" means the twelve-month period ending on the July 31 immediately preceding the date upon which a distribution pursuant to this section is required to be made."

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SECTION 30. Section 7-1-6.36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 13 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.36**.** DISTRIBUTION--INTERSTATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to [the product of the quotient of one and thirty-five hundredths percent divided by the tax rate imposed by the Interstate Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act times] thirty-one and seventy-seven hundredths percent of the net receipts for the month attributable to the interstate telecommunications [gross receipts] sales tax from business locations:

- within that municipality;
- on land owned by the state, commonly known as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of that municipality;
- outside the boundaries of any municipality on land owned by that municipality; and
- on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in an area that is contiguous to that municipality and in which the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract between the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo if:
- (1) the contract describes an area in which .208609.3

SALES TAX. --

the municipality is required to perform services and requires the municipality to perform services that are substantially the same as the services the municipality performs for itself; and

(2) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary."

SECTION 31. Section 7-1-6.38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 145, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.38. DISTRIBUTION--GOVERNMENTAL [GROSS RECEIPTS]

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the public project revolving fund administered by the New Mexico finance authority in an amount equal to seventy-five percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax.

B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the energy, minerals and natural resources department in an amount equal to twenty-four percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax. Forty-one and two-thirds percent of the distribution is appropriated to the energy, minerals and natural resources department to implement the provisions of the New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps Act and fifty-eight and one-third percent of the distribution is appropriated to the energy, minerals and natural resources department for .208609.3

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state [park and recreation area] parks capital improvements, including the costs of planning, engineering, design, construction, renovation, repair, equipment and furnishings.

- C. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the [office of] cultural affairs department in an amount equal to one percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax for capital improvements at state museums and monuments administered by the [office of] cultural affairs department.
- The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of any bonds or notes issued by the New Mexico finance authority or by the energy, minerals and natural resources department and payable from the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax distributed to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to this section that the state will not limit, reduce or alter the distribution of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department or limit, reduce or alter the rate of imposition of the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax until the bonds or notes together with the interest thereon are fully met and discharged. The New Mexico finance authority and the energy, minerals and natural

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resources department are authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state in any agreement with the holders of the bonds or notes."

SECTION 32. Section 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.46. DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITIES--OFFSET FOR
FOOD DEDUCTION [AND HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

DEDUCTION].--

A. For a municipality that [has not elected to impose] does not have in effect a municipal hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax through an ordinance and that has a population of less than ten thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to [a] the municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the [sum of:

(1) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality for the month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; and

(2) the total deductions claimed pursuant to

Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied
by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option
gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality for the
month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths
percent] applicable maximum distribution for the municipality.

B. For a municipality not described in Subsection A of this section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the [sum of:

(1) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality on January 1, 2007 plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent in the following percentages:

(a) prior to July 1, 2015, one hundred percent;

(b) on or after July 1, 2015 and prior to July 1, 2016, ninety-four percent;

(c) on or after July 1, 2016 and prior to July 1, 2017, eighty-eight percent;

(d) on or after July 1, 2017 and prior

1	to July 1, 2018, eighty-two percent;
2	(e) on or after July 1, 2018 and prior
3	to July 1, 2019, seventy-six percent;
4	(f) on or after July 1, 2019 and prior
5	to July 1, 2020, seventy percent;
6	(g) on or after July 1, 2020 and prior
7	to July 1, 2021, sixty-three percent;
8	(h) on or after July 1, 2021 and prior
9	to July 1, 2022, fifty-six percent;
10	(i) on or after July 1, 2022 and prior
11	to July 1, 2023, forty-nine percent;
12	(j) on or after July 1, 2023 and prior
13	to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;
14	(k) on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
15	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
16	(1) on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
17	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
18	(m) on or after July 1, 2026 and prior
19	to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
20	(n) on or after July 1, 2027 and prior
21	to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; and
22	(o) on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
23	to July 1, 2029, seven percent; and
24	(2) the total deductions claimed pursuant to
25	Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
	.208609.3

1	to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;
2	$[\frac{(k)}{(8)}]$ on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
3	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
4	$[\frac{(1)}{(9)}]$ on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
5	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
6	$\left[\frac{\text{(m)}}{\text{(10)}}\right]$ on or after July 1, 2026 and
7	prior to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
8	$\left[\frac{(n)}{(n)}\right]$ on or after July 1, 2027 and
9	prior to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; [and
10	$\frac{\text{(o)}}{\text{(12)}}$ on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
11	to July 1, 2029, seven percent; and
12	(13) on and after July 1, 2029, zero
13	percent.
14	C. [The] \underline{A} distribution pursuant to [Subsections A
15	$\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ of this section is in lieu of revenue that would have
16	been received by the municipality but for the [deductions]
17	<u>deduction</u> provided by [Sections] <u>Section</u> 7-9-92 [and 7-9-93]
18	NMSA 1978. The distribution shall be considered [gross
19	receipts] sales tax revenue and shall be used by the
20	municipality in the same manner as [gross receipts] sales tax
21	revenue, including payment of [gross receipts] sales tax
22	revenue bonds. [A distribution pursuant to this section to a
23	municipality not described in Subsection A of this section or
24	to a municipality that has imposed a gross receipts tax
25	through an ordinance that does not provide a deduction

contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall not be made on or after July 1, 2029.

- D. If the [reductions] changes made by this [2013] 2017 act to the distributions made pursuant to [Subsections A and B of] this section impair the ability of a municipality to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for revenue bonds that are outstanding prior to [July 1, 2013] January 1, 2018 and that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's revenue from the distribution made pursuant to this section, then the amount distributed pursuant to this section to that municipality shall be increased by an amount sufficient to meet the required payment; provided that the total amount distributed to that municipality pursuant to this section does not exceed the amount that would have been due that municipality pursuant to this section as it was in effect on [June 30, 2013] December 31, 2017.
 - E. For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "business locations attributable to the municipality" means business locations:
 - $[\frac{(1)}{(a)}]$ within the municipality;
- $[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$ on land owned by the state, commonly known as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior

boundaries of the municipality;

 $[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ outside the boundaries of the municipality on land owned by the municipality; and

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 $[\frac{(4)}{(d)}]$ on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in an area that is contiguous to the municipality and in which the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract between the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo if: $[\frac{a}{a}]$ 1) the contract describes an area in which the municipality is required to perform services and requires the municipality to perform services that are substantially the same as the services the municipality performs for itself; and [(b)] 2) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary; and

(2) "maximum distribution" means:

(a) for a municipality that has a population of less than ten thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option sales taxes in effect in the municipality for the month plus nine hundred sixty-five thousandths percent; and

(b) for a municipality that has a population of ten thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census, the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by .208609.3

<u>taxpayers</u>	from	business	100	catio	ns att	ribut	able to	<u>the</u>		
municipali	ty mu	ıltiplied	l by	the	sum of	the	combined	rate	of	a11
municipal	loca1	option_	gro	ss re	ceipts	taxe	es in eff	ect i	a th	<u>ıe</u>
municipali	ty on	January	7 l ,	2007	plus	nine	hundred	sixty	-fiv	<u>re</u>
thousandth	ıs per	cent.								

F. A distribution pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment dedicated by a municipality pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act."

SECTION 33. Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.47. DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTIES--OFFSET FOR FOOD

DEDUCTION [AND HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER SERVICES DEDUCTION].--

A. For a county that [has not elected to impose]

does not have in effect a county hold harmless [gross

receipts] sales tax through an ordinance and that has a

population of less than forty-eight thousand according to the

most recent federal decennial census, a distribution pursuant

to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to [a] the county

in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made

pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the [sum of:

(1) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the county .208609.3

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multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county;

(2) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within a municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality;

(3) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the county multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county; and

(4) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within a municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality] applicable maximum distribution for the county.

For a county not described in Subsection A of this section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the county in an amount, subject to any .208609.3

2	1978, equal to the [sum of:
3	(1) the total deductions claimed pursuant to
4	Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
5	business locations within a municipality in the county
6	multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option
7	gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are
8	imposed throughout the county in the following percentages:
9	(a) prior to July 1, 2015, one hundred
10	percent;
11	(b) on or after July 1, 2015 and prior
12	to July 1, 2016, ninety-four percent;
13	(c) on or after July 1, 2016 and prior
14	to July 1, 2017, eighty-eight percent;
15	(d) on or after July 1, 2017 and prior
16	to July 1, 2018, eighty-two percent;
17	(e) on or after July 1, 2018 and prior
18	to July 1, 2019, seventy-six percent;
19	(f) on or after July 1, 2019 and prior
20	to July 1, 2020, seventy percent;
21	(g) on or after July 1, 2020 and prior
22	to July 1, 2021, sixty-three percent;
23	(h) on or after July 1, 2021 and prior
24	to July 1, 2022, fifty-six percent;
25	(i) on or after July 1, 2022 and prior
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increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA

2	(j) on or after July 1, 2023 and prior
3	to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;
4	(k) on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
5	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
6	(1) on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
7	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
8	(m) on or after July 1, 2026 and prior
9	to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
10	(n) on or after July 1, 2027 and prior
11	to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; and
12	(o) on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
13	to July 1, 2029, seven percent;
14	(2) the total deductions claimed pursuant to
15	Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
16	business locations in the county but not within a municipality
17	multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option
18	gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are
19	imposed in the county area not within a municipality in the
20	following percentages:
21	(a) prior to July 1, 2015, one hundred
22	percent;
23	(b) on or after July 1, 2015 and prior
24	to July 1, 2016, ninety-four percent;
25	(c) on or after July 1, 2016 and prior
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to July 1, 2023, forty-nine percent;

1	to July 1, 2017, eighty-eight percent;
2	(d) on or after July 1, 2017 and prior
3	to July 1, 2018, eighty-two percent;
4	(e) on or after July 1, 2018 and prior
5	to July 1, 2019, seventy-six percent;
6	(f) on or after July 1, 2019 and prior
7	to July 1, 2020, seventy percent;
8	(g) on or after July 1, 2020 and prior
9	to July 1, 2021, sixty-three percent;
10	(h) on or after July 1, 2021 and prior
11	to July 1, 2022, fifty-six percent;
12	(i) on or after July 1, 2022 and prior
13	to July 1, 2023, forty-nine percent;
14	(j) on or after July 1, 2023 and prior
15	to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;
16	(k) on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
17	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
18	(1) on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
19	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
20	(m) on or after July 1, 2026 and prior
21	to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
22	(n) on or after July 1, 2027 and prior
23	to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; and
24	(o) on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
25	to July 1, 2029, seven percent;
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2	Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
3	business locations within a municipality in the county
4	multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option
5	gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are
6	imposed throughout the county in the following percentages:
7	(a) prior to July 1, 2015, one hundred
8	percent;
9	(b) on or after July 1, 2015 and prior
10	to July 1, 2016, ninety-four percent;
11	(c) on or after July 1, 2016 and prior
12	to July 1, 2017, eighty-eight percent;
13	(d) on or after July 1, 2017 and prior
14	to July 1, 2018, eighty-two percent;
15	(e) on or after July 1, 2018 and prior
16	to July 1, 2019, seventy-six percent;
17	(f) on or after July 1, 2019 and prior
18	to July 1, 2020, seventy percent;
19	(g) on or after July 1, 2020 and prior
20	to July 1, 2021, sixty-three percent;
21	(h) on or after July 1, 2021 and prior
22	to July 1, 2022, fifty-six percent;
23	(i) on or after July 1, 2022 and prior
24	to July 1, 2023, forty-nine percent;
25	(j) on or after July 1, 2023 and prior
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(3) the total deductions claimed pursuant to

2	(k) on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
3	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
4	(1) on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
5	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
6	(m) on or after July 1, 2026 and prior
7	to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
8	(n) on or after July 1, 2027 and prior
9	to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; and
10	(o) on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
11	to July 1, 2029, seven percent; and
12	(4) the total deductions claimed pursuant to
13	Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from
14	business locations in the county but not within a municipality
15	multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option
16	gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are
17	imposed in the county area not within a municipality in]
18	applicable maximum distribution multiplied by the following
19	percentages:
20	[(a) prior to July 1, 2015, one hundred
21	percent;
22	(b) on or after July 1, 2015 and prior
23	to July 1, 2016, ninety-four percent;
24	(c) on or after July 1, 2016 and prior
25	to July 1, 2017, eighty-eight percent;
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to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;

1	$\frac{\text{(d)}}{\text{(l)}}$ on or after July 1, 2017 and prior
2	to July 1, 2018, eighty-two percent;
3	$[\frac{(e)}{(2)}]$ on or after July 1, 2018 and prior
4	to July 1, 2019, seventy-six percent;
5	$[\frac{(f)}{(3)}]$ on or after July 1, 2019 and prior
6	to July 1, 2020, seventy percent;
7	$\left[\frac{\text{(g)}}{\text{(4)}}\right]$ on or after July 1, 2020 and prior
8	to July 1, 2021, sixty-three percent;
9	[(h)] <u>(5)</u> on or after July 1, 2021 and prior
10	to July 1, 2022, fifty-six percent;
11	[(i)] <u>(6)</u> on or after July 1, 2022 and prior
12	to July 1, 2023, forty-nine percent;
13	$\left[\frac{\text{(j)}}{\text{(J)}}\right]$ on or after July 1, 2023 and prior
14	to July 1, 2024, forty-two percent;
15	[(k)] <u>(8)</u> on or after July 1, 2024 and prior
16	to July 1, 2025, thirty-five percent;
17	$[\frac{(1)}{(9)}]$ on or after July 1, 2025 and prior
18	to July 1, 2026, twenty-eight percent;
19	$\left[\frac{\text{(m)}}{\text{(10)}}\right]$ on or after July 1, 2026 and
20	prior to July 1, 2027, twenty-one percent;
21	$[\frac{(n)}{(11)}]$ on or after July 1, 2027 and
22	prior to July 1, 2028, fourteen percent; [and
23	$\frac{\text{(o)}}{\text{(12)}}$ on or after July 1, 2028 and prior
24	to July 1, 2029, seven percent; <u>and</u>
25	(13) on and after July 1, 2029, zero
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percent.

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C. [The] A distribution pursuant to [Subsections A and B of | this section is in lieu of revenue that would have been received by the county but for the [deductions] deduction provided by [Sections] Section 7-9-92 [and 7-9-93] NMSA 1978. The distribution shall be considered [gross receipts] sales tax revenue and shall be used by the county in the same manner as [gross receipts] sales tax revenue, including payment of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds. [A distribution pursuant to this section to a county not described in Subsection A of this section or to a county that has imposed a gross receipts tax through an ordinance that does not provide a deduction contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall not be made on or after July 1, 2029.

If the [reductions] changes made by this [2013] 2017 act to the distributions made pursuant to [Subsections A and B of] this section impair the ability of a county to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for revenue bonds that are outstanding prior to [July 1, 2013] January 1, 2018 and that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the county's revenue from the distribution made pursuant to this section, then the amount distributed pursuant to this section to that county shall be increased by an amount sufficient to meet the required payment; provided that the total amount distributed to that county pursuant to this section does not

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exceed the amount that would have been due that county pursuant to this section as it was in effect on [June 30, 2013 December 31, 2017.

A distribution pursuant to this section may be Ε. adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment dedicated by a county pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act.

F. For purposes of this section, "maximum distribution" means:

(1) for counties that have a population of less than forty-eight thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, the sum of:

(a) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the county multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option sales taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county; and

(b) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within a municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option sales taxes in effect for the month that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality; and .208609.3

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2	forty-eight thousand or more according to the most recent
3	federal decennial census, the sum of:
4	(a) the total deductions claimed
5	pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by
6	taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the
7	county multiplied by the combined rate of all county local
8	option gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that
9	are imposed throughout the county; and
10	(b) the total deductions claimed
11	pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by
12	taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within
13	a municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county
14	local option gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007
15	that are imposed in the county area not within a
16	municipality."
17	SECTION 34. Section 7-1-6.53 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
18	2005, Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:
19	"7-1-6.53. DISTRIBUTIONENERGY EFFICIENCY AND
20	RENEWABLE ENERGY BONDING FUND[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES
21	TAXA distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
22	shall be made to the energy efficiency and renewable energy
23	bonding fund from the net receipts attributable to the [gross
24	receipts] state sales tax imposed by the [Gross Receipts and
25	Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act in an amount necessary to

(2) for counties that have a population of

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make the required bond debt service payments pursuant to the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bonding Act as determined by the New Mexico finance authority. The distribution shall be made:

[A. after the required distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978;

 B_{\bullet}] A_{\bullet} contemporaneously with other distributions of net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax for payment of debt service on outstanding bonds or to a fund dedicated for that purpose; and

[$\overline{\text{C.}}$] $\underline{\text{B.}}$ prior to any other distribution of net receipts attributable to the [$\overline{\text{gross receipts}}$] state sales tax."

SECTION 35. Section 7-1-6.54 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 29) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.54. DISTRIBUTIONS--TAX INCREMENT DEVELOPMENT
DISTRICTS.--A distribution to a tax increment development
district shall be made by the department in accordance with a
notice that is filed pursuant to the Tax Increment for
Development Act with respect to a taxing entity's dedication
of a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment to the
tax increment development district."

SECTION 36. A new Section 7-1-6.61 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-1-6.61. [NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--STATE SALES TAX
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TO TAX STABILIZATION RESERVE. --

- A. Beginning February 1, 2018, once net receipts attributable to the state sales tax for fiscal year 2018 reach one billion eight hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$1,875,000,000), the net receipts attributable for the remainder of fiscal year 2018 shall be distributed to the tax stabilization reserve.
- B. Beginning July 1, 2018, once net receipts attributable to the state sales tax for fiscal year 2019 reach one billion nine hundred thirty-one million two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$1,931,250,000), the net receipts attributable for the remainder of fiscal year 2019 shall be distributed to the tax stabilization reserve."
- SECTION 37. Section 7-1-8.8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-8.8. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO OTHER
 STATE AGENCIES.--An employee of the department may reveal to:
- A. a committee of the legislature for a valid legislative purpose, return information concerning any tax or fee imposed pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act;
- B. the attorney general, return information acquired pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act for purposes of Section 6-4-13 NMSA 1978 and the master settlement agreement defined in Section 6-4-12 NMSA 1978;
- C. the commissioner of public lands, return .208609.3

information for use in auditing that pertains to rentals, royalties, fees and other payments due the state under land sale, land lease or other land use contracts;

- D. the secretary of human services or the secretary's delegate, under a written agreement with the department, the last known address with date of all names certified to the department as being absent parents of children receiving public financial assistance, but only for the purpose of enforcing the support liability of the absent parents by the child support enforcement division or any successor organizational unit;
- E. the department of information technology, by electronic media, a database updated quarterly that contains the names, addresses, county of address and taxpayer identification numbers of New Mexico personal income tax filers, but only for the purpose of producing the random jury list for the selection of petit or grand jurors for the state courts pursuant to Section 38-5-3 NMSA 1978;
- F. the state courts, the random jury lists produced by the department of information technology [under] pursuant to Subsection E of this section;
- G. the director of the New Mexico department of agriculture or the director's authorized representative, upon request of the director or representative, the names and addresses of all gasoline or special fuel distributors,

wholesalers and retailers;

- H. the public regulation commission, return information with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act required to enable the commission to carry out its duties:
- I. the state racing commission, return information with respect to the state, municipal and county [gross receipts] sales taxes paid by racetracks;
- J. the gaming control board, tax returns of license applicants and their affiliates as provided in Subsection E of Section 60-2E-14 NMSA 1978;
- K. the director of the workers' compensation administration or to the director's representatives authorized for this purpose, return information to facilitate the identification of taxpayers that are delinquent or noncompliant in payment of fees required by Section 52-1-9.1 or 52-5-19 NMSA 1978;
- L. the secretary of workforce solutions or the secretary's delegate, return information for use in enforcement of unemployment insurance collections pursuant to the terms of a written reciprocal agreement entered into by the <u>taxation and revenue</u> department with the secretary of workforce solutions for exchange of information;
- M. the New Mexico finance authority, information with respect to the amount of [municipal and county gross .208609.3

receipts] local option sales taxes collected by municipalities and counties pursuant to any local option [municipal or county gross receipts] sales taxes imposed, and information with respect to the amount of governmental [gross receipts] sales taxes paid by every agency, institution, instrumentality or political subdivision of the state pursuant to Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978; and

- N. the secretary of human services or the secretary's delegate; provided that a person who receives the confidential return information on behalf of the human services department shall not reveal the information and shall be subject to the penalties in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978 if the person fails to maintain the confidentiality required:
- (1) that return information needed for reports required to be made to the federal government concerning the use of federal funds for low-income working families; and
- taxpayers for the limited purpose of outreach to those taxpayers; provided that the human services department shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the department to derive the information requested by the human services department if the information requested is not readily available in reports for which the department's information systems are programmed."

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SECTION 38. Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 11, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 89, Section 2 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 100, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-1-8.9. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND THEIR AGENCIES .--

- An employee of the department may reveal to:
- (1) the officials or employees of a municipality of this state authorized in a written request by the municipality for a period specified in the request within the twelve months preceding the request; provided that the municipality receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes only and specifying that the municipality is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978:
- the names, taxpayer identification numbers and addresses of registered [gross receipts] taxpayers reporting gross receipts for that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that municipality. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree

in writing;

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable to that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that municipality; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree in writing; and

(c) information indicating whether persons shown on a list of businesses located within that municipality furnished by the municipality have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that municipality;

of this state authorized in a written request by the county for a period specified in the request within the twelve months preceding the request; provided that the county receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes

only and specifying that the county is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978:

numbers and addresses of registered [gross receipts] taxpayers reporting gross receipts either for that county in the case of a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed on a countywide basis or only for the areas of that county outside of any incorporated municipalities within that county in the case of a [county] local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed only in areas of the county outside of any incorporated municipalities. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the county may agree in writing;

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable either to that county in the case of a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed on a countywide basis or only to the areas of that county outside of any incorporated municipalities within that county in the case of a [county] local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed only in areas of the county outside of any incorporated municipalities; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such

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information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the county may agree in writing;

in the case of a local option (c) [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by a county on a countywide basis, information indicating whether persons shown on a list of businesses located within the county furnished by the county have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that county under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating | Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that county on a countywide basis; and

in the case of a local option (d) [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by a county only on persons engaging in business in that area of the county outside of incorporated municipalities, information indicating whether persons on a list of businesses located in that county outside of the incorporated municipalities but within that county furnished by the county have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that county outside of the incorporated municipalities within that county under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and <u>Use</u> Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by the county only on persons engaging in business in

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that county outside of the incorporated municipalities; and

officials or employees of a municipality or county of this state, authorized in a written request of the municipality or county, for purposes of inspection, the records of the department pertaining to an increase or decrease to a distribution or transfer made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978 for the purpose of reviewing the basis for the increase or decrease; provided that the municipality or county receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes only and specifying that the municipality or county is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978. authorized officials or employees may only reveal the information provided in this paragraph to another authorized official or employee, to an employee of the department, or to a district court, an appellate court or a federal court in a proceeding relating to a disputed distribution and in which both the state and the municipality or county are parties.

B. The department may require that a municipal or county official or employee satisfactorily complete appropriate training on protecting confidential information prior to receiving the information pursuant to Subsection A of this section."

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SECTION 39. Section 7-1-8.11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2017, Chapter 63, Section 20) is amended to read:

"7-1-8.11. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO A WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICT. --

An employee of the department may reveal to the officials and employees of a water and sanitation district of this state that has in effect a water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by the water and sanitation district upon its request for a period specified by that water and sanitation district within the twelve months preceding the request for the information by those officials and employees:

- the names, taxpayer identification (1) numbers and addresses of registered [gross receipts] taxpayers reporting gross receipts for that water and sanitation district; the department may also release the information described in this paragraph quarterly or upon any other periodic basis to which the secretary and the district agree; and
- (2) information indicating whether the persons shown on a list of businesses within the water and sanitation district have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that water and sanitation district.
- The officials and employees of water and sanitation districts receiving information as provided in this .208609.3

section shall be subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 40. Section 7-1-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-10. RECORDS REQUIRED BY STATUTE--TAXPAYER
RECORDS--ACCOUNTING METHODS--REPORTING METHODS--INFORMATION
RETURNS.--

- A. Every person required by the provisions of any statute administered by the department to keep records and documents and every taxpayer shall maintain books of account or other records in a manner that will permit the accurate computation of state taxes or provide information required by the statute under which the person is required to keep records.
- B. Methods of accounting shall be consistent for the same business. A taxpayer engaged in more than one business may use a different method of accounting for each business.
- C. Prior to changing the method of accounting in keeping books and records for tax purposes, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. If consent is not secured, the department upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the accounting method earlier used.

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- D. Prior to changing the method of reporting taxes, other than for changes required by law, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. Consent shall be granted or withheld pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-4-19 NMSA 1978. consent is not secured, the secretary or the secretary's delegate upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the reporting method earlier used.
- Upon the written application of a taxpayer and at the sole discretion of the secretary or the secretary's delegate, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may enter into an agreement with a taxpayer allowing the taxpayer to report values, gross receipts, deductions or the value of property on an estimated basis for [gross receipts and compensating] sales and use tax, oil and gas severance tax, oil and gas conservation tax, oil and gas emergency school tax and oil and gas ad valorem production tax purposes for a limited period of time not to exceed four years. As used in this section, "estimated basis" means a methodology that is reasonably expected to approximate the tax that will be due over the period of the agreement using summary rather than detail data or alternate valuation applications or methods, provided that:
- nothing in this section shall be (1) .208609.3

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to	enter	into	such	an	agr	eement;	an	ıd				

- (2) the agreement [must] shall:
- (a) specify the receipts, deductions or values to be reported on an estimated basis and the methodology to be followed by the taxpayer in making the estimates;
- (b) state the term of the agreement and the procedures for terminating the agreement prior to its expiration;
- (c) be signed by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative and the secretary or the secretary's delegate; and
- (d) contain a declaration by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative that all statements of fact made by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative in the taxpayer's application and the agreement are true and correct as to every material matter.
- F. The secretary may, by regulation, require any person doing business in the state to submit to the department information reports that are considered reasonable and necessary for the administration of any provision of law to which the Tax Administration Act applies."
- SECTION 41. Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 99, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

"7-1-13.1. METHOD OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN TAXES DUE.--

A. Payment of the taxes, including any applicable penalties and interest, described in Paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this subsection shall be made on or before the date due in accordance with Subsection [$\frac{1}{2}$] \underline{C} of this section if the taxpayer's average tax payment for the group of taxes during the preceding calendar year equaled or exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000):

(1) Group 1: all taxes due under the
Withholding Tax Act, the [Gross Receipts and Compensating]
Sales and Use Tax Act, the Supplemental Municipal Sales Tax
Act, the Municipal Local Option [gross receipts] Sales and Use
Tax [acts] Act, the Local Hospital Sales Tax Act, the County
Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act, the County Correctional
Facility Sales Tax Act, the Interstate Telecommunications
[Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and the Leased Vehicle [Gross
Receipts] Sales Tax Act;

- (2) Group 2: all taxes due under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;
- (3) Group 3: the tax due under the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (4) Group 4: all taxes and fees due under the Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act and .208609.3

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the Petroleum Products Loading Fee Act.

B. For taxpayers who have more than one identification number issued by the department, the average tax payment shall be computed by combining the amounts paid under the several identification numbers.

- [B.] C. Taxpayers who are required to make payment in accordance with the provisions of this section shall make payment by one or more of the following means on or before the due date so that funds are immediately available to the state on or before the due date:
- electronic payment; provided that a (1) result of the payment is that funds are immediately available to the state of New Mexico on or before the due date;
 - (2) currency of the United States;
- check drawn on and payable at any New (3) Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the place and time required by the department at least one banking day prior to the due date; or
- check drawn on and payable at any domestic non-New Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the time and place required by the department at least two banking days prior to the due date.
- [C.] D. If the taxes required to be paid under .208609.3

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this section are not paid in accordance with Subsection $[\frac{B}{2}]$ of this section, the payment is not timely and is subject to the provisions of Sections 7-1-67 and 7-1-69 NMSA 1978.

 $[rac{ {f B.} }{ {f E.} }]$ For the purposes of this section, "average tax payment" means the total amount of taxes paid with respect to a group of taxes listed under Subsection A of this section during a calendar year divided by the number of months in that calendar year containing a due date on which the taxpayer was required to pay one or more taxes in the group."

SECTION 42. Section 7-1-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 145, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-14. SECRETARY MAY DETERMINE WHERE CERTAIN GROSS
RECEIPTS ARE TO BE REPORTED--PLACE OF BUSINESS FOR
CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, [AND] CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY SALES AND
SALES BY OUT-OF-STATE VENDORS.--

A. By regulation, the secretary may require any person maintaining one or more places of business to report the person's taxable gross receipts and deductions for each municipality or county or area within an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in which the person maintains a place of business.

B. For persons engaged in the construction business, the place where the construction project is performed is a "place of business", and all receipts from that project are to be reported from that place of business.

- C. The secretary may, by regulation, also require any person maintaining a business outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality to report the person's taxable gross receipts for that municipality.
- D. For a person engaged in the business of selling real estate, the location of the real property sold is the "place of business", and all receipts from that sale are to be reported from that place of business.
- E. For a person engaging in business but without physical presence in this state, "place of business" is the location where the property or the product of a service being sold by the person is delivered. For transactions involving intangible property or leases, "place of business" is the location where the intangible property or lease is delivered."

SECTION 43. Section 7-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 31, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-15. SECRETARY MAY SET TAX REPORTING AND PAYMENT INTERVALS.--The secretary may, pursuant to regulation, allow taxpayers with an anticipated tax liability of less than two hundred dollars (\$200) a month to report and pay taxes at intervals [which] that the secretary may specify. However, unless specifically permitted by law, an interval shall not exceed six months. The secretary may also allow direct marketers who have entered into an agreement with the department to collect and remit [compensating] use tax to .208609.3

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report and pay on a quarterly or [semi-annual] semiannual basis."

SECTION 44. Section 7-1-15.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 105, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-1-15.2. AGREEMENTS--COLLECTION OF [COMPENSATING] USE TAX. -- The department may enter into agreements with direct marketers for purposes of enforcing collection of the [compensating] use tax."

SECTION 45. Section 7-1-21.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 87, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-1-21.1. SPECIAL AGREEMENTS--ALTERNATIVE GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAXPAYER. --

To allow the payment of [gross receipts] sales Α. tax by a person who is not the liable taxpayer, the secretary may approve a request by a person to assume the liability for [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax owed by another; provided that the person requesting approval agrees to assume the rights and responsibilities as taxpayer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act for:

- an agreement to collect and pay over (1) taxes for persons in a business relationship, which is an agreement that may be entered into by persons who wish to remit [gross receipts] sales tax on behalf of another person with whom the taxpayer has a business relationship;
- (2) an agreement to collect and pay over .208609.3

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- (a) which agreement may be entered into by a direct sales company that has distributors of tangible personal property in New Mexico; and
- (b) in which the direct sales company agrees to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax liability of the distributor at the same time the company remits its own [gross receipts] sales tax; and
- (3) a manufacturer's agreement to pay [gross receipts] state sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax on behalf of a utility company, which agreement:
- (a) allows a person engaged in manufacturing in New Mexico to pay [gross receipts] state sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax on behalf of a utility company on receipts from sales of utilities that are: 1) not consumed in the manufacturing process; or 2) not otherwise deductible; and
- (b) is only applicable to transactions between a manufacturer and a utility company that are associated with the [gross receipts tax] deduction pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978.
- B. To enter into the agreements authorized in this section, a person shall complete a form prescribed by the secretary and provide any additional information or documentation required by department rules or instructions

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that will assist in the approval of agreements listed in Subsection A of this section.

- C. Once approved, an agreement shall be effective only for the period of time specified in each agreement. Any person entering into an agreement to pay tax on behalf of another person shall fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement. Failure to fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement may result in the revocation of the agreement by the department. An approved agreement may only be revoked prior to expiration by written notification to all persons who are party to the agreement and shall be applied beginning on the first day of a month that occurs at least one month following the date on which the agreement is revoked.
- D. A person approved by the secretary to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be deemed to be the taxpayer with respect to that tax pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to all rights and responsibilities related to that tax, except that the person shall not:
- [the person shall not] be entitled to (1) take any credit against the tax for which the person has assumed liability pursuant to this section; and
- [the person shall not] claim a refund of tax on the basis that the person is not statutorily liable to .208609.3

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pay the tax.

E. The department shall relieve from liability and hold harmless from the payment of a tax assumed by another person pursuant to an agreement approved pursuant to this section a taxpayer that would otherwise be liable for that tax."

SECTION 46. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-26. DISPUTING LIABILITIES--CLAIM FOR CREDIT,
REBATE OR REFUND.--

A. A [person] taxpayer who believes that an amount of tax has been paid by or withheld from that [person] taxpayer in excess of that for which the [person] taxpayer was liable, who has been denied any credit or rebate claimed or who claims a prior right to property in the possession of the department pursuant to a levy made under authority of Sections 7-1-31 through 7-1-34 NMSA 1978 may claim a refund by directing to the secretary, within the time limited by the provisions of Subsections F and G of this section, a written claim for refund. At the time the written claim is submitted, except as provided in Subsection K of this section, a refund claim shall include:

- (1) the taxpayer's name, address and identification number;
- (2) the type of tax for which a refund is .208609.3

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being claimed, the credit or rebate denied or the property levied upon;

- (3) the sum of money or other property being claimed;
- (4) with respect to refund, the period for which overpayment was made;
- (5) a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based, which may be referred to as the "basis for the refund", which shall include documentation that substantiates the written claim and supports the taxpayer's basis for the refund; and
- (6) a copy of an amended return for each tax period for which the refund is claimed.
- B. A claim for refund that meets the requirements of Subsection A of this section shall be deemed to be properly before the department for consideration, regardless of whether the department requests additional documentation after receipt of the claim for refund; provided that the claim for refund is filed within the time limitations provided in Subsections F and G of this section.
- C. If the department requests additional relevant documentation from a taxpayer who has submitted a claim for refund, the claim for refund will not be considered complete until the taxpayer provides the requested documentation. The provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section .208609.3

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and of Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 do not apply until a refund claim is complete.

- The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim. the:
- claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, no claim may be refiled with respect to that which was denied, but the [person] taxpayer, within ninety days after either the mailing or delivery of the denial of all or any part of the claim, may elect to pursue one, but not more than one, of the remedies in Subsection E of this section; and
- (2) department has neither granted nor denied any portion of a complete claim for refund within one hundred eighty days of the date the claim was mailed or otherwise delivered to the department, the [person] taxpayer may elect to treat the claim as denied and elect to pursue one, but not more than one, of the remedies provided in Subsection $[\frac{1}{2}]$ \underline{E} of this section.
- A [person] taxpayer may elect to pursue no more than one of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. A [person] taxpayer who timely pursues more than one remedy shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The [person] taxpayer may:
- direct to the secretary, pursuant to the (1) provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, a written protest that .208609.3

shall set forth:

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(a) the circumstances of: 1) an alleged overpayment; 2) a denied credit; 3) a denied rebate; or 4) a denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department;

an allegation that, because of that overpayment or denial, the state is indebted to the taxpayer for a specified amount, including any allowed interest, or for the property;

demanding the refund to the (c) taxpayer of that amount or that property; and

(d) reciting the facts of the claim for refund; or

commence a civil action in the district (2) court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, denied credit or rebate or denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount or property stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount or property and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.

Except as otherwise provided in Subsection G of .208609.3

this section, no credit or refund of any amount may be allowed or made to any [person] taxpayer unless as the result of a claim made by that [person] taxpayer as provided in this section:

- (1) within three years of the end of the calendar year in which:
- (a) the payment was originally due or the overpayment resulted from an assessment by the department pursuant to Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978, whichever is later;
- (b) the final determination of value occurs with respect to any overpayment that resulted from a disapproval by any agency of the United States or the state of New Mexico or any court of increase in value of a product subject to taxation under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
- (c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act; or
- (d) an overpayment of New Mexico tax resulted from: 1) an internal revenue service audit adjustment or a federal refund paid due to an adjustment of an audit by the internal revenue service or an amended federal return; or 2) making a change to a federal return for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code;

- (2) when an amount of a claim for [credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act] a laboratory partnership with small business tax credit [Act or], a technology jobs and research and development tax credit [Act or for the], a rural job tax credit [pursuant to Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978] or similar credit has been denied, the taxpayer may claim a refund of the credit no later than one year after the date of the denial;
- department has signed a waiver of the limitation on assessments on or after July 1, 1993 pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of the same tax paid for the same period for which the waiver was given, until a date one year after the later of the date of the mailing of an assessment issued pursuant to the audit, the date of the mailing of final audit findings to the taxpayer or the date a proceeding is begun in court by the department with respect to the same tax and the same period;
- (4) if the payment of an amount of tax was not made within three years of the end of the calendar year in which the original due date of the tax or date of the assessment of the department occurred, a claim for refund of that amount of tax can be made within one year of the date on which the tax was paid; or
- (5) when a taxpayer has been assessed a .208609.3

tax on or after July 1, 1993 under Subsection B, C or D of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978 and when the assessment applies to a period ending at least three years prior to the beginning of the year in which the assessment was made, the taxpayer may claim a refund for the same tax for the period of the assessment or for any period following that period within one year of the date of the assessment unless a longer period for claiming a refund is provided in this section.

- G. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any [person] taxpayer claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-11 NMSA 1978 unless notice of the destruction of the gasoline was given to the department within thirty days of the actual destruction and the claim for refund is made within six months of the date of destruction. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any [person] taxpayer claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 unless the refund is claimed within six months of the date of purchase of the gasoline and the gasoline has been used at the time the claim for refund is made.
- H. If as a result of an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for

the overpayments identified in the audit.

- I. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.
- J. For the purposes of this section, "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, helium or nonhydrocarbon gas pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.
- K. The filing of a fully completed original income tax return, corporate income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return or special fuel excise tax return that shows a balance due the taxpayer or a fully completed amended income tax return, an amended corporate income tax return, an amended corporate income and franchise tax return, an amended estate tax return, an amended special fuel excise tax return or an amended oil and gas tax return that shows a lesser tax liability than the original return constitutes the filing of a claim for refund for the

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difference in tax due shown on the original and amended returns."

SECTION 47. Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-29. AUTHORITY TO MAKE REFUNDS OR CREDITS.--

In response to a claim for refund, credit or rebate made as provided in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, but before a court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may authorize payment to a person in the amount of the credit or rebate claimed or refund an overpayment of tax determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been erroneously made by the person, together with allowable interest. A payment of a credit rebate claimed or a refund of tax and interest erroneously paid amounting to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or more shall be made with the prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount.

- B. Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has properly claimed a credit or rebate or made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the payment to the person of the amount thereof.
- C. In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of credit or rebate to be paid or tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the credit, rebate payment or refund is liable, or in the case of a refund of gross receipts or sales tax to a taxpayer without a physical presence in this state, any compensating tax or use tax owed by that person's customer as a result of transactions with that person for which the refund was claimed. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the credit, rebate payment or refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall be entitled to interest pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the credit, rebate or refund amount.
- D. In an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple reporting periods in which both underpayments and overpayments of a tax have been made in different reporting periods, the department shall credit the .208609.3

tax overpayments against the underpayments, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund of the overpayments. An overpayment shall be applied as a credit first to the earliest underpayment and then to succeeding underpayments. An underpayment of tax to which an overpayment is credited pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was credited against an underpayment, whichever is later. If the overpayments credited pursuant to this section exceed the underpayments of a tax, the amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

- E. When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a particular return or assessment, and the department determines that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which the return or assessment applies, without requiring the taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is later.
- F. If the department determines, upon review of an original or amended income tax return, corporate income and .208609.3

franchise tax return, estate tax return, special fuels excise tax return or oil and gas tax return, that there has been an overpayment of tax for the taxable period to which the return or amended return relates in excess of the amount due to be refunded to the taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of Subsection K of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may refund that excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the taxpayer to file a refund claim.

- G. Records of refunds and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.
- H. In response to a timely refund claim pursuant to Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 and notwithstanding any other provision of the Tax Administration Act, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may refund or credit a portion of an assessment of tax paid, including applicable penalties and interest representing the amount of tax previously paid by another person on behalf of the taxpayer on the same transaction, provided that the requirements of equitable recoupment are met. For purposes of this subsection, the refund claim may be filed by the taxpayer to whom the assessment was issued or by another person who claims to have previously paid the tax on behalf of the taxpayer. Prior to

granting the refund or credit, the secretary may require a waiver of all rights to claim a refund or credit of the tax previously paid by another person paying a tax on behalf of the taxpayer."

SECTION 48. Section 7-1-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 251, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-55. CONTRACTOR'S BOND FOR GROSS RECEIPTS--TAX-PENALTY.--

A. A person engaged in the construction business who does not have a principal place of business in New Mexico and who enters into a prime construction contract to be performed in this state shall, at the time such contract is entered into, furnish the secretary or the secretary's delegate with a surety bond, or other acceptable security, in a sum equivalent to the gross receipts to be paid under the contract multiplied by the sum of the applicable rate of the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 plus the applicable rate or rates of tax imposed pursuant to local option [gross receipts] sales taxes to secure payment of the tax imposed on the gross receipts from the contract and shall obtain a certificate from the secretary or the secretary's delegate that the requirements of this subsection have been met.

B. If the total sum to be paid under the contract is changed by ten percent or more subsequent to the date the .208609.3

surety bond or other acceptable security is furnished to the secretary or the secretary's delegate, such person shall increase or decrease, as the case may be, the amount of the bond or security within fourteen days after the change.

- C. If a person fails to comply with Subsection A or B of this section, the secretary or the secretary's delegate $\underline{\text{may}}$:
- (1) [may] demand of the person by certified mail or in person that the person comply. Upon the failure of the person to comply within ten days of the date of the mailing of such demand, the secretary may institute a proceeding to enjoin the person from doing business as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) [may] when a serious and immediate risk exists that an amount of tax due or reasonably expected to become due from the person on gross receipts from a prime construction contract will not be paid, request the person to comply with Subsections A and B of this section, and, upon failure immediately to comply, the secretary may, without further notice of any kind, apply to any district court of the state for an injunction as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978.
- D. Subsections A, B and C of this section shall not apply if the total gross receipts to be paid under the construction contract, including any change in such amount, .208609.3

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are less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).

- As used in this section, "construction" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.4 NMSA 1978 and "engaging in business" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978.
- A municipality or other political subdivision of the state or any agency of the state shall not issue a building or other construction permit to any person subject to the requirements of Subsection A of this section without first having been furnished by the construction contractor with the certificate from the secretary or the secretary's delegate specified in Subsection A of this section. Any person who issues any such permit before receiving the certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense."

SECTION 49. Section 7-4-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 203, Section 18) is amended to read:

"7-4-18. DETERMINATION OF SALES IN THIS STATE OF SERVICES AND OTHER [THAN TANGIBLE PERSONAL] PROPERTY FOR INCLUSION IN SALES FACTOR .--

A. Sales, other than sales [of tangible personal property] described in Section 7-4-17 NMSA 1978, are in this state [if:

A. the income-producing activity is performed in .208609.3

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B. the income-producing activity is performed both in and outside this state and a greater proportion of the income-producing activity is performed in this state than in any other state based on costs of performance):

- (1) in the case of sale, rental, lease or license of real property, if and to the extent the real property is located in this state;
- (2) in the case of rental, lease or license of tangible personal property, if and to the extent the tangible personal property is located in this state;
- (3) in the case of sale of a service, if and to the extent the service is delivered to a location in this state; and
- (4) in the case of sale, rental, lease or license of intangible property, if and to the extent the intangible property is used in this state.
- B. If the state or states of assignment under
 Subsection A of this section cannot be determined, the state
 or states of assignment shall be reasonably approximated.
- which a sale is assigned pursuant to Subsection A of this section or if the state of assignment cannot be determined or reasonably approximated pursuant to Subsection B of this section, that sale shall be excluded from the numerator and .208609.3

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- The department may promulgate rules as necessary or appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section."
- SECTION 50. Section 7-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 9 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "[Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act"."
- SECTION 51. Section 7-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-9-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating | Sales and Use Tax Act:
- "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of property for consideration or the performance of service for consideration:
- "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or an employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- "financial corporation" means a savings and loan association or an incorporated savings and loan company, trust company, mortgage banking company, consumer finance company or other financial corporation;
- "initial use" or "initially used" means the .208609.3

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first employment for the intended purpose and does not include the following activities:

- (1) observation of tests conducted by the performer of services;
- participation in progress reviews, briefings, consultations and conferences conducted by the performer of services;
- (3) review of preliminary drafts, drawings and other materials prepared by the performer of the services;
- inspection of preliminary prototypes (4) developed by the performer of services; or
 - (5) similar activities;
- Ε. "leasing" means an arrangement whereby, for a consideration, property is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the property, except that the granting of a license to use property is licensing and is not a lease;
- "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] .208609.3

Sales and Use Tax Act, Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales

Tax Act, County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales

Tax Act and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing

counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts,

which taxes are to be collected by the department;

- G. "manufactured home" means a movable or portable housing structure for human occupancy that exceeds either a width of eight feet or a length of forty feet constructed to be towed on its own chassis and designed to be installed with or without a permanent foundation;
- H. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include construction:
- I. "manufacturing service" means the service of combining or processing components or materials owned by another, but does not include construction, the processing of natural resources, including hydrocarbons, power generation or the processing of food for immediate consumption;

$[\frac{1}{\cdot}]$ <u>J.</u> "person" means:

(1) an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity, including any gas, water or electric utility owned or operated .208609.3

2	the state; or
3	(2) a national, federal, state, Indian or
4	other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency,
5	department or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;
6	[J.] <u>K.</u> "property" means real property, tangible
7	personal property, licenses other than the licenses of
8	copyrights, trademarks or patents and franchises. Tangible
9	personal property includes electricity and manufactured homes;
10	[$rac{ extsf{K-}}{ extsf{}}$] $rac{ extsf{L.}}{ extsf{}}$ "research and development services" means
11	an activity engaged in for other persons for consideration,
12	for one or more of the following purposes:
13	(1) advancing basic knowledge in a
14	recognized field of natural science;
15	(2) advancing technology in a field of
16	technical endeavor;
17	(3) developing a new or improved product,
18	process or system with new or improved function, performance,
19	reliability or quality, whether or not the new or improved
20	product, process or system is offered for sale, lease or other
21	transfer;
22	(4) developing new uses or applications for
23	an existing product, process or system, whether or not the new
24	use or application is offered as the rationale for purchase,
25	lease or other transfer of the product, process or system;
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by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of

- (5) developing analytical or survey activities incorporating technology review, application, trade-off study, modeling, simulation, conceptual design or similar activities, whether or not offered for sale, lease or other transfer; or
- (6) designing and developing prototypes or integrating systems incorporating the advances, developments or improvements included in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection;
- $[\frac{H.}{M.}]$ "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;
- [M.] N. "service" means all activities engaged in for other persons for a consideration, which activities involve predominantly the performance of a service as distinguished from selling or leasing property. "Service" includes activities performed by a person for its members or shareholders. In determining what is a service, the intended use, principal objective or ultimate objective of the contracting parties shall not be controlling. "Service" includes construction activities and all tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project. That tangible personal property retains its character as tangible personal property until it is installed as an ingredient or component part of a construction project in New Mexico. Sales of tangible personal property

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1	that will become an ingredient or component part of a
2	construction project to persons engaged in the construction
3	business are sales of tangible personal property; and
4	[N.] $0.$ "use" or "using" includes use, consumption
5	or storage other than storage for subsequent sale in the
6	ordinary course of business or for use solely outside this
7	state."
8	SECTION 52. Section 7-9-3.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991,
9	Chapter 8, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
10	"7-9-3.2. ADDITIONAL DEFINITION
11	A. As used in the [Gross Receipts and
12	Compensating Sales and Use Tax Act, "governmental gross
13	receipts" means receipts of the state or an agency,
14	institution, instrumentality or political subdivision from:
15	(l) the sale of tangible personal property
16	other than water from facilities open to the general public;

other than water from facilities open to the general public;

(2) the performance of or admissions to

recreational, athletic or entertainment services or events in

facilities open to the general public;

(3) refuse collection or refuse disposal or both;

(4) sewage services;

(5) the sale of water by a utility owned or operated by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of the state; and

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(6) the renting of parking, docking or tiedown spaces or the granting of permission to park vehicles, tie down aircraft or dock boats.

"Governmental gross receipts" includes receipts from the sale of tangible personal property handled on consignment when sold from facilities open to the general public, but excludes cash discounts taken and allowed, governmental gross receipts tax payable on transactions reportable for the period and any type of time-price differential.

B. As used in this section, "facilities open to the general public" does not include point of sale registers or electronic devices at a bookstore owned or operated by a public post-secondary educational institution when the registers or devices are utilized in the sale of textbooks or other materials required for courses at the institution to a student enrolled at the institution who displays a valid student identification card."

SECTION 53. Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.3. DEFINITION--ENGAGING IN BUSINESS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, "engaging in business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit, without regard to having physical presence, including the presence of a representative acting on behalf of the

person,	in	the	state,	except	that	"engaging	in	business"	does
not inc	1ude	<u>e</u> :							
		Α.	["enga	ging in	busir	ness" does	not	: include	

- A. ["engaging in business" does not include]
 having a worldwide [web site] website as a third-party content
 provider on a computer physically located in New Mexico but
 owned by another nonaffiliated person; [and]
- B. ["engaging in business" does not include] using a nonaffiliated third-party call center to accept and process telephone or electronic orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders are forwarded to a location outside New Mexico for filling, or to provide services primarily to non-New Mexico customers; and
- C. the activities of a person without physical presence in this state if the person and the person's affiliates have less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of gross receipts in the state, based on receipts during the prior calendar year. As used in this subsection, "affiliate" means a person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with another person."
- SECTION 54. Section 7-9-3.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 5) is amended to read:
- "7-9-3.4. DEFINITIONS--CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION
 MATERIALS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating]
 Sales and Use Tax Act:

1	A. "construction" means:							
2	(1) the building, altering, repai	ring or						
3	demolishing in the ordinary course of business any	:						
4	(a) road, highway, bridge, p	oarking area						
5	or related project;							
6	(b) building, stadium or oth	ner						
7	structure;							
8	(c) airport, subway or simil	lar						
9	facility;							
10	(d) park, trail, athletic fi	ield, golf						
11	course or similar facility;	course or similar facility;						
12	(e) dam, reservoir, canal, d	litch or						
13	similar facility;							
14	(f) sewerage or water treatm	nent						
15	facility, power generating plant, pump station, nat	tural gas						
16	compressing station, gas processing plant, coal gas	sification						
17	plant, refinery, distillery or similar facility;							
18	(g) sewerage, water, gas or	other						
19	pipeline;							
20	(h) transmission line;							
21	(i) radio, television or oth	ner tower;						
22	(j) water, oil or other stor	cage tank;						
23	(k) shaft, tunnel or other m	nining						
24	appurtenance;							
25	(1) microwave station or sin	nilar						
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1	facility;
2	(m) retaining wall, wall, fence, gate
3	or similar structure; or
4	(n) similar work;
5	(2) the leveling or clearing of land;
6	(3) the excavating of earth;
7	(4) the drilling of wells of any type,
8	including seismograph shot holes or core drilling; or
9	(5) similar work; and
10	B. "construction material" means tangible personal
11	property that becomes or is intended to become an ingredient
12	or component part of a construction project, but "construction
13	material" does not include a replacement fixture when the
14	replacement is not construction or a replacement part for a
15	fixture."
16	SECTION 55. Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
17	Chapter 272, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"7-9-3.5. DEFINITIONGROSS RECEIPTS
19	A. As used in the [Gross Receipts and
20	Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, "gross receipts":
21	(1) ["gross receipts"] means the total
22	amount of money or the value of other consideration received
23	from selling property in New Mexico, from leasing or licensing
24	property employed in New Mexico, from granting a right to use

a franchise employed in New Mexico, from selling services

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performed outside New Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico, or from performing services in New Mexico. In an exchange in which the money or other consideration received does not represent the value of the property or service exchanged, "gross receipts" means the reasonable value of the property or service exchanged; (2) ["gross receipts"] includes: any receipts from sales of tangible personal property handled on consignment;

- (b) the total commissions or fees
- derived from the business of buying, selling or promoting the purchase, sale or lease, as an agent or broker on a commission or fee basis, of any property, service, stock, bond or security;
- amounts paid by members of any (c) cooperative association or similar organization for sales or leases of personal property or performance of services by such organization;
- (d) amounts received from transmitting messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or telegraph services;
- (e) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are .208609.3

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filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-of-state florist; and

the receipts of a home service (f) provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: 1) the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate in the same state, regardless of where the services originate, terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's home service provider and are deemed provided by the home service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home service provider", "mobile telecommunications services", "customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act; and

- ["gross receipts"] excludes: (3)
 - cash discounts allowed and taken;
- (b) [New Mexico gross receipts] state and local option sales tax, governmental [gross receipts] sales tax and leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax payable on transactions for the reporting period;
- (c) taxes imposed pursuant to the provisions of any local option [gross receipts] sales tax that is payable on transactions for the reporting period;
- any gross receipts or sales taxes (d) imposed by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; provided that .208609.3

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the tax is approved, if approval is required by federal law or regulation, by the secretary of the interior of the United States; and provided further that the gross receipts or sales tax imposed by the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo provides a reciprocal exclusion for gross receipts, sales or gross receipts-based excise taxes imposed by the state or its political subdivisions;

- (e) any type of time-price differential;
- (f) amounts received solely on behalf of another in a disclosed agency capacity; and
- (g) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made pursuant to orders placed with an out-of-state florist for filling and delivery in New Mexico by a New Mexico florist.
- When the sale of property or service is made under any type of charge, conditional or time-sales contract or the leasing of property is made under a leasing contract, the seller or lessor may elect to treat all receipts, excluding any type of time-price differential, under such contracts as gross receipts as and when the payments are actually received. If the seller or lessor transfers the seller's or lessor's interest in any such contract to a third person, the seller or lessor shall pay the [gross receipts]

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1	state sales tax and the local option sales tax upon the full
2	sale or leasing contract amount, excluding any type of time-
3	price differential."
4	SECTION 56. Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,
5	Chapter 47, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
6	"7-9-4. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAXDENOMINATION AS
7	"[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX"
8	A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an
9	excise tax equal to [five and one-eighth percent] the rates
10	determined pursuant to Subsection B of this section of gross
11	receipts is imposed on any person engaging in business in New
12	Mexico. $[B.]$ The tax imposed by this section shall be
13	referred to as the "[gross receipts] state sales tax".
14	B. The rate of the state sales tax shall be:
15	(1) prior to February 1, 2018, five and one-
16	eighth percent;
17	(2) beginning February 1, 2018 and prior to
18	January 1, 2019, three and six-tenths percent; and
19	(3) on and after January 1, 2019, as
20	determined by the department on or before October 1, 2018, the
21	quotient, rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent, of
22	one billion nine hundred thirty-one million two hundred fifty
23	thousand dollars (\$1,931,250,000), divided by the product of
24	the gross receipts of all persons that engaged in business in
25	the state and were subject to the state sales tax from

<u>February 1, 2018 through July 31, 2018 multiplied by two and</u> eleven thousandths."

SECTION 57. Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 332, Section 1 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 352, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-4.3. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS
"GOVERNMENTAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX".--For the privilege
of engaging in certain activities by governments, there is
imposed on every agency, institution, instrumentality or
political subdivision of the state, except any school district
and any entity licensed by the department of health that is
principally engaged in providing health care services, an
excise tax of five percent of governmental gross receipts.
The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the
"governmental [gross receipts] sales tax"."

SECTION 58. Section 7-9-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-5. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY.--

A. To prevent evasion of the [gross receipts] state sales tax and to aid in its administration, it is presumed that all receipts of a person engaging in business are subject to the [gross receipts] state sales tax. [Any] Apperson engaged solely in transactions specifically exempt under the provisions of the [Gross Receipts and Compensating].208609.3

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Sales and Use Tax Act shall not be required to register or file a return under that act.

If receipts from nontaxable charges for mobile telecommunications services are aggregated with and not separately stated from taxable charges for mobile telecommunications services, [then] the charges for nontaxable mobile telecommunications services shall be subject to [gross receipts] state sales tax unless the home service provider can reasonably identify nontaxable charges in its books and records that are kept in the regular course of business. the purposes of this subsection, "charges for mobile telecommunications services", "home service provider" and "mobile telecommunications services" have the meanings given in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act."

SECTION 59. Section 7-9-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

SEPARATELY STATING THE [GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX.--When the [gross receipts] state sales tax is stated separately on the books of the seller or lessor, and if the total amount of tax that is stated separately on transactions reportable within one reporting period is in excess of the amount of [gross receipts] state sales tax otherwise payable on the transactions on which the tax was stated separately, the excess amount of tax stated on the transactions within that reporting period shall be included in .208609.3

gross receipts."

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SECTION 60. Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-7. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS "[COMPENSATING] USE TAX".--

For the privilege of using tangible property in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax [equal to five and one-eighth percent] at the rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 of the value of tangible property that was:

- manufactured by the person using the (1) property in the state;
- acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the [gross receipts] state sales tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico; or
- acquired as the result of a transaction (3) that was not initially subject to the [compensating] use tax imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the [gross receipts] state sales tax but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the property, should have been subject to the [compensating] use tax imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the [gross receipts] state sales tax.
- For the purpose of Subsection A of this .208609.3

section, value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.

franchise in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in New Mexico. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.

[G.] D. For the privilege of using services rendered in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using such services an excise tax [equal to five percent] at the rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 of the value of the services at the time they were rendered.

[The services, to be taxable under this subsection, must have been rendered as the result of a transaction that was not initially subject to the gross receipts tax but which
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transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the
services, should have been subject to the gross receipts tax.
For use of services to be taxable under this subsection, the
services must have been performed by a person outside this
state and receipts from the performance or sale of the
services not subject to the state sales tax.

 $[rac{D_{ullet}}{T}]$ $\underline{E_{ullet}}$ The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "[compensating] use tax"."

SECTION 61. Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-7.1. DEPARTMENT BARRED FROM TAKING COLLECTION
ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN [COMPENSATING] USE TAX
LIABILITIES.--

- A. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of [compensating] use tax due on purchases made by an individual if:
- (1) the property is used only for nonbusiness purposes;
- (2) the property is not a manufactured home;
- (3) the individual is not an agent for collection of compensating tax pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978.
- B. The prohibition in Subsection A of this section does not prevent the department from enforcing collection of .208609.3

[compensating] use tax on purchases from persons who are not individuals, who are agents for collection pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 or who use the property in the course of engaging in business in New Mexico or from enforcing collection of [compensating] use tax due on purchase of manufactured homes."

SECTION 62. Section 7-9-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-8. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY AND VALUE.--

A. To prevent evasion of the [compensating] use tax and the duty to collect it, it is presumed that property bought or sold by any person for delivery into this state is bought or sold for a taxable use in this state.

B. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of property, it is presumed, in the absence of preponderant evidence of another value, that the value means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration paid for property exclusive of any type of time-price differential. However, in an exchange in which the amount of money paid does not represent the value of the property or property and service purchased, the [compensating] use tax shall be imposed on the reasonable value of the property or property and service purchased.

C. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of a service, it is presumed, in the .208609.3

absence of preponderant evidence of another value, that the value means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration paid for the service exclusive of any type of time-price differential. However, in an exchange in which the amount paid does not represent the value of the service purchased, the [compensating] use tax shall be imposed on the reasonable value of the service purchased."

SECTION 63. Section 7-9-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-9. LIABILITY OF USER FOR PAYMENT OF [COMPENSATING]

USE TAX.--Any person in New Mexico using property on the value of which [compensating] use tax is payable but has not been paid is liable to the state for payment of the [compensating] use tax, but this liability is discharged if the buyer has paid the [compensating] use tax to the seller for payment over to the department."

SECTION 64. Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-10. AGENTS FOR COLLECTION OF [COMPENSATING] USE
TAX--DUTIES.--

A. Every person carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity within this state attempting to exploit New Mexico's markets who sells property or sells property and service for use in this state and who is not subject to [the gross receipts] state sales tax on receipts .208609.3

2	the buyer and pay the tax collected to the department.
3	["Activity", for the purposes of this section, includes but is
4	not limited to]
5	B. As used in this section, "activity":
6	(1) means engaging in any of the following
7	in New Mexico:
8	(a) maintaining an office or other
9	place of business;
10	(b) soliciting orders through employees
11	or independent contractors;
12	(c) soliciting orders through
13	advertisements placed in newspapers or magazines published in
14	New Mexico or advertisements broadcast by New Mexico radio or
15	television stations;
16	(d) soliciting orders through programs
17	broadcast by New Mexico radio or television stations or
18	transmitted by cable systems in New Mexico; <u>and</u>
19	(e) canvassing, demonstrating,
20	collecting money, warehousing or storing merchandise or
21	delivering or distributing products as a consequence of an
22	advertising or other sales program directed at potential
23	customers; ["Activity", for the purposes of this section] and
24	(2) does not include:
25	<u>(a)</u> having a [world wide web site]
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from these sales shall collect the [compensating] use tax from

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worldwide website as a third-party provider on a computer physically located in New Mexico but owned by another nonaffiliated person; [and "activity" does not include] or (b) using a nonaffiliated third-party call center to accept and process telephone or electronic orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders are forwarded to a location outside New Mexico for filling, or to provide

[B+] \underline{C} . To ensure orderly and efficient collection of the public revenue, if any application of this section is held invalid, the section's application to other situations or persons shall not be affected."

services primarily to non-New Mexico customers.

SECTION 65. Section 7-9-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-11. DATE PAYMENT DUE.--The taxes imposed by the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act are to be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month following the month in which the taxable event occurs."

SECTION 66. Section 7-9-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-12. EXEMPTIONS.--[Exempted from the gross receipts or compensating tax are those receipts or uses exempted in Sections 7-9-13 through 7-9-42 NMSA 1978.] Exemptions from either the [gross receipts] state sales tax or the .208609.3

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[compensating] use tax are not exemptions from both taxes unless explicitly stated otherwise by law."

SECTION 67. Section 7-9-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-13. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX--GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES. --

Except as otherwise provided in this section, exempted from the [gross receipts] states sales tax are receipts of:

- the United States or any agency, (1) department or instrumentality thereof;
- (2) the state of New Mexico or any political subdivision thereof;
- any Indian nation, tribe or pueblo from activities or transactions occurring on its sovereign territory; or
- (4) any foreign nation or agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof, but only when required by a treaty in force to which the United States is a party.
- Receipts from the sale of gas or electricity by a utility owned or operated by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of a state are not exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax.
- Receipts from the operation of a cable .208609.3

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television system owned or operated by a municipality are not exempted from the [gross receipts] states sales tax.

D. Receipts from a state or local government
entity licensed by the department of health that is
principally engaged in providing health care services are not
exempted from the state sales tax."

SECTION 68. Section 7-9-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-14. EXEMPTION--[COMPENSATING] <u>USE</u> TAX--GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES--INDIANS.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, there is exempted from the [compensating] use tax the use of property by the United States or the state of New Mexico or any governmental unit or subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof. The exemption provided by this subsection does not apply to:

- (1) the use of property that is or will be incorporated into a metropolitan redevelopment project under the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code; or
 - (2) the use of construction material.
- B. Exempted from the [compensating] use tax is the use of property by any Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or any governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof on Indian reservations or pueblo grants.

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C. Receipts from an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo
or any governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or
instrumentality thereof on Indian reservations or pueblo
grants licensed by the department of health that is
principally engaged in providing health care services are not
exempted from the use tax."

SECTION 69. Section 7-9-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-24. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX--[INSURANCE COMPANIES] RECEIPTS ON WHICH PREMIUM TAX IS ASSESSED. -- Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts [of insurance companies or any agent thereof from premiums and any consideration received by a property bondsman, as that person is defined in Section 59A-51-2 NMSA 1978, as security or surety for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding]:

A. on which the premium tax, pursuant to Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978, is assessed; and

B. of authorized insurers from eligible investments, as those terms are used in the New Mexico Insurance Code."

SECTION 70. Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-29. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX--CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.--

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- A. Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts of organizations that demonstrate to the department that they have been granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of [1954] 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered.
- B. Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts from carrying on chamber of commerce, visitor bureau and convention bureau functions of organizations that demonstrate to the department that they have been granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of [1954] 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered.
- C. This section does not apply to receipts derived from an unrelated trade or business as defined in Section 513 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of [1954] 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered."
- SECTION 71. Section 7-9-40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 60, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-9-40. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX-PURSES AND JOCKEY REMUNERATION AT NEW MEXICO RACETRACKS

 [RECEIPTS FROM GROSS AMOUNTS WAGERED].--[A. Exempted from the
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gross receipts tax are the receipts of horsemen, jockeys and trainers from race purses at New Mexico horse racetracks subject to the jurisdiction of the state racing commission.

B.] Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts of a racetrack from the commissions and other amounts authorized by Section [60-1-10] 60-1A-19 NMSA 1978 to be retained by a racetrack conducting horse races under the authority of a license from the state racing commission."

SECTION 72. Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 13, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-43. [NEW MATERIAL] NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION

CERTIFICATE AND ALTERNATIVE EVIDENCE REQUIRED TO ENTITLE

PERSONS TO DEDUCTIONS.--

- A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a person may establish entitlement to a deduction from gross receipts allowed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Act by obtaining a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate from the purchaser.
- B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, a person who does not comply with Subsection A of this section may establish entitlement to a deduction from gross receipts by presenting alternative evidence that demonstrates the facts necessary to support entitlement to the .208609.3

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deduction,	but	the	burden	of	proof	is	on	that	person
Alternative	e evi	idend	ce incl	ıdes	s :				

- (1) invoices or contracts that identify the nature of the transaction;
- (2) documentation as to the purchaser's use or disposition of the property or service;
- (3) a statement from the purchaser indicating that the purchaser sold or intends to resell the property or service purchased from the seller, either by itself or in combination with other property or services, in the ordinary course of business; or
- (4) other evidence that demonstrates the facts necessary to establish entitlement to the deduction or specified by department rule or instruction.
- C. A statement from the purchaser summarizing the purchaser's use or disposition of the property or service purchased from the seller that includes the following information shall constitute prima facie evidence of entitlement to the deduction:
 - (1) the seller's name;
- (2) the date of the invoice or date of the transaction;
 - (3) the invoice number or a copy of the
 - (4) a copy of the purchase order, if

invoice;

available;

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- (5) the amount from purchase; and
- (6) a description of the property or service purchased or leased.
- When a person accepts in good faith a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate from the purchaser, the properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the person's gross receipts.
- If a person has accepted in good faith a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate, but the purchaser has not employed the property or service purchased in the nontaxable manner or has provided false or inaccurate information on the nontaxable transaction certificate, the purchaser shall be liable for an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay if the seller had not complied with Subsection A of this section.
- Any person who knowingly or willfully provides false or inaccurate information on a nontaxable transaction certificate may be subject to prosecution under Sections 7-1-72 and 7-1-73 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 73. Section 7-9-44 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

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" 7-9-44 .	SUSPENSION	OF	THE	RIGHT	ТО	USE	Α	NONTAXABLE
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The secretary may suspend for not more than one year the privilege of a person to execute nontaxable transaction certificates if that person [(1)] fails to pay, within one year of the date [the tax is due, the compensating tax on the] in which the transaction subject to the nontaxable transaction certificate occurred, the penalty provided by Section 7-1-69.3 NMSA 1978 with respect to the person's subsequent use of property or services purchased through the execution of a nontaxable transaction certificate.

(2) executes with the seller or lessor a nontaxable transaction certificate inapplicable to the transaction when no compensating tax is due on that buyer's or lessee's use of the property or service.

B. The secretary may suspend for not more than six months the privilege of a person to execute nontaxable transaction certificates to claim deductions on the basis of nontaxable transaction certificates accepted by that person, or both, if that person fails to account in the manner and time required by the department, in accordance with Subsection E of Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978, for the certificates executed or accepted by that person.

C. B. A suspension under this section voids the department's approval of the person's application for the .208609.3

privilege of executing nontaxable transaction certificates and, prior to resumption of the privilege, the person whose privilege to execute nontaxable transaction certificates has been suspended shall reapply for the privilege of executing such certificates in accordance with Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978.

[Đ.] C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978, the department may notify the public or provide for notice to the public of the suspension of a person's privilege to execute nontaxable transaction certificates."

SECTION 74. Section 7-9-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-45. DEDUCTIONS.--

A. [In computing the gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax due, only those receipts specified in Sections 7-9-46 through 7-9-76.2, 7-9-77.1, 7-9-83, 7-9-85 through 7-9-87 and 7-9-89 NMSA 1978 may be deducted. Receipts, whether specified once or several times in those sections, may be deducted only once from gross receipts or governmental gross] Receipts may only be deducted once from gross receipts or governmental gross receipts when computing the state sales tax or governmental sales tax due.

B. The same receipts [that are exempted from the gross receipts tax may] shall not be both exempt from the state sales tax and deducted from gross receipts. [Receipts .208609.3

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that are deducted from gross receipts may not be exempted from the gross receipts tax.

The same receipts [that are exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax] shall not be both exempt from the governmental sales tax and deducted from governmental [Receipts that are deducted from governmental gross receipts. gross receipts shall not be exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax.]"

SECTION 75. Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-46. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS -- SALES TO MANUFACTURERS AND MANUFACTURING SERVICE PROVIDERS. --

Receipts from selling tangible personal property may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must incorporate the tangible personal property as an ingredient or component part of the product that the buyer is in the business of manufacturing.

Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is a consumable and used in such a way that it is consumed in the manufacturing process of a product,

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1	provided that the tangible personal property is not a tool or
2	equipment used to create the manufactured product, to a person
3	engaged in the business of manufacturing that product and who
4	delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller
5	may be deducted [in the following percentages] from gross
6	receipts or from governmental gross receipts
7	[(1) twenty percent of receipts received
8	prior to January 1, 2014;
9	(2) forty percent of receipts received in
10	calendar year 2014;
11	(3) sixty percent of receipts received in
12	calendar year 2015;
13	(4) eighty percent of receipts received in
14	calendar year 2016; and
15	(5) one hundred percent of receipts received
16	on or after January 1, 2017].
17	C. Receipts from selling qualified equipment may
18	be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a
19	person engaged in the business of manufacturing or a
20	manufacturing service provider who delivers a nontaxable
21	transaction certificate to the seller.
22	[C_{\bullet}] D_{\bullet} The purpose of the deductions provided in
23	this section is to encourage manufacturing businesses to
24	locate in New Mexico and to reduce the tax burden, including
25	reducing pyramiding, on the tangible personal property that is

consumed in the manufacturing process and that is purchased by manufacturing businesses in New Mexico.

[Đ.] E. The department shall annually report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee the aggregate amount of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the number of taxpayers claiming each of the deductions and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deductions are performing the purposes for which they are enacted.

 $[E_{ullet}]$ F_{ullet} A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately for each deduction provided in this section and attribute the amount of the deduction to the appropriate authorization provided in this section in a manner required by the department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature of the benefit to the state of these deductions.

[F.] G. As used in [Subsection B of] this section:

(1) "consumable" means tangible personal property that is incorporated into, destroyed, depleted or transformed in the process of manufacturing a product:

[(1)] (a) including electricity, fuels, water, manufacturing aids and supplies, chemicals <u>and</u> gases
[repair parts, spares and other tangibles used to manufacture
a product]; but

 $[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$ excluding tangible personal

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property used in: $[\frac{a}{a}]$ 1) the generation of power; $[\frac{b}{a}]$ 2)
the processing of natural resources, including hydrocarbons;
and $[\frac{(c)}{3}]$ the preparation of meals for immediate
consumption on- or off-premises:

(2) "manufacturing operation" means a plant operated by a manufacturer or manufacturing service provider employing personnel to perform production tasks, in conjunction with equipment not previously existing at the site, to produce goods; and

(3) "qualified equipment" means an essential machine, mechanism or tool, or a component or fitting thereof, used directly and exclusively in a manufacturing operation and subject to depreciation for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing operation that:

(a) was not previously used in New

Mexico and that is owned by the taxpayer, the United States or

an agency or instrumentality thereof or the state or a

political subdivision thereof and leased or subleased to the

taxpayer if the equipment is in New Mexico and is incorporated

or is to be incorporated within one year into a manufacturing

operation;

(b) includes repair or replacement

parts for the qualified equipment, spares and other tangibles

used to manufacture a product; and

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(c) does not include: 1) tangible
personal property used in the generation of power; 2) the
processing of natural resources, including hydrocarbons; 3)
the preparation of meals for immediate consumption on- or
off-premises; or 4) any vehicle that leaves the site of the
manufacturing operation for purposes of transporting persons
or property or any property for which the taxpayer claims the
credit nursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 76. A new Section 7-9-48.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-48.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--CERTAIN BUSINESS SERVICES.--

A. Receipts from the sale of accounting services, engineering services, financial management services, information technology services, human resources services, legal services and temporary services may be deducted from gross receipts if:

- (1) the sale is made to a sole proprietorship, a limited liability company, a partnership or a corporation;
- (2) the sale is made to an entity with a New Mexico tax identification number or an equivalent tax identification number from another state; or
- (3) the purchaser presents to the seller a nontaxable transaction certificate or alternative evidence .208609.3

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entitling a person to a deduction pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978.

- B. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
 - C. As used in this section:
- (1) "accounting services" means the systematic and comprehensive recording of financial transactions pertaining to a business entity and the process of summarizing, analyzing and reporting these transactions to oversight agencies or tax collection entities, including certified public auditing, attest services and preparing financial statements, bookkeeping, tax return preparation, advice and consulting and, where applicable, representing taxpayers before tax collection agencies. "Accounting services" does not include, except as provided with respect to financial management services, investment advice, wealth management advice or consulting or any tax return preparation, advice, counseling or representation for individuals, regardless of whether those individuals are owners of pass-through entities, such as partnerships, limited liability companies or S-corporations;
- (2) "engineering services" means consultation, the production of a creative work, investigation, evaluation, planning and design, the .208609.3

performance of studies and reviewing planning documents when performed by, or under the supervision of, a licensed engineer, including the design, development and testing of mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, chemical, pneumatic or thermal machinery or equipment, industrial or commercial work systems or processes and military equipment. "Engineering services" does not include medical or medical laboratory services, any engineering performed in connection with a construction service or the design and installation of computer or computer network infrastructure;

- (3) "financial management services" means managing and directing the investments of, or providing investment advisory services to, a hedge fund, mutual fund or non-captive real estate investment trust;
- (4) "hedge fund" means a private investment fund or pool, the assets of which are managed by a professional management firm that:
- (a) trades or invests, through public market or private transactions, in securities, commodities, currencies, derivatives or similar classes of financial assets; or
- (b) that is not an investment company under 15 USC 80a-3(c)(1) or 15 USC 80a-3(c)(7);
- (5) "human resources services" means managing and overseeing the recruitment, management or .208609.3

termination of a business's employees, including employee recruitment; managing employee relations; maintaining employment files; setting personnel policies; managing and administering employee payroll, benefits and compensation, including employee withholding; overseeing employee discipline and termination; and ensuring compliance with labor and antidiscrimination laws. "Human resources services" does not include training or providing required certification to a business's employees or employee efficiency consulting;

(6) "information technology services" means separately stated services for installing and maintaining a business's computers and computer network, including performing computer network design; installing, repairing, maintaining or restoring computer networks, hardware or software; and performing custom software programming or making custom modifications to existing software programming.

"Information technology services" does not include:

- (a) software maintenance and update agreements, unless made in conjunction with custom programming;
- (b) computers, servers, chilling equipment and pre-programmed software;
- (c) data processing services or the processing or storage of information to compile and produce records of transactions for retrieval or use, including data .208609.3

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entry, data retrieval, data searches and information compilation; or

- (d) access to telecommunications or internet;
- "legal services" means services (7) performed by a licensed attorney or under the supervision of a licensed attorney for a client, regardless of the attorney's form of business entity or whether the services are prepaid, including legal representation before courts or administrative agencies; drafting legal documents, such as contracts or patent applications; legal research; advising and counseling; arbitration; mediation; and notary public and other ancillary legal services performed for a client in conjunction with and under the supervision of a licensed attorney. "Legal services" does not include lobbying or government relations services, title insurance agent services, licensing or selling legal software or legal document templates, insurance investigation services or any legal representation involving financial crimes or tax evasion in New Mexico;
- (8) "mutual fund" means an entity registered pursuant to the federal Investment Company Act of 1940;
- (9) "real estate investment trust" means an entity described in Section 856(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, the investments of which are limited to interest in mortgages .208609.3

on real property and shares of or transferable certificates of beneficial interest in an entity described in Section 856(a); provided that a real estate investment trust does not include a captive real estate investment trust as defined in the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act; and

situation in which an employee is expected to remain in a position for a specified period of time. Temporary employees may have the opportunity to achieve permanent employment status after the time period has lapsed and may be referred to as seasonal employees or temps. "Temporary service" includes services performed by a skilled or unskilled person replacing or supporting client company staff for business purposes. "Temporary service" does not include services performed by a temporary service provider that is not licensed as such by the state or subcontracted services."

SECTION 77. Section 7-9-54 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 44, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 6 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 330, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-9-54. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--SALES TO GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.--

A. Receipts from selling tangible personal property to the United States or New Mexico or a governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality .208609.3

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thereof may be deducted from gross receipts or from	
governmental gross receipts. Unless contrary to federal 1	.aw
the deduction provided by this subsection does not apply to	.0:

- receipts from selling metalliferous (1) mineral ore:
- receipts from selling tangible personal property that is or will be incorporated into a metropolitan redevelopment project created under the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;
- receipts from selling construction (3) material; [or]
- that portion of the receipts from performing a "service" that reflects the value of tangible personal property utilized or produced in performance of such service; or
- (5) receipts for tangible personal property, including prescription drugs.
- Receipts from selling tangible personal property for any purpose to an Indian tribe, nation or pueblo or a governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof for use on Indian reservations or pueblo grants may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts.
- When a seller, in good faith, deducts receipts for tangible personal property sold to the state or a .208609.3

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governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof, after receiving written assurances from the buyer's representative that the property sold is not construction material, the department shall not assert in a later assessment or audit of the seller that the receipts are not deductible pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of this section."

SECTION 78. Section 7-9-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 45, as amended) is amended to read:

[DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX] GOVERNMENTAL "7-9-55. GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX] -- EXPORTS -- TRANSACTION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE . --

Receipts from transactions in interstate or foreign commerce may be deducted from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts to the extent that the imposition of the [gross receipts] state sales tax would be unlawful under the United States constitution.

[B. Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce may be deducted from governmental gross receipts.

C. Receipts from transmitting messages or conversations by radio other than from one point in this state to another point in this state and receipts from the sale of radio or television broadcast time when the advertising message is supplied by or on behalf of a national or regional seller or advertiser not having its principal place of

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business in or being incorporated under the laws of this state
may be deducted from gross receipts. Commissions of
advertising agencies from performing services in this state
may not be deducted from gross receipts under this section.

- B. Receipts from selling tangible personal property in interstate or foreign commerce may be deducted from gross receipts when the order for the property is placed from outside the state and the seller ships or delivers the tangible personal property to a location outside New Mexico for use outside New Mexico.
- C. Receipts from leasing or licensing personal property in interstate or foreign commerce may be deducted from gross receipts when the order for the property is placed from outside the state and the property is employed outside New Mexico.
- D. Receipts from granting a right to use a franchise in interstate or foreign commerce may be deducted from gross receipts when the franchise is employed outside New Mexico.
- E. Receipts from selling in interstate or foreign commerce a service performed in New Mexico may be deducted from gross receipts when the seller ships or delivers the product of the service to a location outside New Mexico for initial use outside New Mexico."
- **SECTION 79.** Section 7-9-62 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .208609.3

Chapter 144, Section 52, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-62. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS--AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS--VEHICLES THAT ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE REGISTERED--AIRCRAFT PARTS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES--REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. Except for receipts deductible under Subsection B of this section, fifty percent of the receipts from selling agricultural implements, farm tractors, aircraft or vehicles that are not required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code may be deducted from gross receipts; provided that, with respect to agricultural implements, the sale is made to a person who states in writing that the person is regularly engaged in the business of farming or ranching. Any deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.
- B. Prior to July 1, 2032, receipts of an aircraft manufacturer or affiliate from selling aircraft or from selling aircraft flight support, pilot training or maintenance training services may be deducted from gross receipts. [Any deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.]
- C. Prior to July 1, 2032, receipts from selling aircraft parts or maintenance services for aircraft or aircraft parts may be deducted from gross receipts. [Any deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken .208609.3

before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.

- D. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
- E. The department shall compile an annual report on the deductions provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the deductions, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deductions. [Beginning in 2019 and every five years thereafter] Each year that the deductions are in effect, the department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deductions.

F. As used in this section:

- (1) "affiliate" means a business entity that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the aircraft manufacturer;
- (2) "agricultural implement" means a tool, utensil or instrument that is depreciable for federal income tax purposes and that is:
- (a) designed to irrigate agricultural crops above ground or below ground at the place where the crop .208609.3

is grown; or

(b) designed primarily for use with a source of motive power, such as a tractor, in planting, growing, cultivating, harvesting or processing agricultural crops at the place where the crop is grown; in raising poultry or livestock; or in obtaining or processing food or fiber, such as eggs, milk, wool or mohair, from living poultry or livestock at the place where the poultry or livestock are kept for this purpose;

- (3) "aircraft manufacturer" means a business entity that in the ordinary course of business designs and builds private or commercial aircraft certified by the federal aviation administration;
- (4) "business entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership or real estate investment trust, but does not mean an individual or a joint venture;
- (5) "control" means equity ownership in a business entity that:
- (a) represents at least fifty percent of the total voting power of that business entity; and
- (b) has a value equal to at least fifty percent of the total equity of that business entity; and
- (6) "flight support" means providing navigation data, charts, weather information, online .208609.3

maintenance records and other aircraft or flight-related information and the software needed to access the information."

SECTION 80. Section 7-9-62.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 4, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-62.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--AIRCRAFT SALES AND SERVICES--REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. <u>Prior to July 1, 2032</u>, receipts from the sale of or from maintaining, refurbishing, remodeling or otherwise modifying a commercial or military carrier over ten thousand pounds gross landing weight may be deducted from gross receipts.
- B. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
- C. The department shall compile an annual report on the deduction provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deduction. [Beginning in 2019 and every five years thereafter] Each year that the deduction is in effect, the department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the

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legislative	finance	committee	with	an	analysis	of	the
effectivenes	s and c	ost of the	deduc	ctio	on."		

SECTION 81. Section 7-9-75 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 39, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-9-75. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--SALE OF
CERTAIN SERVICES PERFORMED DIRECTLY ON PRODUCT MANUFACTURED.--

A. Receipts from selling the service of combining or processing components or materials may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must have the service performed directly upon tangible personal property [which he] that the buyer is in the business of manufacturing or upon ingredients or component parts thereof.

B. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately in a manner required by the department."

SECTION 82. Section 7-9-77.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 96, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-77.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--CERTAIN
MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES.--

A. Receipts [of a health care practitioner] from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for provision of medical and other health [services by a .208609.3

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health care practitioner or of medical or other health] and palliative services [by hospices or nursing homes] to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.

- Receipts [of a health care practitioner] from payments by a third-party administrator of the federal TRICARE program for provision of medical and other health services by medical doctors and osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted from gross receipts.
- C. Receipts [of a health care practitioner] from payments by or on behalf of the Indian health service of the United States department of health and human services for provision of medical and other health services by medical doctors and osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted from gross receipts.
- Receipts of a clinical laboratory from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical services provided by the clinical laboratory to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.
- Ε. Receipts of a home health agency from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical, other health and palliative services provided by the .208609.3

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home health agency to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.

Prior to July 1, 2024, receipts of a dialysis facility from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical and other health services provided by the dialysis facility to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.

G. Receipts for tangible personal property, including prescription drugs, may not be deducted from gross receipts pursuant to this section.

[G.] H. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department. A taxpayer who has receipts that are deductible pursuant to this section and Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 shall deduct the receipts under this section prior to calculating the receipts that may be deducted pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978.

[H.] I. The department shall compile an annual report on the deductions created pursuant to this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive each deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deductions. The department

1	shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue
2	stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative
3	finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and
4	cost of the deductions and whether the deductions are
5	providing a benefit to the state.
6	$[\frac{1}{1}]$ J. For the purposes of this section:
7	(l) "clinical laboratory" means a laboratory
8	accredited pursuant to 42 USCA 263a;
9	(2) "dialysis facility" means an end-stage
10	renal disease facility as defined pursuant to 42 C.F.R.
11	405.2102; <u>and</u>
12	[(3) "health care practitioner" means:
13	(a) an athletic trainer licensed
14	pursuant to the Athletic Trainer Practice Act;
15	(b) an audiologist licensed pursuant to
16	the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid
17	Dispensing Practices Act;
18	(c) a chiropractic physician licensed
19	pursuant to the Chiropractic Physician Practice Act;
20	(d) a counselor or therapist
21	practitioner licensed pursuant to the Counseling and Therapy
22	Practice Act;
23	(e) a dentist licensed pursuant to the
24	Dental Health Care Act;
25	(f) a doctor of oriental medicine
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1	licensed pursuant to the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine
2	Practice Act;
3	(g) an independent social worker
4	licensed pursuant to the Social Work Practice Act;
5	(h) a massage therapist licensed
6	pursuant to the Massage Therapy Practice Act;
7	(i) a naprapath licensed pursuant to
8	the Naprapathic Practice Act;
9	(j) a nutritionist or dietitian
10	licensed pursuant to the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act;
11	(k) an occupational therapist licensed
12	pursuant to the Occupational Therapy Act;
13	(1) an optometrist licensed pursuant to
14	the Optometry Act;
15	(m) an osteopathic physician licensed
16	pursuant to the Osteopathic Medicine Act;
17	(n) a pharmacist licensed pursuant to
18	the Pharmacy Act;
19	(o) a physical therapist licensed
20	pursuant to Physical Therapy Act;
21	(p) a physician licensed pursuant to
22	the Medical Practice Act;
23	(q) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to
24	the Podiatry Act;
25	(r) a psychologist licensed pursuant to
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the Professional Psychologist Act;
(s) a radiologic technologist licensed
pursuant to the Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Health
and Safety Act;
(t) a registered nurse licensed
pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act;
(u) a respiratory care practitioner
licensed pursuant to the Respiratory Care Act; and
(v) a speech-language pathologist
licensed pursuant to the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology
and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices Act;
(4) "home health agency" means a for-profit
entity that is licensed by the department of health and
certified by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid
services as a home health agency and certified to provide
medicare services;
(5) "hospice" means a for-profit entity
licensed by the department of health as a hospice and
certified to provide medicare services;
(6) "nursing home" means a for-profit entity
licensed by the department of health as a nursing home and
certified to provide medicare services; and
(7) (3) "TRICARE program" means the program
defined in 10 U.S.C. 1072(7)."
SECTION 83. Section 7-9-85 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994,
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Chapter 43,	Section	1)	is	amended	to	read:
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"7-9-85. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--CERTAIN
ORGANIZATION FUNDRAISERS.--Receipts from not more than two
fundraising events annually conducted by an organization that
is exempt from the federal income tax as an organization
described in Section 501(c) [other than an organization
described in Section 501(c)(3)] of the United States Internal
Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may be deducted from gross
receipts."

SECTION 84. Section 7-9-87 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 155, Section 35) is amended to read:

"7-9-87. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--LOTTERY

RETAILER RECEIPTS.--Receipts of a lottery game retailer from selling lottery tickets for multi-state games pursuant to the New Mexico Lottery Act may be deducted from gross receipts."

SECTION 85. Section 7-9-90 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 231, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-90. DEDUCTIONS--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--SALES OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE AND ENRICHMENT OF URANIUM.--

- A. <u>Prior to July 1, 2047</u>, receipts from selling uranium hexafluoride and from providing the service of enriching uranium may be deducted from gross receipts.
- B. The department shall annually report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee aggregate amounts of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the .208609.3

number of taxpayers claiming the deduction and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deduction is performing a purpose that is beneficial to the state.

C. A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately and attribute the amount of the deduction to the authorization provided in this section in a manner required by the department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature for the benefit to the state of this deduction."

SECTION 86. Section 7-9-110.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 1 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-110.1. DEDUCTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES
TAX--USE TAX--LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FUEL.--

A. Prior to July 1, 2047, receipts from the sale of fuel to a common carrier to be loaded or used in a locomotive engine may be deducted from gross receipts. [For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks.]

B. Prior to July 1, 2047, the value of fuel to be loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine may be deducted in computing the use tax due.

C. The purpose of the deductions provided by this section is to encourage the construction, renovation,

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underscored material	[bracketed material]

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maintenance and operation of railroad locomotive refueling facilities and other railroad capital investments in New Mexico.

D. To be eligible for a deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from the use tax, the fuel shall be used or loaded by a common carrier that:

(1) after July 1, 2011, made a capital investment of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) or more in new construction or renovations at the railroad locomotive refueling facility in which the fuel is loaded or used; or

(2) on or after July 1, 2012, made a capital investment of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) or more in new railroad infrastructure improvements, including railroad facilities, track, signals and supporting railroad network, located in New Mexico; provided that the new railroad infrastructure improvements are not required by a regulatory agency to correct problems, such as regular or preventive maintenance, specifically identified by that agency as requiring necessary corrective action.

E. To be eligible for the deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts, a common carrier shall deliver an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and the sale .208609.3

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(2) on or after July 1, 2012, made a capital investment of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) or more in new railroad infrastructure improvements, including railroad facilities, track, signals and supporting railroad network, located in New Mexico; provided that the new railroad infrastructure improvements are not required by a regulatory agency to correct problems, such as regular or preventative maintenance, specifically identified by that agency as requiring necessary corrective action.

F. The economic development department shall promulgate rules for the issuance of a certificate of eligibility for the purposes of claiming a deduction pursuant to this section. A common carrier may request a certificate of eligibility from the economic development department to provide to the taxation and revenue department to establish eligibility for a nontaxable transaction certificate for the deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts. The taxation and revenue department shall issue nontaxable transaction certificates to a common carrier upon the presentation of a

<u>certificate of eligibility obtained from the economic</u>
development department pursuant to this subsection.

a record of temporary and permanent jobs from all railroad activity where a capital investment is made by a common carrier that claims a deduction pursuant to this section. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall estimate the amount of state revenue that is attributable to all railroad activity where a capital investment is made by a common carrier that claims a deduction pursuant to this section.

H. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report with the number of taxpayers who claim a deduction pursuant to this section, the number of jobs created as a result of that deduction, the amount of that deduction approved, the net revenue to the state as a result of that deduction and any other information required by the legislature to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction. A taxpayer who claims a deduction pursuant to this section shall provide the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department with the information required to compile that report. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall present that report before the legislative interim revenue stabilization and tax

November of each year. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department may disclose the number of applicants for a deduction pursuant to this section, the amount of the deduction approved, the number of employees of the taxpayer and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction.

I. An appropriate legislative committee shall review the effectiveness of the deduction for each taxpayer who claims the deduction pursuant to this section every six years beginning in 2019.

J. For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks."

SECTION 87. A new section of the Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--CERTAIN
ORGANIZATIONS WITH CERTAIN AMOUNTS OF GROSS RECEIPTS.--The
first two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) of the
annual gross receipts of an organization that demonstrates to
the department that the organization has been granted
exemption from the federal income tax by the United States
commissioner of internal revenue as an organization described
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in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, may be deducted from gross receipts."

SECTION 88. Section 7-9C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 1 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9C-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 9C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Interstate Telecommunications [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 89. Section 7-9C-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 7 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9C-7. DEDUCTION--SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE.--[A.]
Receipts from providing an interstate telecommunications
service in this state that will be used by other persons in
providing telephone or telegraph services to the final user
may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross
receipts if the sale is made to a person who is subject to the
interstate telecommunications [gross receipts tax or to the
gross receipts tax or the compensating] sales tax, the state
sales tax or the use tax.

[B. Receipts during the period July 1, 1998]
through June 30, 2000 from providing leased telephone lines,
telecommunications services, internet access services or
computer programming that will be used by other persons in
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providing internet access and related services to the final user may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who is subject to the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the gross receipts tax or the compensating tax.]

SECTION 90. Section 7-9F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9F-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act:

A. "affiliate" means a person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by or is under common ownership or control with another person through ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests representing a majority of the total voting power of the entity:

[B. "annual payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable to employees in the state by the taxpayer in the taxable year for which the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act;

C. "base payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable by the taxpayer in the taxable year prior to the taxable year for which the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and .208609.3

Development Tax Credit Act, adjusted for any increase from the preceding taxable year in the consumer price index for the United States for all items as published by the United States department of labor in the taxable year for which the additional credit is claimed. In a taxable year during which a taxpayer has been part of a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization, the taxpayer's base payroll expense shall include the payroll expense of all entities included in the reorganization for all positions that are included in the business entity resulting from the reorganization;

D.] B. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;

[E.] C. "facility" means a factory, mill, plant, refinery, warehouse, dairy, feedlot, building or complex of buildings located within the state, including the land on which it is located and all machinery, equipment and other real and tangible personal property located at or within it and used in connection with its operation;

[F.] D. "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and .208609.3

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Use Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, Local Hospital [Gross Receipts | Sales Tax Act, County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department in the same time and in the same manner as it collects the gross receipts tax;

 $[G_{\bullet}]$ \underline{E}_{\bullet} "qualified expenditure" means an expenditure or an allocated portion of an expenditure by a taxpayer in connection with qualified research at a qualified facility, including expenditures for depletable land and rent paid or incurred for land, improvements, the allowable amount paid or incurred to operate or maintain a facility, buildings, equipment, computer software, computer software upgrades, consultants and contractors performing work in New Mexico, payroll, technical books and manuals and test materials, but not including any expenditure on property that is owned by a municipality or county in connection with an industrial revenue bond project, property for which the taxpayer has

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received any credit pursuant to the Investment Credit Act,
property that was owned by the taxpayer or an affiliate before
July 3, 2000 or research and development expenditures
reimbursed by a person who is not an affiliate of the
taxpayer. If a "qualified expenditure" is an allocation of an
expenditure, the cost accounting methodology used for the
allocation of the expenditure shall be the same cost
accounting methodology used by the taxpayer in its other
business activities:

[H.] F. "qualified facility" means a facility in New Mexico at which qualified research is conducted other than a facility operated by a taxpayer for the United States or any agency, department or instrumentality thereof;

[1.] G. "qualified research" means research:

- that is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information:
- that is technological in nature; and
- the application of which is (b) intended to be useful in the development of a new or improved business component of the taxpayer; and
- (2) substantially all of the activities of which constitute elements of a process of experimentation related to a new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, but not related to style, taste or .208609.3

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	[J.	"qualified	research	and	development	small
business"	means	a taxpaver	that:			

- (1) employed no more than fifty employees as determined by the number of employees for which the taxpayer was liable for unemployment insurance coverage in the taxable year for which an additional credit is claimed;
- (2) had total qualified expenditures of no more than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in the taxable year for which an additional credit is claimed; and
- (3) did not have more than fifty percent of its voting securities or other equity interest with the right to designate or elect the board of directors or other governing body of the business owned directly or indirectly by another business;

K.] H. "rural area" means any area of the state other than the state fairgrounds, an incorporated municipality with a population of thirty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census and any area within three miles of the external boundaries of an incorporated municipality with a population of thirty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census; and

[$\frac{1.}{1.}$] "taxpayer" means any of the following persons, other than a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or .208609.3

1	instrumentality thereof:
2	(l) a person liable for payment of any tax;
3	(2) a person responsible for withholding and
4	payment or collection and payment of any tax; or
5	(3) a person to whom an assessment has been
6	made if the assessment remains unabated or the assessed amount
7	has not been paid [or
8	(4) for purposes of the additional credit
9	against the taxpayer's income tax pursuant to the Technology
10	Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act and to the
11	extent of their respective interest in that entity, the
12	shareholders, members, partners or other owners of:
13	(a) a small business corporation that
14	has elected to be treated as an S corporation for federal
15	income tax purposes; or
16	(b) an entity treated as a partnership
17	or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and
18	M. "wages" means remuneration for services
19	performed by an employee in New Mexico for an employer]."
20	SECTION 91. Section 7-9F-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000
21	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 5, as amended) is amended to
22	read:
23	"7-9F-5. [BASIC] CREDIT <u>AMOUNT</u> [ADDITIONAL CREDIT
24	AMOUNTS] CLAIMANT[A.] The [basic] credit provided for in
25	the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
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Act is an amount equal to five percent of the amount of qualified expenditures made by a taxpayer conducting qualified research at a qualified facility.

[B. The additional credit provided for in the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act is an amount equal to five percent of the amount of qualified expenditures made by a taxpayer conducting qualified research at a qualified facility.]"

SECTION 92. Section 7-9F-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9F-6. ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS.--[A.] A taxpayer conducting qualified research at a qualified facility and making qualified expenditures is eligible to claim the [basic] credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act.

[B. A taxpayer conducting qualified research at a qualified facility and making qualified expenditures is eligible to claim the additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act if:

(1) the taxpayer increases the taxpayer's annual payroll expense at the qualified facility by at least seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) over the base payroll expense of the taxpayer;

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2	subsection has not previously been used to meet the
3	requirements of this subsection; and
4	(3) there is at least a seventy-five-
5	thousand-dollar (\$75,000) increase in the taxpayer's annual
6	payroll expense for every one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in
7	qualified expenditures claimed by the taxpayer in a taxable
8	year in the same claim.]"
9	SECTION 93. Section 7-9F-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000
10	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 8) is amended to read:
11	"7-9F-8. RURAL AREASThe amount of [the basic and
12	additional] credit for which a taxpayer is otherwise eligible
13	shall be doubled if the qualified expenditures were incurred
14	with respect to a qualified facility in a rural area."
15	SECTION 94. Section 7-9F-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000
16	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 9, as amended) is amended to
17	read:
18	"7-9F-9. CLAIMING THE [BASIC] CREDIT
19	A. A taxpayer may apply for approval of a credit
20	within one year following the end of the reporting period in
21	which the qualified expenditure was made.
22	B. A taxpayer having applied for and been granted
23	approval for a [basic] credit by the department pursuant to
24	the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
25	Act may claim the amount of the approved [basic] credit

(2) the increase in Paragraph (1) of this

against the taxpayer's [compensating] use tax, withholding tax or [gross receipts] sales tax, excluding local option [gross receipts] sales tax due to the state of New Mexico; provided that no taxpayer may claim an amount of approved [basic] credit for a reporting period in which the [basic] credit is being claimed that exceeds the sum of the taxpayer's [compensating] use tax, withholding tax and [gross receipts] sales tax, excluding any local option [gross receipts] sales tax, due for that reporting period.

C. Any amount of approved [basic] credit not claimed against the taxpayer's [compensating] use tax, withholding tax or [gross receipts] sales tax, excluding any local option [gross receipts] sales tax due may be claimed in subsequent reporting periods for a period of up to three years from the date of the original claim."

SECTION 95. Section 7-9F-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-9F-11. RECAPTURE.--If the taxpayer or a successor in business of the taxpayer ceases operations in New Mexico for at least one hundred eighty consecutive days within a two-year period after the taxpayer has claimed a [basic] credit [or an additional credit at a facility with respect to which the taxpayer has claimed the basic credit or the additional credit], the department shall grant no further [basic] credit [or additional credit to the taxpayer with respect to that

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facility]. In addition, any amount of approved [basic] credit not claimed against the taxpayer's [gross receipts] sales tax, [compensating] use tax or withholding tax [and any amount of approved additional credit not claimed against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax] shall be extinguished, and within thirty days after the one hundred eightieth day of the cessation of operations, the taxpayer shall pay the amount of any [gross receipts] sales tax, [compensating] use tax or withholding tax for which an approved [basic] credit was taken [and any income tax or corporate income tax against which an approved additional credit was taken]. For purposes of this section, a taxpayer shall not be deemed to have ceased operations during reasonable periods for maintenance or retooling or for the repair or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed or during the continuance of labor disputes."

SECTION 96. Section 7-10-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 10 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "[Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Registration Act"."

SECTION 97. Section 7-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts]

Sales Tax Registration Act:

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; and
- C. "state" means any state agency, department or office that has authority to contract in the name of the state or to make payments from state funds."

SECTION 98. Section 7-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-4. PERSONS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE STATE-REGISTRATION TO PAY THE [GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX
REQUIRED.--Any person leasing or selling property to the state
or performing services for the state, as those terms are used
in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax
Act, shall be registered with the department to pay [the gross
receipts] state sales tax unless that person has no business
location, employees or property in New Mexico and does not
conduct business in New Mexico through agents or contractors."

SECTION 99. Section 7-10-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-5. PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.--If any person .208609.3

required to register under the provisions of Section 7-10-4 NMSA 1978 is not registered to pay the [gross receipts] state sales tax, the state shall withhold payment of the amount due until the person has presented evidence of registration with the department to pay the [gross receipts] state sales tax."

SECTION 100. Section 7-14-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Section 14) is amended to read:

"7-14-4. DETERMINATION OF AMOUNT OF MOTOR VEHICLE

EXCISE TAX.--The rate of the motor vehicle excise tax is

[three] six percent and is applied to the price paid for the vehicle. If the price paid does not represent the value of the vehicle in the condition that existed at the time it was acquired, the tax rate shall be applied to the reasonable value of the vehicle in such condition at such time. However, allowances granted for vehicle trade-ins may be deducted from the price paid or the reasonable value of the vehicle purchased."

SECTION 101. Section 7-14-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14-10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.--The receipts from the tax and any associated interest and penalties shall be deposited in the "motor vehicle suspense fund", hereby created in the state treasury. As of the end of each month, the net receipts attributable to the tax and associated penalties and interest shall be distributed [to the general fund] as

4	B. sixteen and one-half percent to the local
5	governments road fund; and
6	C. sixty-seven percent to the general fund."
7	SECTION 102. Section 7-14A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
8	1991, Chapter 197, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
9	"7-14A-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 14A NMSA
10	1978 may be cited as the "Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts]
11	Sales Tax Act"."
12	SECTION 103. Section 7-14A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
13	1991, Chapter 197, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"7-14A-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Leased Vehicle
15	[Gross Receipts] <u>Sales</u> Tax Act:
16	A. "department" means the taxation and revenue
17	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any
18	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
19	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
20	B. "engaging in business" means carrying on or
21	causing to be carried on the leasing of vehicles with the
22	purpose of direct or indirect benefit;
23	C. "gross receipts" means the total amount of
24	money or the value of other consideration received from
25	leasing vehicles used in New Mexico, but excludes cash

follows:

fund;

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A. sixteen and one-half percent to the state road

discounts allowed and taken, leased vehicle [gross receipts]
sales tax payable on transactions for the reporting period,
[gross receipts] state sales tax payable pursuant to the
[Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act on
transactions for the reporting period and taxes imposed
pursuant to the provisions of any local option [gross
receipts] sales tax, as that term is defined in the Tax
Administration Act, that is payable on transactions for the
reporting period and any type of time-price differential.
Also excluded from "gross receipts" are any gross receipts or
sales taxes imposed by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo;
provided that the tax is approved, if approval is required by
federal law or regulation, by the secretary of the interior of
the United States; and provided further that the gross
receipts or sales tax imposed by the Indian nation, tribe or
pueblo provides a reciprocal exclusion for gross receipts,
sales or gross receipts-based excise taxes imposed by the
state or its political subdivisions. In an exchange in which
the money or other consideration received does not represent
the value of the lease of the vehicle, "gross receipts" means
the reasonable value of the lease of the vehicle. When the
leasing of vehicles is made under a leasing contract, the
seller or lessor may elect to treat all receipts under those
contracts as gross receipts as and when the payments are
actually received. "Gross receipts" also includes amounts

paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for the lease of vehicles by that organization;

- D. "leasing" means any arrangement whereby, for a consideration, a vehicle without a driver furnished by the lessor or owner is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the vehicle for a period of not more than six months;
- E. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; and
- F. "vehicle" means a passenger automobile designed to accommodate six or fewer adult human beings that is part of a fleet of five or more passenger automobiles owned by the same person."

SECTION 104. Section 7-14A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 7) is amended to read:

"7-14A-3. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS
"LEASED VEHICLE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX".--

- A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an excise tax equal to five percent of gross receipts is imposed on any person engaging in business in New Mexico.
- B. The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax"."

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SECTION 105. Section 7-14A-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 359, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-3.1. IMPOSITION AND RATE--LEASED VEHICLE SURCHARGE.--

Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, there is imposed a surcharge on the leasing of a vehicle to another person by a person engaging in business in New Mexico if the lease is subject to the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax. The amount of this surcharge is two dollars (\$2.00) for each day the vehicle is leased by the The surcharge may be referred to as the "leased vehicle surcharge".

- The leased vehicle surcharge imposed in Subsection A of this section shall not apply to the lease of a temporary replacement vehicle if the lessee signs a statement that the temporary replacement vehicle is to be used as a replacement for another vehicle that is being repaired, serviced or replaced. For the purposes of this section, "temporary replacement vehicle" means a vehicle that is:
- (1) used by an individual in place of another vehicle that is unavailable for use by the individual due to loss, damage, mechanical breakdown or need for servicing; and
- (2) leased temporarily by or on behalf of the individual or loaned temporarily to the individual by a .208609.3

vehicle repair facility or dealer while the other vehicle is being repaired, serviced or replaced."

SECTION 106. Section 7-14A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-4. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY.--To prevent evasion of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and the leased vehicle surcharge and to aid in their administration, it is presumed that all receipts of a person engaging in business are subject to the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and that all vehicles leased by that person are subject to the leased vehicle surcharge."

SECTION 107. Section 7-14A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 9) is amended to read:

"7-14A-5. SEPARATELY STATING THE LEASED VEHICLE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX.--When the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax is stated separately on the books of the lessor and if the total amount of tax that is stated separately on transactions reportable within one reporting period is in excess of the amount of leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax otherwise payable on the transactions on which the tax was separately stated, the excess amount of tax stated on the transactions within that reporting period shall be included in gross receipts."

SECTION 108. Section 7-14A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

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"7-14A-6. DATE PAYMENT DUEThe tax and the surcharge
imposed by the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act
are to be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month
following the month in which the taxable event occurs."

SECTION 109. Section 7-14A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-14A-7. DEDUCTION--TRANSACTIONS IN INTERSTATE

COMMERCE.--Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce
may be deducted from gross receipts to the extent that the
imposition of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax
would be unlawful under the United States constitution."

SECTION 110. Section 7-14A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.--At the end of each month, the net receipts attributable to the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and any associated penalties and interest shall be distributed as follows:

- A. one-fourth to the local governments road fund; and
- $\label{eq:B. three-fourths} \text{ to the highway infrastructure }$ fund."

SECTION 111. Section 7-14A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-14A-11. ADMINISTRATION.--

A. The department shall interpret the provisions .208609.3

of the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.

B. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and the leased vehicle surcharge, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of the tax and the surcharge."

SECTION 112. Section 7-19-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19-10. SHORT TITLE.--Sections 7-19-10 through
7-19-18 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 113. Section 7-19-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19-11. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act:

- A. "department" or "division" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a municipality;
- C. "municipality" means any incorporated city, town or village having previously qualified to impose and did impose the tax pursuant to the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act in effect prior to .208609.3

the municipality.

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1	[this 1997 act] the enactment of Laws 1997, Chapter 219;
2	D. "person" means an individual or any other legal
3	entity;
4	E. "refunding bonds" means bonds issued pursuant
5	to the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal [Gross
6	Receipts] Sales Tax Act to refund supplemental municipal
7	[gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax bonds issued pursuant to the
8	provisions of that act;
9	F. "state [$\frac{1}{1}$ gross receipts] sales tax" means the
10	[gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax imposed under the [Gross Receipts
11	and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act; and
12	G. "supplemental municipal [gross receipts] <u>sales</u>
13	tax" means the tax authorized to be imposed under the
14	Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act."
15	SECTION 114. Section 7-19-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
16	1979, Chapter 397, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"7-19-12. AUTHORIZATION TO IMPOSE SUPPLEMENTAL
18	MUNICIPAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAXAUTHORIZATION FOR
19	ISSUANCE OF SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX
20	BONDSELECTION REQUIRED
21	A. The majority of the members elected to the
22	governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance
23	imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in
24	the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in

This tax is to be referred to as the

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"supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax". The rate of the tax shall not exceed one percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and shall be imposed in one-fourth percent increments if less than one percent.

- The governing body of a municipality enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section shall submit the question of imposing such tax and the question of the issuance of supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds in an amount not to exceed nine million dollars (\$9,000,000), for which the revenue from the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax is dedicated, to the qualified electors of the municipality at a regular or special election.
- The questions referred to in Subsection B of this section shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the municipality as two separate ballot questions, which shall be substantially in the following form:
- "Shall the municipality be authorized to (1) issue supplemental municipal [gross receipts] <u>sales tax</u> bonds in an amount of not exceeding _____ dollars for the purpose of constructing and equipping and otherwise acquiring a municipal water supply system?

For	Against	";	and

"Shall the municipality impose an excise (2) tax for the privilege of engaging in business in the .208609.3

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municipality [which] that shall be known as the "supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax" and [which] that shall be imposed at a rate of _____ percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business, the proceeds of which are dedicated to the payment of supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds?

For Against ".

- Only those voters who are registered electors who reside within the municipality shall be permitted to vote on these two questions. The procedures for conducting the election shall be substantially the same as the applicable provisions in Sections 3-30-1, 3-30-6 and 3-30-7 NMSA 1978 relating to municipal debt.
- If at an election called pursuant to this section a majority of the voters voting on each of the two questions [vote] votes in the affirmative on each [such] question, [then] the ordinance imposing the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax shall be approved. If at such election a majority of the voters voting on such questions [fail] fails to approve any of the questions, [then] the ordinance imposing the tax shall be disapproved and the questions required to be submitted by Subsection B of this section shall not be submitted to the voters for a period of one year from the date of the election.
- F. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of .208609.3

this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least five months from the date of the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax shall be mailed to the [division] department within five days after the ordinance is adopted by the approval by the electorate. Any ordinance repealing the imposition of a tax under the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall become effective on either July 1 or January 1, after the expiration of at least five months from the date the ordinance is repealed by the governing body.

G. Nothing in this section is intended to or does alter the effectiveness or validity of any actions taken in accordance with Subsection G of Section 80 of Chapter 20 of Laws 1986."

SECTION 115. Section 7-19-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-19-13. ORDINANCE [MUST] SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN

PROVISIONS OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND

USE TAX ACT AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE [DIVISION] DEPARTMENT.--

A. Any ordinance imposing a supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and .208609.3

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2	may be amended from time to time.
3	B. The governing body of any municipality imposing
4	or increasing the supplemental municipal [gross receipts]
5	sales tax [must] shall adopt the language of the model
6	ordinance furnished to the municipality by the [division]
7	department for the portion of the ordinance relating to the
8	tax."
9	SECTION 116. Section 7-19-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
10	1979, Chapter 397, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"7-19-14. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONSNo supplemental
12	municipal [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax shall be imposed on the
13	gross receipts arising from:
14	A. transporting persons or property for hire by
15	railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means
16	from one point within the municipality to another point
17	outside the municipality; or
18	B. a business located outside the boundaries of a
19	municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a
20	gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Section
21	7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978."
22	SECTION 117. Section 7-19-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
23	1979, Chapter 397, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
24	"7-19-15. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENTTRANSFER OF
25	PROCEEDSDEDUCTIONS

Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it

A. The department shall collect the supplemental
municipal [gross receipts] sales tax in the same manner and a
the same time it collects the state [gross receipts] sales
tax.

- B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section [1 of this 1997 act] 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each municipality for which it is collecting a supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax the amount of the tax collected less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax. Transfer of the tax to a municipality shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."
- SECTION 118. Section 7-19-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 7) is amended to read:
- "7-19-16. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF TAX.--
- A. The [$\frac{division}{department}$ shall interpret the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal [$\frac{Gross\ Receipts}{department}$] Sales Tax Act.
- B. The [division] department shall administer and enforce the collection of the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of the tax."

SECTION 119. Section 7-19-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-19-17. ISSUANCE OF BONDS--PURPOSES.--

A. If the ordinance imposing the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax is approved as provided in Subsection E of Section 7-19-12 NMSA 1978, the governing body of a municipality may issue bonds pursuant to the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act in an amount not to exceed nine million dollars (\$9,000,000). The supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds shall be issued for the purpose of constructing and equipping and otherwise acquiring a municipal water supply system, including the purchase of water rights and easements, equipment and professional fees related thereto, to be paid back from the proceeds of the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax imposed.

B. Supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales

tax bonds shall be issued and sold as provided in the

Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act. The

governing body of the municipality shall determine at its

discretion the terms, covenants and conditions of the

supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds,

including [but not limited to] date of issuance, denomination,

maturity, coupon rates, call features, premium, registration,

refundability and other matters covering the general and

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technical aspects of their issuance. These bonds may be either serial or term and may be sold by the governing body of the municipality at the time and in the manner as the governing body may elect, at either public or private sale. The supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds shall not be considered or held to be general obligations of the municipality issuing them and are payable solely from the revenue accruing from the revenue of the supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax. The ordinance authorizing the tax shall be irrepealable until these bonds are fully paid."

SECTION 120. Section 7-19-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997, Chapter 219, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-19-17.1. REFUNDING BONDS--AUTHORIZATION.--

A. Any municipality may issue refunding bonds for the purpose of refinancing, paying and discharging all or any part of outstanding supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds of any one or more or all outstanding issues:

- (1) for the acceleration, deceleration or other modification of the payment of such obligations, including without limitation any capitalization of any interest thereon in arrears or about to become due for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the refunding bonds;
- (2) for the purpose of reducing interest .208609.3

costs or affecting other economies;

- (3) for the purpose of modifying or eliminating restrictive contractual limitations pertaining to the issuance of additional bonds, otherwise concerning the outstanding bonds or to any facilities relating thereto; or
 - (4) for any combination of such purposes.
- B. The municipality may pledge irrevocably for the payment of interest and principal on refunding bonds the appropriate pledged revenues, which may be pledged to an original issue of bonds as provided in the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act. Nothing in this section shall permit the pledge of the [gross receipts] supplemental municipal sales tax revenue to the payment of bonds that refund bonds issued under any other provision of law.
- C. Refunding bonds may be issued separately or issued in combination in one series or more.
- D. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall be authorized by ordinance. Any bonds that are refunded under the provisions of this section shall be paid at maturity or on any permitted prior redemption date in the amounts, at the time and places and, if called prior to maturity, in accordance with any applicable notice provisions, all as provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the .208609.3

refunded bonds, or otherwise appertaining thereto, except for any such bond that is voluntarily surrendered for exchange or payment by the holder or owner.

- E. Provision shall be made for paying the bonds refunded at the time or places provided in Subsection D of this section. The principal amount of the refunding bonds shall not exceed, but may be less than or be the same as, the principal amount of the bonds being refunded so long as provision is duly and sufficiently made for the payment of the refunded bonds.
- F. The proceeds of refunding bonds, including any accrued interest and premium appertaining to the sale of refunding bonds, shall either be immediately applied to the retirement of the bonds being refunded or be placed in escrow in a commercial bank or trust company that possesses and is exercising trust powers and that is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, to be applied to the payment of the principal of, interest on and any prior redemption premium due in connection with the bonds being refunded; provided that such refunding bond proceeds, including any accrued interest and any premium appertaining to a sale of refunding bonds, may be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a reserve fund and to the payment of expenses incidental to the refunding and the issuance of the refunding bonds, the interest on the refunding bonds and the principal of the

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refunding bonds or both interest and principal as the municipality may determine. Nothing in this section requires the establishment of an escrow if the refunded bonds become due and payable within one year from the date of the refunding bonds and if the amounts necessary to retire the refunded bonds within that time are deposited with the paying agent for the refunded bonds. Any such escrow shall not necessarily be limited to proceeds of refunding bonds but may include other money available for its escrow purpose. Any proceeds in escrow pending such use may be invested or reinvested in bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or bonds that are direct obligations of or the principal and interest of which obligations are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States or in certificates of deposit of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation, the par value of which certificates of deposit is collateralized by a pledge of obligations of or the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed by the United States, the par value of which obligations is at least seventy-five percent of the par value of the certificates of deposit. Such proceeds and investments in escrow, together with any interest or other income to be derived from any such investment, shall be in an amount at all times sufficient as to principal, interest, any prior redemption premium due and any charges of the escrow agent payable therefrom to pay the bonds being refunded as they

become due at their respective maturities or due at any designated prior redemption date in connection with which the municipality shall exercise a prior redemption option. Any purchaser of any refunding bond issued pursuant to the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts]

Sales Tax Act is in no manner responsible for the application of the proceeds thereof by the municipality or any of its officers, agents or employees.

- G. Refunding bonds may be sold at a public or negotiated sale and may bear such additional terms and provisions as may be determined by the municipality subject to limitations in the Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts]

 Sales Tax Act. The terms, provisions and authorization of the refunding bonds are not subject to the provisions of any other statute, provided that the Public Securities Limitation of Action Act shall be fully applicable to the issuance of refunding bonds.
- H. The municipality shall receive from the department of finance and administration written approval of any refunding bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of this section."

SECTION 121. Section 7-19-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19-18. SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX--USE OF PROCEEDS--RESTRICTION.--

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1	A. The proceeds from the supplemental municipal
2	[gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax shall be deposited in a special
3	improvement account of the municipality and shall be used only
4	for:
5	(1) the payment of the principal of,
6	interest on, any prior redemption premiums due in connection
7	with and other expenses related to the supplemental municipal
8	[gross receipts] <u>sales tax</u> bonds issued pursuant to the
9	Supplemental Municipal [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act;
10	(2) the funding of any reserves and other
11	accounts in connection with such bonds;
12	(3) refunding bonds; and
13	(4) to the extent not needed for those
14	purposes, the improvement of the municipality's water system.
15	B. When any issue of supplemental municipal [gross
16	receipts] sales bonds is fully paid, the supplemental

micipal [gross ental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax shall cease to be imposed for that issue but may continue to be imposed for bonds enacted and approved pursuant to Section 7-19-12 NMSA 1978 and thereafter issued or for refunding bonds issued pursuant to Section [4 of this 1997 act] 7-19-17.1 NMSA 1978. Any money remaining in a special improvement account after the obligations for supplemental municipal [gross receipts] sales tax bonds and refunding bonds are fully paid may be transferred to any other fund of the municipality."

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	SECTION	122.	Section	7 –	19D	-1	NMSA	197	8 (being	g Laws
1993,	Chapter	346,	Section	1)	is	am	ended	to	read:	

"7-19D-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 19D NMSA
1978 may be cited as the "Municipal Local Option [Gross
Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act"."

SECTION 123. Section 7-19D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-19D-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act:

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a city, the board of trustees of a town or village and the board of county commissioners of <u>an</u> H-class [counties] county;
- C. "municipality" means any incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, and an H-class county;
- $\label{eq:decomposition} \textbf{D. "person" means an individual or any other legal}$ entity; and
- E. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed [under the Gross Receipts and Compensating] pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax .208609.3

Act."

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SECTION 124. Section 7-19D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-19D-3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE.--An ordinance imposing, amending or repealing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes | Sales and Use Tax Act shall be effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the department. The ordinance shall include that effective date."

SECTION 125. Section 7-19D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-19D-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT. --

An ordinance imposing a tax [under] pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating | Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

The governing body of any municipality imposing a tax [under] <u>pursuant to provisions of</u> the Municipal Local .208609.3

Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall impose the tax by adopting the model ordinance with respect to the tax furnished to the municipality by the department. An ordinance that does not conform substantially to the model ordinance of the department is not valid."

SECTION 126. Section 7-19D-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No tax authorized by the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from [A.] transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality [or

B. a business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a state gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978]."

SECTION 127. Section 7-19D-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-19D-6. COPY OF ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT.--A certified copy of the ordinance imposing or repealing a tax authorized [under] by the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act or changing the tax rate imposed shall be mailed or delivered to .208609.3

the department within five days after the later of the date the ordinance is adopted or the date the results of any election held with respect to the ordinance are certified to be in favor of the ordinance."

SECTION 128. Section 7-19D-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-7. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

A. The department shall collect each tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state [gross receipts tax] sales and use taxes.

B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, the department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section [1 of this 1997 act] 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each municipality for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act the amount of each tax collected for that municipality, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the municipality shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected.

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C. With respect to the municipal [gross receipts]
sales tax imposed by a municipality pursuant to Section
7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, the department shall withhold the
administrative fee pursuant to Section [1 of this 1997 act]
7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978 only on that portion of the municipal
[gross receipts] sales tax arising from a municipal [gross
receipts] sales tax rate in excess of one-half [of one]
percent."

SECTION 129. Section 7-19D-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-19D-8. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ACT. --

The department shall interpret the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.

The department shall administer and enforce the В. collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and <u>Use Tax</u> Act, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of each tax."

SECTION 130. Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 151, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-9. MUNICIPAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE. --

The majority of the members of the governing .208609.3

body of any municipality may impose by ordinance an excise tax not to exceed a rate of [one and one-half] two and four hundred sixty-five thousandths percent, except as provided in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section, of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in the municipality. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "municipal sales tax".

B. A portion of the tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of municipal [gross receipts] sales tax rate increments, but the total municipal [gross receipts] sales tax rate imposed by all ordinances pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed an aggregate rate of one and one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business. Municipalities may impose increments of one-eighth of one percent.

[B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal gross receipts tax".]

C. In addition to the tax rate increments that may be imposed pursuant to Subsection B of this section, there is imposed a tax rate of nine hundred sixty-five thousandths percent, except as provided in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section, of the gross receipts of any person engaging .208609.3

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in business in a municipality. The revenue from the tax rate imposed pursuant to this subsection is dedicated to the payment of any outstanding bonds issued by the municipality to the extent that the municipality by ordinance pledged the revenue received from a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 to the repayment of such bonds, until such time as the bonds are discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor. If a municipality by ordinance dedicated revenue received from a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 to a purpose other than repayment of bonds, the revenue from the tax rate imposed by this subsection is subject to such dedication; provided that the municipality may change the dedication at any time. If, as of the effective date of this 2017 act, revenue received from a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 is not dedicated to the repayment of bonds or for any other purpose, the revenue may be used for general purposes.

D. On and after January 1, 2019, as determined by the department on or before October 1, 2018, the rates authorized pursuant to Subsections A and C of this section shall be adjusted as follows:

(1) the rate authorized pursuant to

Subsection A of this section shall be two and four hundred

sixty-five thousandths percent, less the difference between

one and ninety-eight hundredths percent and a quotient,

rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent, of one billion fifty-eight million dollars (\$1,058,000,000) divided by the product of the gross receipts of all persons that engaged in business in the state and were subject to the state sales tax from February 1, 2018 through July 31, 2018 multiplied by two and eleven thousandths; and

C of this section shall be one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent, less the difference between one and ninety-eight hundredths percent and a quotient, rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent, of one billion fifty-eight million dollars (\$1,058,000,000) divided by the product of the gross receipts of all persons that engaged in business in the state and were subject to the state sales tax from February 1, 2018 through July 31, 2018 multiplied by two and eleven thousandths.

[6.] E. The governing body of a municipality may, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing [the] a tax rate increment authorized in Subsection [A] B of this section, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of municipal government services, including [but not limited to] police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, if any election is held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which .208609.3

the revenue will be dedicated, and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the municipality.

- $[rac{\mathbf{P}_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{\mathbf{F}_{\bullet}}$ An election shall be called on the questions of disapproval or approval of any ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection $[rac{\mathbf{A}}]$ $\underline{\mathbf{B}}$ of this section or any ordinance amending such ordinance:
- (1) if the governing body chooses to provide in the ordinance that it shall not be effective until the ordinance is approved by the majority of the registered voters voting on the question at an election to be held pursuant to the provisions of a home-rule charter or on a date set by the governing body and pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Election Code governing special elections; or
- (2) if the ordinance does not contain a mandatory election provision as provided in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, upon the filing of a petition requesting such an election if the petition is filed:
- (a) pursuant to the requirements of a referendum provision contained in a municipal home-rule charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the municipality equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; or

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(b) in all other municipalities, with the municipal clerk within thirty days after the adoption of such ordinance and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the municipality equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the municipality who were registered to vote in the most recent regular municipal election.

[E.] G. The signatures on the petition filed in accordance with Subsection $[\frac{1}{2}]$ \underline{F} of this section shall be verified by the municipal clerk. If the petition is verified by the municipal clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt an election resolution calling for the holding of a special election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance unless the ordinance is repealed before the adoption of the election resolution. An election held pursuant to Subparagraph (a) or (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection $[\frac{1}{2}]$ F of this section shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code for special elections, and the election shall be held within seventy-five days after the date the petition is verified by the municipal clerk or it may be held in conjunction with a regular municipal election if such election occurs within seventy-five days after the date of verification by the municipal clerk.

Subsection $[\theta]$ $[\theta]$ of this section a majority of the registered voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option $[\theta]$ $[\theta]$

[G.] I. Any municipality that has lawfully imposed, by the requirements of the Special Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, a rate of at least one-fourth of one percent shall be deemed to have imposed one-fourth of one percent municipal gross receipts tax pursuant to this section. Any rate of tax deemed to be imposed pursuant to this subsection shall continue to be dedicated to the payment of outstanding bonds issued by the municipality that pledged the tax revenues by ordinance until such time as the bonds are fully paid. A municipality may by ordinance change the purpose for any rate of tax deemed to be imposed at any time the revenues are not committed to payment of bonds.

[H.] J. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the municipal [gross receipts] sales tax, or any law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal [gross receipts] sales tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor."

SECTION 131. A new section of the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] MUNICIPAL USE TAX.--

A. For the privilege of using tangible personal property in a municipality, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax at a rate equal to the combined rates imposed and in effect pursuant to the Supplemental Municipal Sales Tax Act and the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act of the value of tangible property that was:

- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or
- (2) acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the state sales tax .208609.3

had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico.

- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, the value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- C. For the privilege of using a license or franchise in a municipality, there is imposed on the person using the license or franchise an excise tax equal to the tax rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in the municipality. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.
- D. For the privilege of using services rendered in a municipality, there is imposed on the person using such services an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of this section of the value of the services at the time they were rendered. For use of services to be taxable under this .208609.3

subsection, the services must have been performed by a person outside this state and receipts from the performance or sale of the services not subject to the state sales tax.

- E. The governing body of a municipality may dedicate the revenue from the tax imposed pursuant to this section for any municipal purpose. If the governing body proposes to dedicate revenue for a specific purpose, the dedicated revenue shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the municipality.
- F. Any law that affects the municipal use tax, or any law supplemental or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal use tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.
- G. The tax imposed by this section may be cited as the "municipal use tax"."

SECTION 132. Section 7-19D-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 51, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-10. MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE .208609.3

REQUIREMENTS. --

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- Except as otherwise provided in this section, the majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall be one-sixteenth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business.
- The tax imposed in accordance with Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax". imposition of a municipal environmental services [gross receipts | sales tax is not subject to referendum.
- C. The governing body of a municipality shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities.
- D. The governing body of a municipality in a class B county with a net taxable value used for rate-setting purposes for the 2008 property tax year of greater than seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) and a population in the entire county according to the most recent federal decennial census of less than twenty-five thousand may enact

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an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business; provided that:

- (1) the rate of the tax imposed shall not exceed one-half [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business;
- (2) the tax is imposed in one-fourth [of one] percent increments; and
- (3) the population of the municipality imposing the municipal environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax according to the most recent federal decennial census is:
- (a) more than seven thousand five hundred but less than seven thousand eight hundred; or
- (b) more than one thousand five hundred but less than two thousand."

SECTION 133. Section 7-19D-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-11. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE [GROSS RECEIPTS]

SALES TAX--AUTHORITY BY MUNICIPALITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE

REQUIREMENTS--ELECTION.--

A. A majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax .208609.3

shall not exceed one-fourth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and may be imposed in one-sixteenth [of one] percent increments by separate ordinances. Any ordinance enacting any increment of the first one-eighth [of one] percent of the tax is not subject to a referendum of any kind, notwithstanding any requirement of any charter municipality, except that an increment that is imposed after July 1, 1998 for economic development purposes set forth in Paragraph (5) of Subsection C of this section shall be subject to a referendum as provided in Subsection D of this section.

- B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax".
- C. The governing body of a municipality, at the time of enacting any ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for:
- (1) payment of special obligation bonds issued pursuant to a revenue bond act;
- (2) repair, replacement, construction or acquisition of infrastructure improvements, including sanitary sewer lines, storm sewers and other drainage improvements, water, water rights, water lines and utilities, streets, alleys, rights of way, easements, international ports of entry .208609.3

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and land within the municipality or within the extraterritorial zone of the municipality;

- municipal general purposes; (3)
- acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or operating or maintaining public transit systems or regional transit systems or authorities; and
- (5) furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, and use of not more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to implementation of an economic development plan adopted by the governing body pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act and in accordance with law.
- An ordinance imposing any increment of the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax in excess of the first one-eighth [of one] percent or any increment imposed after July 1, 1998 for economic development purposes set forth in Paragraph (5) of Subsection C of this section shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing

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body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a regular municipal election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes | Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the municipal infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of the tax in excess of the first one-eighth [of one] percent for a period of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 134. Section 7-19D-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-12. MUNICIPAL CAPITAL OUTLAY [GROSS RECEIPTS]
SALES TAX--PURPOSES--REFERENDUM.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth [of one] percent .208609.3

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of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth [of one] percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth [of one] percent.

- The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of В. this section may be referred to as the "municipal capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax".
- The governing body, at the time of enacting an С. ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for any municipal infrastructure purpose, including:
- the design, construction, acquisition, (1) improvement, renovation, rehabilitation, equipping or furnishing of public buildings or facilities, including parking facilities, the acquisition of land for the public buildings or facilities and the acquisition or improvement of the grounds surrounding public buildings or facilities;
- acquisition, construction or improvement (2) of water, wastewater or solid waste systems or facilities and related facilities, including water or sewer lines and storm sewers and other drainage improvements;
- acquisition, rehabilitation or (3) improvement of firefighting equipment;
 - construction, reconstruction or (4)

improvement of municipal streets, alleys, roads or bridges, including acquisition of rights of way;

- (5) design, construction, acquisition, improvement or equipping of airport facilities, including acquisition of land, easements or rights of way for airport facilities;
- (6) acquisition of land for open space, public parks or public recreational facilities and the design, acquisition, construction, improvement or equipping of parks and recreational facilities; and
- (7) payment of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 for infrastructure purposes.
- D. An ordinance imposing the municipal capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held on the question of imposing the tax for the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated and a majority of the voters in the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be

called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the question of imposing the municipal capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the municipal capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 135. Section 7-19D-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-19D-14. QUALITY OF LIFE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX-AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE-ELECTION.--

A. Prior to January 1, 2016, the majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in one or more increments of one-sixteenth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance .208609.3

imposing the tax. Having enacted an ordinance imposing the tax prior to January 1, 2016 pursuant to the provisions of this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than ten years; provided that each ordinance meets the requirements of this section and of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. The tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be referred to as the "quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax".

- B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax, shall dedicate the revenue to cultural programs and activities provided by a local government and to cultural programs, events and activities provided by contract or operating agreement with nonprofit or publicly owned cultural organizations and institutions.
- C. An ordinance imposing any increment of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within ninety days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general election or at a special

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election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to this section. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

The quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue shall be used to meet the following goals: promoting and preserving cultural diversity; enhancing the quality of cultural programs and activities; fostering greater access to cultural opportunities; promoting culture in order to further economic development within the municipality; and supporting programs, events and organizations with direct, identifiable and measurable public benefit to residents of the municipality. It is the objective of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax that the revenue from the tax be used to expand and sustain existing programs and to develop

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new programs, events and activities, rather than to replace other funding sources for existing programs, events and activities.

The governing body of a municipality that imposes the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax shall, within sixty days of the election approving the imposition of the tax, appoint a municipal cultural advisory board consisting of between nine and fifteen members. Persons appointed to the board shall be residents of the municipality who are knowledgeable about the activities eligible for quality of life tax funding. The members of the board shall be appointed for fixed terms and shall not be removed during their terms except for malfeasance. The terms of the initial board members shall be staggered so that one-third of the members are appointed for one-year terms, one-third are appointed for two-year terms and one-third are appointed for Subsequent appointments to the board shall three-year terms. be for three-year terms. If a vacancy on the board occurs, the governing body shall appoint a replacement member for the remainder of the unexpired term. A board member shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

F. The municipal cultural advisory board shall have the responsibility of overseeing the distribution of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue for the goals listed in Subsection D of this section. The board .208609.3

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- (1) biennially submit recommendations to the governing body for expenditures of revenue from the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax that are allocated pursuant to this section through contracts for services with appropriate organizations and institutions;
- establish and publicize the necessary qualifications for organizations and institutions to receive quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax funding; and
- develop guidelines and procedures for (3) applying for funding through a request for proposals process and the criteria by which contracts will be awarded. evaluation process shall include a public review component.
- G. The municipal cultural advisory board shall establish reporting requirements for recipients of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue. The board shall provide to the governing body an annual evaluation of the use of revenue from the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax to ensure that it is meeting the goals listed in Subsection D of this section.
- Every four years, the municipal cultural advisory board shall review and revise as necessary:
- the guidelines and procedures for (1) applying for funding; and
- the criteria by which applications for (2) .208609.3

funding will be evaluated.

I. As used in this section:

- (1) "cultural organizations and institutions" means organizations or institutions that have as a primary purpose the advancement or preservation of zoology, museums, library sciences, art, music, theater, dance, literature or the humanities; and
- (2) "municipality" means an incorporated municipality except for an incorporated municipality with a population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census."

SECTION 136. Section 7-19D-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 14) is amended to read:

"7-19D-15. MUNICIPAL REGIONAL SPACEPORT [GROSS

RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION

REQUIRED.--

A. A majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality that desires to become a member of a regional spaceport district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act shall impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment .208609.3

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shall not be less than one-sixteenth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality, and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality. The tax may be referred to as the "municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax".

- A governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate a minimum of seventy-five percent of the revenue to a regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act and may dedicate no more than twenty-five percent of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body of the municipality.
- An ordinance imposing a municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a regular municipal election or at a special election called for that purpose by

the governing body. A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of an increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

D. The governing body of a municipality imposing the municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax shall transfer a minimum of seventy-five percent of all proceeds from the tax to the regional spaceport district of which it is a member for regional spaceport purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Spaceport District Act. The governing body of a municipality imposing the municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax may retain no more than twenty-five percent of the municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body."

SECTION 137. Section 7-19D-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws .208609.3

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2007, Chapter 148, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-19D-16. MUNICIPAL HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES (GROSS RECEIPTS | SALES TAX.--

- The majority of the members of the governing body of an eligible municipality may impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth [of one] percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth [of one] percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than twenty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax.
- The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax".
- The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue only for:
- (1) acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities; or
- payment of municipal higher education (2) .208609.3

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facilities [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978.

D. An ordinance imposing any increment of the municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election on the question of imposing the tax at the next regular municipal election. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the municipal higher education facilities [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

For the purposes of this section, "eligible Ε. municipality" means a municipality that has a population greater than fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and that is located in a class B county having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes

for the 2006 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000)."

SECTION 138. Section 7-19D-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2012, Chapter 58, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-19D-17. FEDERAL WATER PROJECT [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX--AUTHORIZATION--USE OF REVENUE--REFERENDUM.--

A. A majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall not exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. An ordinance enacting the tax authorized by this section is subject to a positive referendum.

- B. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "federal water project [gross receipts] sales tax".
- C. The governing body of a municipality, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in this section, shall dedicate the revenue for the repayment of loan obligations to the federal government for the construction, expansion, operation and maintenance of a water delivery system and for the expansion, operation and maintenance of that water delivery system after the loan obligation to the federal government is retired or repaid.

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The revenue from the [federal water project gross receipts] tax shall not be dedicated to repay revenue bonds or any other form of bonds.

An ordinance imposing the federal water project [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a regular municipal election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the federal water project [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective on January 1 or July 1 in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the federal water project [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

A municipality that imposed a federal water .208609.3

project [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to this section shall not also impose a municipal capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax.

F. As used in this section, "municipality" means an incorporated municipality that has a population pursuant to the most recent federal decennial census of greater than twenty thousand but less than twenty-five thousand and is located in a class B county."

SECTION 139. Section 7-19D-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-19D-18. MUNICIPAL HOLD HARMLESS [GROSS RECEIPTS]
SALES TAX.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any municipality may impose by ordinance an excise tax not to exceed a rate of three-eighths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in the municipality. A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of [gross receipts tax rate] increments, but the total [gross receipts tax] rate imposed by all ordinances pursuant to this section shall not exceed an aggregate rate of three-eighths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business. Municipalities may impose increments of one-eighth [of one] percent.

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- В. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax". The imposition of a municipal hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax is not subject to referendum.
- C. The governing body of a municipality may, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of municipal government services, including [but not limited to] police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the municipality.
- Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal hold harmless [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax or that affects the municipal hold harmless [gross receipts | sales tax, or any law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal hold

harmless [gross receipts] sales tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor."

SECTION 140. Section 7-20C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20C-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 1 through 15 of this act] Chapter 7, Article 20C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 141. Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20C-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act:

A. "county" means:

(1) a class B county having a population of less than twenty-five thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1990 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than two hundred fifty million dollars (\$250,000,000);

(2) a class B county having a population of less than forty-seven thousand but more than forty-four thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1992 property tax year of more than three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) but less than six hundred million .208609.3

dollars (\$600,000,000);

- (3) a class B county having a population of less than ten thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for ratesetting purposes for the 1990 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000);
- (4) a class B county having a population of less than twenty-five thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for ratesetting purposes for the 1993 property tax year of more than ninety-one million dollars (\$91,000,000) but less than one hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$125,000,000);
- (5) a class B county having a population of more than seventeen thousand but less than twenty thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1993 property tax year of more than one hundred fifty-three million dollars (\$153,000,000) but less than one hundred fifty-six million dollars (\$156,000,000);
- (6) a class B county having a population of more than fifteen thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for ratesetting purposes for the 1996 property tax year of more than one hundred fifty million dollars (\$150,000,000) but less than .208609.3

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one hundred seventy-five million dollars (\$175,000,000);

- (7) an H class county;
- a class A county having a population of (8) less than one hundred fifteen thousand according to the 2000 federal decennial census or any subsequent federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 2001 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than three billion dollars (\$3,000,000,000); or
- (9) a class B county having a population of more than three thousand five hundred but less than ten thousand five hundred according to the 2000 federal decennial census or any subsequent federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 2005 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) and less than one hundred sixteen million five hundred thousand dollars (\$116,500,000);
- "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- C. "governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county;
- "health care facilities contract" means an agreement between a hospital or health clinic not owned by the .208609.3

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county and a county imposing the tax authorized by the Local
Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act that obligates the
county to pay to the hospital revenue generated by the tax
authorized in that act as consideration for the agreement by
the hospital or health clinic to use the funds only for
nonsectarian purposes and to make health care services
available for the benefit of the county;

- "hospital facility revenues" means all or a Ε. portion of the revenues derived from a lease of a hospital facility acquired, constructed or equipped pursuant to and operated in accordance with the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts | Sales Tax Act;
- F. "local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax" means the tax authorized to be imposed under the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act;
- "person" means an individual or any other legal entity; and
- "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the gross receipts tax imposed under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating | Sales and Use Tax Act."
- SECTION 142. Section 7-20C-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-20C-3. LOCAL HOSPITAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE -- ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS . --
- A majority of the members elected to the .208609.3

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governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. This tax is to be referred to as the "local hospital [gross receipts] sales The rate of the tax shall be:

- one-half percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business if the tax is initially imposed before January 1, 1993;
- one-eighth percent of the gross receipts (2) of the person engaging in business if the tax is initially imposed after January 1, 1993; and
- (3) a rate not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business if the tax is imposed after July 1, 1996 in a county described in Paragraph (4), (6), (7) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978; provided that the tax may be imposed in any number of increments of one-eighth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-half percent of gross receipts.
- The local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax imposed:
- initially before January 1, 1993 shall (1) be imposed only once for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on revenue bonds issued to accomplish the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period shall not exceed ten years from the effective date .208609.3

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of the ordinance imposing the tax; or

after July 1, 1996 in a county described in Paragraph (4) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 shall be imposed for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on revenue bonds issued to accomplish the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period shall not exceed forty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax; provided, however, that the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 that has enacted an ordinance imposing an increment of the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance, enact an ordinance to modify the period of imposition of the tax and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with one or more of the purposes permitted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection D of this section. The ordinance shall be subject to the election requirement of Subsection E of this section.

- C. No local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax authorized in Subsection A of this section shall be imposed initially after January 1, 1993 in a county described in Paragraph (2), (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 unless:
- (1) in a county described in Paragraph (2) .208609.3

of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, the voters of the county have approved the issuance of general obligation bonds of the county sufficient to pay at least one-half of the costs of the county hospital facility or county twenty-four-hour urgent care or emergency facility for which the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax revenues are dedicated, including the costs of all acquisition, renovation and equipping of the facility; or

(2) in a county described in Paragraph (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, the county will not have in effect at the same time a county hospital emergency [gross receipts] sales tax and the voters of the county have approved the imposition of a property tax at a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of taxable value of property in the county for the purpose of operation and maintenance of a hospital owned by the county and operated and maintained either by the county or by another party pursuant to a lease with the county.

D. The governing body of a county enacting an ordinance imposing a local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall dedicate the revenue from the tax as provided in this subsection. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the revenue shall be used by the county for that purpose. The revenue shall be dedicated as follows:

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1 prior to January 1, 1993, the governing (1) 2 body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall 3 dedicate the revenue for acquisition of land for and the design, construction, equipping and furnishing of a county 5 hospital facility to be operated by the county or operated and 6 7 maintained by another party pursuant to a lease with the 8 county; 9 (2) if the governing body of a county

described in Paragraph (2), (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after July 1, 1993, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for acquisition, renovation and equipping of a building for a county hospital facility or a county twenty-four-hour urgent care or emergency facility or for operation and maintenance of that facility, whether operated and maintained by the county or by another party pursuant to a lease or management contract with the county, for the period of time the tax is imposed not to exceed ten years;

(3) if the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (4) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after July 1, 1995, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for acquisition of land or buildings for and the renovation, design, construction, equipping or furnishing of a .208609.3

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county hospital facility or health clinic to be operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a health care facilities contract, lease or management contract with the county; provided, however, that the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 that has imposed an increment of the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax prior to January 1, 2009 and dedicated the revenue from that imposition pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance imposing the increment of the tax, enact an ordinance to modify the period of imposition of the tax and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with one or more of the purposes permitted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of this subsection. The ordinance shall be subject to the election requirement of Subsection E of this section:

(4) if the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (6) or (9) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after July 1, 1997, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for either or a combination of the following:

(a) acquisition of land or buildings for and the design, construction, renovation, equipping or furnishing of a hospital facility or health clinic owned by .208609.3

the county or a hospital or health clinic with which the county has entered into a health care facilities contract lease or management contract; or

- (b) operations and maintenance of a hospital or health clinic owned by the county or a hospital or a health clinic with which the county has entered into a health care facilities contract;
- described in Paragraph (7) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after January 1, 2002, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for acquisition, lease, renovation or equipping of a hospital facility or for operation and maintenance of that facility, whether operated and maintained by the county or by another party pursuant to a health care facilities contract, lease or management contract with the county; and
- (6) if the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing one or more increments of the tax after January 1, 2009, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for either or both of the following:
- (a) payment of the principal and interest on revenue bonds, including refunding bonds, issued for acquisition of land or buildings for and the renovation, .208609.3

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design, construction, equipping or furnishing of hospital facilities or health care clinic facilities to be operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a health care facilities contract, lease or management contract with the county; and

- (b) use as matching funds for state or federal programs benefiting the facilities.
- The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county voting in the election [vote] votes in favor of imposing the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax and, in the case of a county described in Paragraph (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, also [vote] votes in favor of a property tax at a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) for each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of taxable value of property in the county. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted on as a separate question in a general election or in any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election on the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing a local hospital

[gross receipts] sales tax fails or if the question of imposing both a local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax and a property tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax for a period of one year after the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall be mailed to the department within five days after the ordinance is adopted in an election called for that purpose.

- F. An ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the ordinance is approved by the electorate.
- G. An ordinance repealed under the provisions of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall be repealed effective on either July 1 or January 1.
- H. As used in this section, "taxable value of
 property" means the sum of:
- (1) the net taxable value, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code, of property subject to taxation under the Property Tax Code;
- (2) the assessed value of products, as those terms are defined in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;

(3) the assessed value of equipment, a	S
hose terms are defined in the Oil and Gas Production	
quipment Ad Valorem Tax Act: and	

(4) the taxable value of copper mineral property, as those terms are defined in the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act, subject to taxation under the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act."

SECTION 143. Section 7-20C-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20C-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT
AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.--

A. Any ordinance imposing the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

B. The governing body of any county imposing the tax shall adopt the model ordinances furnished to the county by the department."

SECTION 144. Section 7-20C-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20C-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall be imposed on the gross .208609.3

receipts arising from transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the county to another point outside the county."

SECTION 145. Section 7-20C-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20C-6. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

- A. The department shall collect the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state [gross receipts] sales tax.
- B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each county for which it is collecting such tax the amount of the tax collected less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. Transfer of the tax to a county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 146. Section 7-20C-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 7) is amended to read:

"7-20C-7. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF TAX.--

A. The department shall interpret the provisions of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.

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В. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of the tax."

SECTION 147. Section 7-20C-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-20C-8. DISTRIBUTION.--The net receipts from the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall be administered by the governing body and disbursed by the county treasurer subject to [the] approval by the governing body in accordance with the provisions of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act."

SECTION 148. Section 7-20C-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20C-9. LOCAL HOSPITAL REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES.--

A county, other than a county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, may issue local hospital revenue bonds pursuant to the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act for the purpose of acquiring land for and designing, constructing, equipping and furnishing a county hospital facility or health clinic to be operated by the county or by another party pursuant to a lease or management contract with the county, or a hospital facility or health clinic with [whom] which the county has entered into

a health care facilities contract.

B. The county issuing the local hospital revenue bonds pursuant to the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales

Tax Act shall pledge irrevocably all [of] the net receipts derived from the imposition of the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax and may pledge irrevocably any combination of hospital facility revenues and any other revenues as necessary for the payment of principal and interest on the revenue bonds."

SECTION 149. Section 7-20C-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 306, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20C-9.1. NEW MEXICO FINANCE AUTHORITY--REVENUE BONDS.--

A. For a county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, the provisions of this section shall govern the financing of the acquisition, renovation or equipping of a building for a county hospital facility or a county twenty-four-hour urgent care or emergency facility.

B. Upon approval of the voters pursuant to Section 7-20C-3 NMSA 1978, the county shall determine if the issuance of revenue bonds is necessary to finance that portion of the local hospital facility that will not otherwise be financed with general obligation bonds and local revenues. Upon a determination that the issuance of revenue bonds is necessary, .208609.3

the county shall enter into an agreement with the New Mexico finance authority for issuance and sale of New Mexico finance authority revenue bonds for the purpose of the acquisition, renovation or equipping of a county hospital facility or twenty-four-hour urgent care or emergency care facility in that county and for transfer of local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax proceeds to the authority in the amount necessary for that purpose.

C. Local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax

proceeds transferred to the New Mexico finance authority shall

be pledged irrevocably for the payment of principal, interest,

[any] premiums and [the] expenses related to issuance and sale

of the bonds and shall be deposited into a special bond fund

or account of the authority. To the extent such revenues are

not needed to meet current debt service requirements,

including any reserve fund requirements, the authority shall

transfer such excess to the county to be used for the purpose

for which the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax is

dedicated. The legislature shall not repeal, amend or

otherwise modify any law that affects or impairs any revenue

bonds of the New Mexico finance authority secured by a pledge

of local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax revenues."

SECTION 150. Section 7-20C-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 10) is amended to read:

"7-20C-10. ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING REVENUE BONDS.--At a .208609.3

regular or special meeting called for the purpose of issuing revenue bonds as authorized pursuant to the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, the governing body may adopt an ordinance that:

- A. declares the necessity for issuing revenue bonds;
- B. authorizes the issuance of revenue bonds by an affirmative vote of a majority of the governing body; and
- C. designates the source of the pledged revenues."

 SECTION 151. Section 7-20C-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws

 1991, Chapter 176, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-20C-12. LOCAL HOSPITAL REVENUE BONDS NOT GENERAL COUNTY OBLIGATIONS.--Revenue bonds issued by a county under the authority of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall not be the general obligation of the county within the meaning of Article 9, Sections 10 and 13 of the constitution of New Mexico. The bonds shall be payable solely out of all or a portion of the net revenues derived from the imposition of the local hospital [gross receipts] sales tax. Revenue bonds and interest coupons issued under authority of that act shall never constitute an indebtedness of the county within the meaning of any state constitutional provision or statutory limitation and shall never constitute or give rise to a pecuniary liability of the county or a charge against its general credit or taxing powers, and this fact shall be

plainly stated on the face of each bond."

SECTION 152. Section 7-20C-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 13) is amended to read:

"7-20C-13. REVENUE BONDS--EXEMPTION FROM TAXATION.--The local hospital revenue bonds issued under authority of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and the income from the bonds shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state."

SECTION 153. Section 7-20C-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 15) is amended to read:

"7-20C-15. NO NOTICE OR PUBLICATION REQUIRED.--No notice, consent or approval by any governmental body or public officer shall be required as a prerequisite to the sale or issuance of any local hospital revenue bonds under the authority of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, except as provided in that act."

SECTION 154. Section 7-20C-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 18, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-20C-16. REVENUE BONDS--REFUNDING AUTHORIZATION.--

A. Any county having issued revenue bonds as authorized in the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act may issue refunding revenue bonds pursuant to an ordinance adopted by majority vote of the governing body for the purpose of refinancing, paying and discharging all or any part of [such] the outstanding revenue bonds of any one or more or all .208609.3

outstanding	issues:
Outstanding	Toouco.

- (1) for the acceleration, deceleration or other modification of the payment of [such] the obligations, including without limitation [any] capitalization of [any] interest thereon in arrears or about to become due for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the refunding bonds;
- (2) for the purpose of reducing interest costs or effecting other economies;
- (3) for the purpose of modifying or eliminating restrictive contractual limitations pertaining to the issuance of additional bonds, otherwise concerning the outstanding bonds or to any facilities relating thereto; or
 - (4) for any combination of such purposes.
- B. To pay the principal and interest on refunding bonds, the county may pledge irrevocably revenues authorized to be pledged to revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.
- C. Bonds for refunding and bonds for any purpose permitted by the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act may be issued separately or issued in combination in one series or more."

SECTION 155. Section 7-20C-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 18, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20C-17. REFUNDING BONDS--ESCROW--DETAIL.--

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- Refunding bonds issued pursuant to the Α. provisions of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall be authorized by ordinance. Any revenue bonds that are refunded [under the] pursuant to provisions of this section shall be paid at maturity or on any permitted prior redemption date in the amounts, at the time and places and, if called prior to maturity, in accordance with any applicable notice provisions, all as provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the refunded bonds or otherwise appertaining thereto, except for any such bond that is voluntarily surrendered for exchange or payment by the holder or owner.
- Provision shall be made for paying the bonds refunded at the time or places provided in Subsection A of The principal amount of the refunding bonds may this section. exceed, be less than or be the same as the principal amount of the bonds being refunded as long as provision is [duly and] sufficiently made for the payment of the refunded bonds.
- The proceeds of refunding bonds, including any accrued interest and premium appertaining to the sale of refunding bonds, shall either be immediately applied to the retirement of the bonds being refunded or be placed in escrow in a commercial bank or trust company that possesses and is exercising trust powers and that is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, to be applied to the payment of .208609.3

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the principal of, interest on and any prior redemption premium due in connection with the bonds being refunded; provided that [such] refunding bond proceeds, including any accrued interest and any premium appertaining to a sale of refunding bonds, may be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a reserve fund and to the payment of expenses incidental to the refunding and the issuance of the refunding bonds, the interest on the refunding bonds and the principal of the refunding bonds or both interest and principal as the county may determine. Nothing in this section requires the establishment of an escrow if the refunded bonds become due and payable within one year from the date of the refunding bonds and if the amounts necessary to retire the refunded bonds within that time are deposited with the paying agent for the refunded bonds. [Any such] The escrow shall not necessarily be limited to proceeds of refunding bonds but may include other money available to retire the refunded bonds. Any proceeds in escrow pending such use may be invested in bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or bonds that are direct obligations of, or the principal and interest of which obligations are unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America or in certificates of deposit of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation, the par value of which certificates of deposit is collateralized by a pledge of obligations of, or the payment of which is

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unconditionally guaranteed by, the United States of America, the par value of which obligations is at least seventy-five percent of the par value of the certificates of deposit. Such proceeds and investments in escrow, together with any interest or other income to be derived from any such investment, shall be in an amount at all times sufficient as to principal, interest, any prior redemption premium due and any charges of the escrow agent payable therefrom to pay the bonds being refunded as they become due at their respective maturities or due at any designated prior redemption date [or dates] in connection with which the county shall exercise a prior redemption option. [Any] A purchaser of any refunding bond issued pursuant to the provisions of the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act is in no manner responsible for the application of the proceeds thereof by the county or any of its officers, agents or employees.

D. Refunding bonds may be sold at a public or negotiated sale and may bear such additional terms and provisions as may be determined by the county, subject to the limitations in the Local Hospital [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act. The terms, provisions and authorization of the refunding bonds are not subject to the provisions of any other statute, provided that the Public Securities Limitation of Action Act shall be fully applicable to the issuance of refunding bonds."

SECTION 156. Section 7-20E-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws

entity; and

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2	"7-20E-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 20E NMSA
3	1978 may be cited as the "County Local Option [Gross Receipts
4	Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act"."
5	SECTION 157. Section 7-20E-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
6	1993, Chapter 354, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1994, Chapter
7	93, Section 1 and also by Laws 1994, Chapter 97, Section 1) is
8	amended to read:
9	"7-20E-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the County Local
10	Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] <u>Sales and Use Tax</u> Act:
11	A. "county" means, unless specifically defined
12	otherwise in the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes]
13	Sales and Use Tax Act, a county, including an H class county;
14	B. "county area" means that portion of a county
15	located outside the boundaries of any municipality, except
16	that for H class counties, "county area" means the entire
17	county;
18	C. "department" means the taxation and revenue
19	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any
20	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
21	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
22	D. "governing body" means the county commission of
23	the county or the county council of an H class county;
24	E. "person" means an individual or any other legal

1993, Chapter 354, Section 1) is amended to read:

OF ORDINANCE. --

F. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act."

SECTION 158. Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-20E-3. OPTIONAL REFERENDUM SELECTION--EFFECTIVE DATE

A. The governing body of a county imposing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the County [Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act [or any other county local option gross receipts tax act] that is subject to optional referendum selection shall select, when enacting the ordinance

imposing the tax, one of the following referendum options:

(1) the ordinance imposing the tax or increment of tax shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, but an election may be called in the county on the question of approving or disapproving that ordinance as follows:

(a) an election shall be called when:

1) in a county having a referendum provision in its charter, a

petition requesting such an election is filed pursuant to the

requirements of that provision in the charter and signed by

the number of registered voters in the county equal to the

number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a

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referendum; and 2) in all other counties, a petition requesting such an election is filed with the county clerk within sixty days of enactment of the ordinance by the governing body and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the county equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the county who were registered to vote in the most recent general election;

the signatures on the petition (b) requesting an election shall be verified by the county clerk. If the petition is verified by the county clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling an election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance. election shall be held within sixty days after the date the petition is verified by the county clerk, or it may be held in conjunction with a general election if that election occurs within sixty days after the date of the verification. election shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections; and

if a majority of the registered voters voting on the question approves the ordinance, the ordinance shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If at such an

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election a majority of the registered voters voting on the question disapproves the ordinance, the ordinance imposing the tax shall be deemed repealed and the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election; or

(2) the ordinance imposing the tax or increment of tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question votes in favor of imposing the tax or increment of tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax. question may be submitted to the voters and voted upon as a separate question at any general election or at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as may be provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the tax or increment of tax for a period of one year after the election.

B. An ordinance imposing, amending or repealing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the County Local .208609.3

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Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be
effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first
after the expiration of at least three months from the date
the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the
department. The ordinance shall include that effective date.

Section 7-20E-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws SECTION 159. 1993, Chapter 354, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20E-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT . --

An ordinance imposing a tax [under] pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating | Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

The governing body of any county imposing a tax [under] authorized by the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall impose the tax by adopting the model ordinance with respect to the tax furnished to the county by the department. An ordinance that does not conform substantially to the model ordinance of the department is not valid."

SECTION 160. Section 7-20E-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws .208609.3

1993, Ch	apter	354,	Section	5,	as	amended)	is	amended	to	read:
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"7-20E-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No tax authorized under the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the county to another point outside the county."

SECTION 161. Section 7-20E-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-20E-6. COPY OF ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT.--A certified copy of any ordinance imposing or
repealing a tax or an increment of a tax authorized [under] by
the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use

Tax Act or changing the tax rate imposed shall be mailed or
delivered to the department within five days after the later
of the date the ordinance is adopted or the date the results
of any election held with respect to the ordinance are
certified to be in favor of the ordinance."

SECTION 162. Section 7-20E-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-7. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

A. The department shall collect each tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross .208609.3

Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state [gross receipts tax] sales and use taxes.

B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each county for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act the amount of each tax collected for that county, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 163. Section 7-20E-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-20E-8. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.--

- A. The department shall interpret the provisions of the County Local Option [$\frac{Gross\ Receipts\ Taxes}{}$] Sales and $\frac{Use\ Tax}{}$ Act.
- B. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use

 Tax Act, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of each tax."

SECTION 164. Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-9. COUNTY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY
TO IMPOSE RATE--COUNTY HEALTH CARE ASSISTANCE FUND
REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. [Except as provided in Subsection E of this section] A majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax not to exceed a rate of seven-sixteenths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. An ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this subsection shall impose the tax in three independent increments of one-eighth percent and one independent increment of one-sixteenth percent, which shall be separately denominated as "the first one-eighth increment", "the second one-eighth increment", "the third one-eighth increment" and "the one-sixteenth increment", respectively, not to exceed an aggregate amount of seven-sixteenths percent.
- B. The tax authorized by this section is to be referred to as the "county [$\frac{1}{2}$ receipts] $\frac{1}{2}$ sales tax".
- C. A class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico .208609.3

enacting the second one-eighth increment of county [gross receipts] sales tax shall provide, each year that the tax is in effect, not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in funds, and that amount shall be dedicated to the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. Funds for indigent care shall be made available each month of each year the tax is in effect in an amount not less than eighty-three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents (\$83,333.33). The interest from the investment of county funds for indigent care may be used for other assistance to indigent persons, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for all other assistance in any year.

D. A county, except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, imposing the second one-eighth increment of county [gross receipts] sales tax shall be required to dedicate the entire amount of revenue produced by the imposition of the second one-eighth increment, for the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. The revenue produced by the imposition of the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment may be used for general purposes. Any county that has imposed the second one-eighth increment or the third one-eighth increment, or both, on January 1, 1996 for

support of indigent patients in the county or, after January 1, 1996, imposes the second one-eighth increment or imposes the third one-eighth increment and dedicates one-half of that increment for county indigent patient purposes shall deposit the revenue dedicated for county indigent purposes that is transferred to the county in the county health care assistance fund, and such revenues shall be expended pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act.

[E. Until June 30, 2017, in addition to the increments authorized pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county, except a class A county with a hospital that is operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax of one-sixteenth percent or one-twelfth percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county.]"

SECTION 165. Section 7-20E-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-10. COUNTY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX-REFERENDUM REQUIREMENTS.--

A. An ordinance enacting the first or third one-eighth increment or the one-sixteenth increment of county .208609.3

[gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 shall be subject to optional referendum selection by the governing body, pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978.

B. Imposition by any county of the second one-eighth increment of county [gross receipts] sales tax shall not be subject to a referendum of any kind unless prescribed by the county charter or the governing body of the county."

SECTION 166. Section 7-20E-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-11. COUNTY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--USE OF PROCEEDS FROM FIRST ONE-EIGHTH INCREMENT.--

A. Each county shall establish a reserve fund to be known as the "county reserve fund". From the net receipts from the county [gross receipts] sales tax attributable to the first one-eighth increment imposed pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, one-fourth of the net receipts each month shall be deposited in the county reserve fund. The balance of the monthly net receipts shall be placed in either the general fund or road fund, or both, of the county. Except as provided in Subsections B through D of this section, the portions of the net receipts deposited in the county reserve fund shall remain on deposit in that fund until the sixteenth day of the month following the end of the state fiscal year in .208609.3

which the deposits were made, at which time the amount deposited from net receipts for the previous fiscal year shall be placed in either the general fund or road fund, or both, of the county.

- B. If the actual amount of the distribution to a county in any state fiscal year of federal in lieu of taxes payments [under] made pursuant to the provisions of Sections 6901 through 6906 of Title 31 of the United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the actual distribution to that county in the seventy-first state fiscal year or is no longer available to that county, the county may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the actual federal in lieu of taxes payments received in the seventy-first fiscal year and the payments received in the year in which the reduction occurred. The local government division of the department of finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund.
- C. If the actual amount of the distribution to a county in any state fiscal year of national forest reserves receipts [under] made pursuant to the provisions of Section 500 of Title 16 of the United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the actual amount distributed to that county in the seventy-first state fiscal year, the county may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road .208609.3

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fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the actual national forest reserves receipts distributed to the county in the seventy-first fiscal year and the receipts distributed in the year in which the reduction occurred. The local government division of the department of finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund.

If the actual amount of any quarterly distribution to a county in any state fiscal year of federal revenue sharing entitlement payments made [under] pursuant to the provisions of Sections 6701 through 6724 of Title 31 of the United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the actual quarterly amount distributed to that county in the first federal quarter of the federal 1982-83 fiscal year, the county may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the actual federal revenue sharing quarterly entitlement payment distributed to the county in the first federal quarter of the federal 1982-83 fiscal year and the entitlement payment distributed to the county in the quarter in which the reduction occurred. The local government division of the department of finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund."

SECTION 167. A new section of the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] COUNTY USE TAX.--

- A. For the privilege of using tangible personal property in a county, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax at a rate equal to the combined rates imposed and in effect pursuant to the Local Hospital Sales Tax Act, the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act and the County Correctional Facility Sales Tax Act of the value of tangible property that was:
- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or
- (2) acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the state sales tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico.
- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, the value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- C. For the privilege of using a license or franchise in a county, there is imposed on the person using .208609.3

the license or franchise an excise tax equal to the tax rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in the county. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.

- D. For the privilege of using services rendered in a county, there is imposed on the person using such services an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of this section of the value of the services at the time they were rendered. For use of services to be taxable under this subsection, the services must have been performed by a person outside this state and receipts from the performance or sale of the services not subject to the state sales tax.
- E. The governing body of a county may dedicate the revenue from the tax imposed pursuant to this section for any county purpose. If the governing body proposes to dedicate revenue for a specific purpose, the dedicated revenue shall be used by the county for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the county.
- F. Any law that affects the county use tax, or any .208609.3

law supplemental or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such county use tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

G. The tax imposed by this section may be cited as the "county use tax"."

SECTION 168. Section 7-20E-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 239, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-12. COUNTY EMERGENCY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE [IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAX].--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may enact an ordinance [or ordinances] imposing an excise tax not to exceed a rate of three-eighths [of one] percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. Any ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this section shall impose the tax in any number of increments of one-eighth percent not to exceed an aggregate amount of three-eighths [of one] percent. Any ordinance adopted [under] pursuant to provisions of this section shall be in effect only for the twelve-month period beginning with the effective date of the ordinance and shall expire on the .208609.3

date one year after its effective date.

- B. The tax imposed by this section may be referred to as the "county emergency [gross receipts] sales tax".
- imposed only in a property tax year for which the property taxes not admitted to be due in the aggregate claims for refund filed under the provisions of Section 7-38-40 NMSA 1978 for property taxes imposed in the county [under] pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 for that property tax year are more than ten percent of property taxes imposed in the county under the cited provisions for that property tax year.
- D. As used in this section, "county" means a class B county of the state with:
- (1) a population of not less than thirty thousand and not more than thirty thousand seven hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than ninety-two million dollars (\$92,000,000) but less than one hundred twenty-five million dollars (\$125,000,000);
- (2) a population of not less than fifty-six thousand and not more than fifty-six thousand seven hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988

property tax year or any subsequent year of more than five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) but less than five hundred fifty million dollars (\$550,000,000); and

- (3) a population of not less than eighty-one thousand and not more than eighty-one thousand seven hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than one billion five hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) but less than two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000).
- E. The governing body prior to the month in which the proceeds of this tax will first be distributed may request the department to make an advance distribution. Upon concurrence of the department of finance and administration, the department shall make the advance distribution. An advance distribution is an amount equal to the product of the net receipts with respect to the [gross receipts] sales tax reported from business locations in the county for the month multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the rate imposed by the county under this section and the denominator of which is the rate imposed for the month by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978. The aggregate amount of advance distributions made to the county shall be recovered by the department by reducing the monthly amount transferable to the county as a result of the imposition of a tax [under] pursuant to provisions of this

section by one-twelfth of the aggregate amount of advance distributions made."

SECTION 169. Section 7-20E-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-12.1. COUNTY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY [GROSS RECEIPTS]
SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--USE OF PROCEEDS.--

A. A majority of the members of a governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall be one-fourth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than two years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. The tax may be imposed for an additional period not to exceed three years from the date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that period. On or after July 1, 1997:

(1) in a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section, the tax may be imposed for the period necessary for payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition of land or buildings for and the design, construction, equipping, remodeling or improvement of a county hospital facility, but the period shall not exceed twenty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that period; provided, however, that a majority of the .208609.3

members of a governing body that has enacted an ordinance imposing the tax pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance, enact an ordinance to extend the period of imposition of the previously imposed tax for an additional twenty years and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with one or more of the purposes permitted pursuant to this paragraph; and

- of Subsection D of this section, the tax may be imposed for the period necessary for payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling or improvement of a county health facility, but the period shall not exceed twenty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that period.
- B. The tax imposed by this section may be referred to as the "county hospital emergency [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales] tax".
- C. At the time of enacting the ordinance imposing the tax authorized in this section:
- (1) if the effective date of the tax is prior to July 1, 1997, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for current operations and maintenance of a hospital owned by the county or a hospital with which the county has entered into a health care facilities contract; provided that .208609.3

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or after July 1, 1997:

a majority of the members of a governing body may enact an ordinance to change the purposes for which the revenue from a previously imposed tax is dedicated and to dedicate that revenue during the remainder of the tax imposition period to payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition of land or buildings for, and the design, construction, equipping, remodeling or improvement of, a county hospital facility; and (2) if the effective date of the tax is on

the governing body of a county (a) described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section shall dedicate the revenue for the period of time the tax is imposed to payment of a bond or loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling and improvement of a county hospital facility; provided, however, that a majority of the members of a governing body that has imposed the tax and dedicated the revenue from that imposition pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance imposing the tax, enact an ordinance to extend the period of imposition of the tax as provided in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the previously imposed tax is dedicated, and dedicate that revenue to payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition of land or buildings for, and the design, construction, equipping, remodeling or improvement of, a

county hospital facility; and

(b) the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section shall dedicate the revenue for the period of time the tax is imposed to payment of a bond or loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling and improvement of a county health facility.

- D. As used in this section, "county" means:
- (1) a class B county with a population of less than ten thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and with a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1993 property tax year in excess of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000); or
- (2) a class B county with a population of less than ten thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and with a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1997 property tax year of more than one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) but less than one hundred twenty million dollars (\$120,000,000)."

SECTION 170. Section 7-20E-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-13. SPECIAL COUNTY HOSPITAL [GROSS RECEIPTS]

SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any .208609.3

person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall be one-eighth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than five years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having once enacted an ordinance under this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than five years; provided that each such ordinance meets the requirements of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act with respect to the tax imposed by this section.

- B. The tax imposed by this section may be referred to as the "special county hospital [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales] tax".
- C. For the purposes of this section, "county"
 means:

(1) a county:

(a) having a population of more than ten thousand but less than ten thousand six hundred, according to the last federal decennial census or any subsequent decennial census, and having a net taxable value for ratesetting purposes for the 1986 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than eighty-two million dollars (\$82,000,000) but less than eighty-two million three hundred thousand dollars (\$82,300,000);

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that has imposed a rate of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property as defined in the Property Tax Code for property taxation purposes in the county and to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the assessed value of products severed and sold in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act or has made an appropriation of funds or has imposed another tax that produces an amount not less than the revenue that would be produced by applying a rate of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property as defined in the Property Tax Code for property taxation purposes in the school district and to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the assessed value of products severed and sold in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act. The proceeds of any tax imposed or appropriation made shall be dedicated for current operations and maintenance of a hospital owned and operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a lease with the county; and

(c) having qualified at any time under this definition shall continue to be qualified as a county and authorized to implement the provisions of this section; and

(2) a class B county having a population of more than seventeen thousand five hundred but less than nineteen thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and having a net taxable value for property tax ratesetting purposes of under three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000).

D. The governing body of a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this section shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for current operations and maintenance of a hospital owned and operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a lease with the county, and the use of these proceeds shall be for the care and maintenance of sick and indigent persons and shall be an expenditure for a public purpose. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the revenue shall be used by the county for that purpose.

E. The governing body of a county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of this section shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for county ambulance transport costs or for operation of a rural health clinic. In any election held, the ballot

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shall clearly state the purposes to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the revenue shall be used by the county for those purposes.

- F. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.
- The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the special county hospital [gross receipts | sales tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing The question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted upon as a separate question in a general election or in any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing a special county hospital [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a special county hospital [gross receipts] sales tax for a period of one year after the

election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a special county hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall be mailed to the department within five days after the ordinance is adopted in any election called for that purpose.

H. A single election may be held on the question of imposing a special county hospital [gross receipts] sales tax as authorized in this section, on the question of imposing a special county hospital gasoline tax as authorized in the Special County Hospital Gasoline Tax Act and on the question of imposing a mill levy pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act."

SECTION 171. Section 7-20E-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-14. SPECIAL COUNTY HOSPITAL [GROSS RECEIPTS]

SALES TAX--USE OF PROCEEDS.--The funds provided through the special county hospital [gross receipts] sales tax shall be administered by the governing body of the county. In a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of Section 7-20E-13 NMSA 1978, the funds shall be disbursed by the county treasurer to a hospital within the county, subject to the approval by the governing body of a budget or plan for use of the funds submitted by that hospital's governing board."

SECTION 172. Section 7-20E-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 398, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-15. COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION [EXCISE] SALES
TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--

- A. The majority of the members of the governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall be one-fourth percent or one-eighth percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business.
- B. This tax is to be referred to as the "county fire protection [excise] sales tax".
- C. The governing body of a county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for the purpose of financing the operational expenses, ambulance services or capital outlay costs of independent fire districts or ambulance services provided by the county. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated and shall be used by the county for that purpose.
- D. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.
- E. The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county area voting in the election .208609.3

votes in favor of imposing the county fire protection [excise] sales tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. Such question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted upon as a separate question at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. The election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing a county fire protection [excise] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a county fire protection [excise] sales tax for a period of one year after the election."

SECTION 173. Section 7-20E-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 398, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-16. COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION [EXCISE] SALES TAX-USE OF PROCEEDS--BUDGET LIMITATION.--

- A. The money provided through passage of the county fire protection [excise] sales tax shall be disbursed and allotted through the governing body to the county fire districts within the county; provided that no part of any distribution shall be used to pay any salary, compensation or remuneration to any employee of the state, the county or the independent fire district.
- B. The governing body of any county adopting a .208609.3

county fire protection [excise] sales tax shall not reduce the level of funding of any independent fire district more than ten percent from the approved budget of such fire district for the prior year. The department of finance and administration shall not approve the budget of any county [which] that violates the provisions of this subsection."

SECTION 174. Section 7-20E-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 58, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-17. COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES [GROSS

RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--USE OF FUNDS.--

- A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate of one-eighth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business.
- B. This tax is to be referred to as the "county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax".
- C. Imposition by any county of the county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax shall not be subject to a referendum of any kind unless prescribed by the county charter.
- D. Any county, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a county environmental services [gross receipts] sales tax, shall dedicate the entire amount of revenue produced by the tax for the acquisition, construction, .208609.3

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operation and maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities.

Any ordinance enacted [under] pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes | Sales and Use Tax Act."

SECTION 175. Section 7-20E-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-18. COUNTY HEALTH CARE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE. --

The majority of the members of the governing Α. body of any county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate of one-sixteenth percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. Any ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this section shall not be subject to a referendum. The governing body of a county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax, dedicate the revenue to the county-supported medicaid fund. This tax is to be referred to as the "county health care [gross receipts] sales tax".

In addition to the imposition of the county health care [gross receipts] sales tax authorized by .208609.3

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Subsection A of this section, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county having a population of more than five hundred thousand persons according to the most recent federal decennial census may enact an ordinance imposing an additional one-sixteenth percent increment of county health care [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax; provided that the imposition of the additional increment shall be for a period that ends no later than June 30, 2009. To continue an increment after June 30, 2009 or beyond any five-year period for which the increment has been imposed, the members of the governing body shall review the need for the increment and if the majority of the members vote in favor of continuing the increment imposed pursuant to this subsection, the increment shall be imposed for an additional period of five years. governing body of the county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the additional increment of county health care [gross receipts] sales tax, dedicate the revenue to the support of indigent patients.

C. Any ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act."

SECTION 176. Section 7-20E-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 90, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

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- "7-20E-19. COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
 TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--USE OF FUNDS--ELECTION.--
- A. The majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-eighth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth [of one] percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-eighth [of one] percent.
- B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax".
- C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for:
 - (1) county general purposes;
- (2) payment of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978;
- (3) repair, replacement, construction or acquisition of any county infrastructure improvements;
- (4) acquisition, construction, operation or maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities; .208609.3

(5) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or operating or maintaining public transit systems or regional transit systems or authorities;

(6) planning, design, construction, equipping, maintenance or operation of a county jail or juvenile detention facility; planning, assessment, design or operation of a regional system of juvenile services, including secure detention and nonsecure alternatives, that serves multiple contiguous counties; planning, design, construction, maintenance or operation of multipurpose regional adult jails or juvenile detention facilities; housing of county prisoners or juvenile offenders in any county jail or detention facility; or substance abuse, mental health or other programs for county prisoners or other inmates in county jails or for juvenile offenders in county or regional detention facilities; and

development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, and use of not more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to implementation of an economic development plan adopted by

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the governing body pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act and in accordance with law.

An ordinance imposing the county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county area voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. question shall be submitted to the voters of the county area as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. the question of imposing the county infrastructure [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 177. Section 7-20E-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 328, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

"7-20E-20. COUNTY EDUCATION [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES

TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION--USE OF REVENUE.--

- A. Upon submission of a resolution to the governing body pursuant to Subsection D of this section, the governing body of a county shall enact an ordinance imposing or reimposing an excise tax at a rate of one-half [of one] percent on any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "county education [gross receipts] sales tax".
- B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a county education [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to this section shall dedicate the revenue only for the payment of county education [gross receipts] sales tax bonds for public school capital projects and off-campus instruction program capital projects, if any, in the county. The tax shall be imposed for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on the county education [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds issued to accomplish the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period shall not exceed ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax.
- C. The governing body may reimpose a county education [gross receipts] sales tax to be effective upon termination of a previously imposed county education [gross.208609.3

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receipts] sales tax by following the procedures set forth in this section.

Upon a finding of need, the boards of every school district in a county that is either located wholly within the exterior boundaries of the county or that has a student membership no more than ten percent of whom reside outside the exterior boundaries of the county may enter into a joint agreement to submit a resolution to the governing body of the county requiring the governing body to impose a county education [gross receipts] sales tax and to issue county education [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds for funding public school capital projects and, if applicable, off-campus instruction program capital projects. The boards [must] shall agree to provide at least one-fourth of the bond proceeds for capital projects for an off-campus instruction program, if one of the school districts in the county has established such a The remaining revenues shall be distributed proportionately to each school district for public school capital outlay projects, including capital projects at charter schools and state-chartered charter schools within the school district, based on the ratio that the population of each school district, according to the 2010 federal decennial census, bears to the population of all of the school districts in the county that are parties to the agreement.

E. An ordinance imposing the county education .208609.3

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[gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within sixty days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county education [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes | Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the county education [gross receipts] sales tax fails, a resolution from the boards of school districts in the county may not again be proposed to the governing body requesting imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

The proceeds from county education [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds shall be administered by the governing body and disbursed by the county treasurer to the respective school districts in the amounts and for the

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purposes authorized in this section and as set out in the resolution submitted by the boards to the governing body.

- G. As used in this section:
- (1) "board" means the governing body of a
 school district;
- (2) "capital projects" means the designing, constructing and equipping of new buildings; the remodeling, renovating or making additions to and equipping existing buildings; or the improving or equipping of the grounds surrounding buildings;
 - (3) "county" means:
- (a) a class B county with a population of less than twenty-five thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and a net taxable value for property tax purposes for the 1999 property tax year of more than five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000);
- (b) a county that has imposed a local hospital gross receipts tax pursuant to the Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, which tax will expire on December 31, 2001; and
- (c) a county that has previously imposed a county education [gross receipts] sales tax; and
- (4) "off-campus instruction program" means a program established by a school district pursuant to the Off-Campus Instruction Act."

	SECTION	178.	Section	7-	20E	-21	NMSA	197	8	(being	La	ws
2001,	Chapter	172,	Section	2,	as	ame	nded)	is	an	nended	to	read:

"7-20E-21. COUNTY CAPITAL OUTLAY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX--PURPOSES--REFERENDUM.--

- A. The majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth [of one] percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth [of one] percent.
- B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax".
- C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for any county infrastructure purpose, including:
- (1) the design, construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, rehabilitation, equipping or furnishing of public buildings or facilities, including parking facilities, the acquisition of land for the public buildings or facilities and the acquisition or improvement of the grounds surrounding public buildings or facilities;
- (2) acquisition, construction or improvement .208609.3

of water, wastewater or solid waste systems or facilities and related facilities, including water or sewer lines and storm sewers and other drainage improvements;

- (3) design, construction, acquisition, improvement or equipping of a county jail, juvenile detention facility or other county correctional facility or multipurpose regional adult jail or juvenile detention facility;
- (4) construction, reconstruction or improvement of roads, streets or bridges, including acquisition of rights of way;
- (5) design, construction, acquisition, improvement or equipping of airport facilities, including acquisition of land, easements or rights of way for airport facilities;
- (6) acquisition of land for open space, public parks or public recreational facilities and the design, acquisition, construction, improvement or equipping of parks and recreational facilities; and
- (7) payment of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 for infrastructure purposes.
- D. An ordinance imposing the county capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held on the question of imposing the tax for the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated and a .208609.3

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majority of the voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the question of imposing the county capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the county capital outlay [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 179. Section 7-20E-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-22. COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND
EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES SALES TAX-AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE COUNTYWIDE OR ONLY IN THE COUNTY AREA-ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE--ELECTION.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing .208609.3

body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax imposed pursuant to Subsection B of this section may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax imposed by this subsection may be referred to as the "countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax".

- B. The majority of the members of the governing body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax imposed by this subsection may be referred to as the "county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax".
- C. The taxes authorized in Subsections A and B of this section may be imposed in one or more increments of onesixteenth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of onefourth percent.
- D. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A or B of this section, shall dedicate the revenue to one or more of the following purposes:

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- (1) operation of an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point. That operation may include the purchase of emergency communications equipment for the center;
- (2) operation of emergency medical services provided by the county; or
- (3) provision of behavioral health services, including alcohol abuse and substance abuse treatment.
- An ordinance imposing any increment of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax or the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. In the case of an ordinance imposing an increment of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax, the election shall be conducted countywide. In the case of an ordinance imposing the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax, the election shall be conducted only in the county area. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five

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days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to Subsection D of this section. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the imposition of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax or the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. the question of imposing the tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of either tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

- F. For the purposes of this section, "eligible
 county" means:
- (1) a county that operates or, pursuant to a joint powers agreement, is served by an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local .208609.3

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government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point; or

(2) in the case of a county imposing the tax for the purposes provided in Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of this section, a county that operates or contracts for the operation of a behavioral health services facility providing alcohol abuse, substance abuse and inpatient and outpatient behavioral health treatment."

SECTION 180. Section 7-20E-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 17, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-23. COUNTY REGIONAL TRANSIT [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

Upon a request by resolution of the board of directors of a regional transit district, a majority of the members of the governing body of each county that is within the district shall impose by identical ordinances an excise tax at the rate specified in the resolution, but not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than one-sixteenth percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district and the aggregate of all

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rates shall not exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district. The tax may be referred to as the "county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax".

- B. Each governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue for the purposes authorized by the Regional Transit District Act.
- An ordinance imposing a county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after a joint election is held by all counties within the district and a majority of the voters of the district voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. governing body shall adopt an ordinance calling for a joint election within seventy-five days of the date the resolution is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the district as a separate question at a general election or at a joint special election called for that purpose by each governing body. A joint special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed substantially in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters in the district voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with

the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts]

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the

county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the

governing bodies shall not again propose the imposition of any

increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of

the election.

D. The governing body of a county imposing a

county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax shall

transfer all proceeds from the tax to the regional transit

D. The governing body of a county imposing a county regional transit [gross receipts] sales tax shall transfer all proceeds from the tax to the regional transit district for the purposes specified in the ordinance and in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Transit District Act.

E. As used in this section, "county <u>that is</u> within the district" means a county within which lies any portion of a regional transit district."

SECTION 181. Section 7-20E-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-24. QUALITY OF LIFE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX-AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE-ELECTION.--

A. Prior to January 1, 2016, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in .208609.3

business. The tax may be imposed in one or more increments of one-sixteenth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having enacted an ordinance imposing the tax prior to January 1, 2016 pursuant to the provisions of this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than ten years; provided that each ordinance meets the requirements of this section and of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. The tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be referred to as the "quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax".

- B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax, shall dedicate the revenue to cultural programs and activities provided by a local government and to cultural programs, events and activities provided by contract or operating agreement with nonprofit or publicly owned cultural organizations and institutions.
- C. The governing body of a class A county with a population of more than two hundred fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, when dedicating revenue pursuant to Subsection B of this section, shall specify that:

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- the revenue [may] shall not be used for (1) capital expenditures, endowments or fundraising;
- at least one percent but not more than (2) three percent of the revenue shall be used for public education on the use of the revenue:
- at least three percent but not more than five percent of the revenue shall be dedicated to administration of the revenue; and
- (4) at least one percent but not more than three percent of the revenue shall be used for implementation of the goals of the cultural plan for the county and the largest municipality located within the exterior boundaries of the county.
- An ordinance imposing any increment of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election [vote] votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within ninety days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general

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elections. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to this section. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

- The quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue shall be used to meet the following goals: promoting and preserving cultural diversity; enhancing the quality of cultural programs and activities; fostering greater access to cultural opportunities; promoting culture in order to further economic development within the county; and supporting programs, events and organizations with direct, identifiable and measurable public benefit to residents of the county. It is the objective of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax that the revenue from the tax be used to expand and sustain existing programs and to develop new programs, events and activities, rather than to replace other funding sources for existing programs, events and activities.
- F. The governing body of a county that imposes the .208609.3

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quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax shall, within sixty days of the election approving the imposition of the tax, appoint a county cultural advisory board consisting of between nine and fifteen members. Persons appointed to the board shall be residents of the county who are knowledgeable about the activities eligible for quality of life tax funding. least one member of the board shall be appointed by the governing body of the most populous municipality within the county. The members of the board shall be appointed for fixed terms and shall not be removed during their terms except for The terms of the initial board members shall be malfeasance. staggered so that one-third of the members are appointed for one-year terms, one-third are appointed for two-year terms and one-third are appointed for three-year terms. Subsequent appointments to the board shall be for three-year terms. vacancy on the board occurs, the governing body shall appoint a replacement member for the remainder of the unexpired term. A board member shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

- G. The county cultural advisory board shall have the responsibility of overseeing the distribution of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue for the goals listed in Subsection E of this section. The board shall:
- (1) biennially submit recommendations to the .208609.3

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governing body for expenditures of revenue from the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax that are allocated pursuant to this section through contracts for services with appropriate organizations and institutions;

- establish and publicize the necessary (2) qualifications for organizations and institutions to receive quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax funding; and
- (3) develop guidelines and procedures for applying for funding through a request for proposals process and the criteria by which contracts will be awarded. evaluation process shall include a public review component.
- The cultural advisory board shall establish reporting requirements for recipients of the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax revenue. The board shall provide to the governing body an annual evaluation of the use of revenue from the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax to ensure that it is meeting the goals listed in Subsection E of this section.
- If the quality of life [gross receipts] sales tax is enacted in a class A county with a population of more than two hundred fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, the net revenue from the tax remaining after distributions pursuant to Subsection C of this section shall be distributed as follows subject to the recommendations of the county cultural advisory board pursuant

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to Subsection G of this section:

for the purpose of enhancing cultural programs and activities, sixty-five percent to a municipality for cultural programs and activities within the exterior boundaries of the county and five percent to the county for cultural programs and activities within the unincorporated areas of the county; provided that:

(a) the funds are distributed according to a plan that takes into consideration progress indicators that include current budgets, fiscal responsibility and attendance;

(b) educational institutions serving kindergarten through twelfth grade are not eligible for distributions pursuant to this paragraph; and

a portion of the funds may be (c) expended by the municipality pursuant to an operating agreement with an organization that operates a facility owned by the municipality;

for the purpose of providing cultural programs and services to the residents of the county, sixteen percent may be distributed through contracts for services with private nonprofit organizations with an annual operating budget of more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) and two percent may be distributed through contracts for services with private nonprofit organizations with an annual

1	operating budget of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or
2	less. To be eligible for a distribution pursuant to this
3	paragraph, an organization shall have:
4	(a) been granted for the prior three
5	consecutive years exemption from the federal income tax by the
6	United States commissioner of [the] internal revenue as an
7	organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal
8	Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or
9	renumbered;
10	(b) as its primary purpose cultural
11	programs; and
12	(c) its principal office located within
13	the exterior boundaries of the county; and
14	(3) for the purpose of providing cultural
15	programs to residents of the county, twelve percent to:
16	(a) organizations that have a strong
17	cultural program but do not have culture as their primary
18	purpose; or
19	(b) foundations that are affiliated
20	with state or federally owned institutions and that do not
21	otherwise qualify for funding pursuant to this section but
22	that offer cultural programs to the general public.
23	J. Every four years, the cultural advisory board
24	shall review and revise as necessary:
25	(1) the guidelines and procedures for
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applying for funding;

- the criteria by which applications for (2) funding will be evaluated; and
- the percentages specified in Paragraph (3) (1) of Subsection I of this section for distribution of net revenue to municipally owned or county-owned institutions.

K. As used in this section:

- "county area" means that portion of a county located outside the boundaries of any municipality, except that for H class counties and class A counties with a population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand, according to the most recent federal decennial census, "county area" means the entire county; and
- "cultural organizations and (2) institutions" means organizations and institutions that have as a primary purpose the advancement or preservation of zoology, museums, library sciences, art, music, theater, dance, literature or the humanities."

SECTION 182. Section 7-20E-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 15) is amended to read:

"7-20E-25. COUNTY REGIONAL SPACEPORT [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

A majority of the members of the governing body of a county that desires to become a member of a regional spaceport district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District .208609.3

Act shall impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the district area of the county for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than one-sixteenth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the district area of the county, and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the district area of the county. The tax may be referred to as the "county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax".

- B. A governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate a minimum of seventy-five percent of the proceeds of the revenue to the regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing and engineering and construction of a spaceport or for projects or services of the district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act and may dedicate no more than twenty-five percent of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body of the county.
- C. An ordinance imposing a county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect .208609.3

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until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the district area of the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt an ordinance calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the resolution is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the district area of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed substantially in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county regional spaceport [gross receipts | sales tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If the question of imposing the county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of an increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

D. The governing body of a county imposing a county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax shall transfer a minimum of seventy-five percent of all proceeds from the tax to the regional spaceport district of which it is a member for the purposes in accordance with the provisions of .208609.3

the Regional Spaceport District Act. The governing body of a county imposing a county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax may retain no more than twenty-five percent of the county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by the resolution of the governing body of the county.

E. As used in this section, "district area of the county" means that portion of a county that is outside the boundaries of a municipality and that is within the boundaries of a regional spaceport district of which the county is a member; provided that if no municipality within the county has imposed a municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax, "district area of the county" may mean the area within the boundaries of the county that is within the boundaries of a regional spaceport district of which the county is a member."

SECTION 183. Section 7-20E-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 346, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-26. WATER AND SANITATION [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION--USE OF REVENUE.--

A. An excise tax imposed by a governing body pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax". The water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax shall be imposed by a governing body as set forth in this section, contingent upon a .208609.3

majority of the voters voting in an election on the question of whether to impose a water and sanitation [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales tax voting in favor of the imposition.

- B. Upon receipt of a resolution adopted and submitted by the board of directors of a water and sanitation district that requests the governing body to impose a water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax on behalf of the water and sanitation district, a governing body shall enact an ordinance imposing a water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax in that water and sanitation district. The ordinance shall impose the tax at a rate of one-fourth percent on a person engaging in business within the area of the county located within the water and sanitation district for the privilege of engaging in business within that water and sanitation district within the county.
- C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax authorized pursuant to Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue only for the operation of the water and sanitation district for which the tax is imposed. The tax shall be imposed for six years from the date on which the water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax goes into effect.
- D. Within sixty days of the date the ordinance is adopted by the governing body, the governing body shall adopt .208609.3

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a resolution calling for an election on the question of whether to impose a water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the water and sanitation district requesting the county to impose the tax. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the water and sanitation [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act on either January 1 or July 1 following the election approving the imposition of the tax. If the question of imposing the water and sanitation [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax fails, a resolution from the board of directors of the water and sanitation district initiating the request to the county to impose a water and sanitation [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax may not again be submitted to the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

E. The proceeds from the water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax shall be administered by the governing body and disbursed by the county treasurer to the appropriate water and sanitation district in amounts and for the purposes authorized in this section and as set out in the resolution submitted by the board of directors to the

governing body. An agreement shall be entered into between the water and sanitation district and the governing body that sets out the responsibilities of both parties regarding administration, distribution and use of the revenue from the water and sanitation [gross receipts] sales tax."

SECTION 184. Section 7-20E-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-27. COUNTY BUSINESS RETENTION [GROSS RECEIPTS]
SALES TAX--IMPOSITION--RATE.--

A. A majority of the members of a governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county to provide funds to retain local businesses in the county. The maximum rate of the tax shall be one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in its entirety or in increments of one-sixteenth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth percent.

- B. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "county business retention [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales tax".
- C. An ordinance imposing the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election [vote] votes in favor of .208609.3

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imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. the question of imposing the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

- D. The governing body shall include in the ordinance that:
- (1) an amount not to exceed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) of the money from the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax shall be distributed to the state to reduce the impact to the general fund of gaming tax lost to the state from the county from reduced gaming tax revenue due to decreased economic activity .208609.3

in the county; and

- (2) the remainder of the revenue from the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax shall be distributed back to the county for use for promotion or administration of the county, instructional or general purposes for a public post-secondary educational institution in the county, capital outlay to expand or relocate a public post-secondary educational institution in the county or funding professional services contracts related to implementing an economic development plan adopted by the governing body that shall be updated on an annual basis during the period in which the tax is imposed.
- E. The county shall notify the department within thirty days of adopting an ordinance and inform the department of the date on which the tax will be imposed for collection purposes.
- F. The governing body of a county that has imposed a county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to this section may adopt by a majority vote an ordinance repealing that tax as of either July 1 or January 1, as stated in the ordinance. If the county business retention [gross receipts] sales tax is repealed, the governing body shall notify the department within thirty days of the repeal and of the date on which the repeal becomes effective.
- G. An ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions .208609.3

of this section shall include an effective date of either July
l or January l as required by the County Local Option [Gross
Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.
H. A county business retention [gross receipts]

H. A county business retention [gross receipts]

sales tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be in effect

for no more than five years from the effective date of the tax

as stated in the county ordinance.

I. As used in this section, "county" means a county containing gaming operator licensees that are racetracks."

SECTION 185. Section 7-20E-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-20E-28. COUNTY HOLD HARMLESS [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES
TAX.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may impose by ordinance an excise tax not to exceed a rate of three-eighths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of [gross receipts tax rate] increments, but the total [gross receipts tax] rate imposed by all ordinances pursuant to this section shall not exceed an aggregate rate of three-eighths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in

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business. Counties may impose increments of one-eighth [of one | percent.

- The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax". The imposition of a county hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax is not subject to referendum.
- The governing body of a county may, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of county government services, including [but not limited to] police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the county for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the county.
- Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a county hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the county hold harmless [gross receipts] sales tax, or any law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as .208609.3

to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be
secured by a pledge of such county hold harmless [gross
receipts] sales tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have
been discharged in full or provision has been fully made
therefor."

SECTION 186. Section 7-20F-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20F-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 3 through 14 of this act] Chapter 7, Article 20F NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 187. Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20F-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act:

- A. "county" means a county of New Mexico;
- B. "county board" means the board of county commissioners of a county;
- C. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- D. "judicial-correctional facility" means a facility for housing and use by judicial and corrections agencies, including housing for persons confined in county .208609.3

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1	correctional facilities; however, none of the facilities are
2	required to be located on the same or contiguous parcels of
3	land;
4	E. "municipality" means any incorporated city,
5	town or village, whether incorporated under general act,
6	special act or special charter;
7	F. "person" means an individual or any other legal
8	entity;
9	G. "pledged revenues" means the revenue, net
10	income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment
11	of revenue bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the
12	County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act;
13	H. "refunding bond" means a refunding revenue bond
14	issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional
15	Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act to refund revenue
16	bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of that act; and
17	I. "revenue bond" means a county correctional
18	facility [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax revenue bond."
19	SECTION 188. Section 7-20F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
20	1993, Chapter 303, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
21	"7-20F-3. COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY [GROSS RECEIPTS]
22	SALES TAXAUTHORITY TO IMPOSERATEORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS
23	REFERENDUM
24	A. The majority of the members elected to the

county board may enact an ordinance imposing on a countywide

2	of the gross receipts of any person engagin
3	the county, including all municipalities wi
4	B. The tax imposed pursuant to
5	this section may be referred to as the "cou
6	facility [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax".
7	C. Any ordinance imposing a cou
8	facility [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax pursuar
9	shall:
10	(1) impose the tax in any
11	increments of one-sixteenth percent not to
12	amount of one-eighth percent;
13	(2) specify that the impos
14	will begin on either July l or January l, w
15	first after the expiration of at least thre
16	date that the department is notified persor
17	the county of adoption of the ordinance; ar
18	(3) dedicate the revenue
19	correctional facility [gross receipts] <u>sale</u>
20	(a) for the purpose
21	maintaining, constructing, purchasing, furr
22	rehabilitating, expanding or improving a ju
23	or a county correctional facility or the gr
24	judicial-correctional or county correctiona
25	including acquiring and improving parking l

basis an excise tax not to exceed a rate of one-eighth percent ing in business in ithin the county.

- Subsection A of unty correctional
- unty correctional nt to this section
- number of exceed an aggregate
- sition of the tax whichever occurs ee months from the nally or by mail by nd
- from the county es tax:
- of operating, nishing, equipping, udicial-correctional rounds of a al facility, lots, landscaping or .208609.3

any combination of the foregoing;

- (b) for the purpose of transporting or extraditing prisoners; or
- (c) to payment of principal and interest on revenue bonds or refunding bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [$\frac{Gross}{Receipts}$] Sales Tax Act.
- D. An ordinance imposing a county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to this section shall be subject to optional referendum selection by the governing body, as provided in Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978.
- E. If the county has pledged the revenue from imposition of the county correctional [facilities gross receipts] facility sales tax to the repayment of bonds or other indebtedness, revenue produced by the imposition of a county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax that is in excess of the annual principal and interest due on bonds secured by a pledge of the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account until an amount equal to the maximum amount permitted pursuant to the provisions of the United States treasury regulations is accumulated in the debt service reserve account. After the debt service reserve account requirements have been met, the excess revenue shall be

accumulated in an extraordinary mandatory redemption fund and annually used to redeem the bonds prior to their stated maturity date.

- F. If the county has pledged the revenue from imposition of the county correctional [facilities gross receipts] facility sales tax to the repayment of bonds or other indebtedness, when all outstanding bonds have been paid, whether from the debt service reserve, the redemption fund or maturity, the ordinance shall be repealed if the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax revenue is no longer required for the purposes for which it may be used pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.
- G. The repeal of an ordinance imposing a county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax shall state that the repeal shall be effective on January 1 or July 1, whichever occurs first following the date the department is notified personally or by mail by the county of the repeal."

SECTION 189. Section 7-20F-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20F-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT
AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.--

A. Any ordinance imposing the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax shall adopt by reference .208609.3

the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

B. The governing body of any county imposing the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax shall adopt the model ordinances furnished to the county by the department."

SECTION 190. Section 7-20F-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 5) is amended to read:

"7-20F-5. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

A. The department shall collect the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state [gross receipts] sales tax.

B. The department shall remit to each county for which it is collecting a county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax the amount of the tax collected, less any disbursement for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax. Transfer of the tax to a county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 191. Section 7-20F-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws .208609.3

1993, Chapter 303, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20F-6. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the county to another point outside the county."

SECTION 192. Section 7-20F-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 7) is amended to read:

"7-20F-7. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--ORDINANCE AUTHORIZING ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUE.--

A. In addition to any other law authorizing a county to issue revenue bonds, a county may issue revenue bonds pursuant to the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act for the purposes specified in that act. Revenue bonds issued pursuant to the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act may be referred to as "county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds".

B. A county board, by majority vote, may adopt an ordinance providing for issuance of revenue bonds pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act, the principal and interest of which shall be paid from the revenue derived by the county from the county correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax and .208609.3

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1	any other revenue that the county may dedicate to the payment
2	of the revenue bonds.
3	C. Revenue bonds or refunding revenue bonds issued
4	as authorized pursuant to the County Correctional Facility
5	[Gross Receipts] <u>Sales</u> Tax Act are:
6	(1) not general obligations of the county;
7	and
8	(2) collectible only from the county
9	correctional facility [gross receipts] sales tax and, if
10	authorized, other properly pledged revenues, and each bond
11	shall be payable solely from the properly pledged revenues,
12	and the bondholders shall not look to any other county fund
13	for the payment of the interest and principal of the bonds."
14	SECTION 193. Section 7-20F-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws

REVENUE BONDS--EXECUTION--NONREPEALABLE--"7-20F-8. ISSUANCE TIME LIMITATION. --

1993, Chapter 303, Section 8) is amended to read:

The revenue bonds authorized pursuant to the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall be executed by the [chairman] chair of the county board and either the county treasurer or the county clerk and may be authenticated by any public or private transfer agent or registrar, or its successor, named or otherwise designated by the governing body. The bonds may be executed as provided under the Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act, .208609.3

and the coupons, if any, shall bear the facsimile signature of the county treasurer.

- B. Any law that authorizes the pledge of any or all of the pledged revenues to the payment of any revenue bonds issued pursuant to the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act or that affects the pledged revenues, or any law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any such outstanding revenue bonds, unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision for full discharge has been made.
- C. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no county shall sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenues after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue."

SECTION 194. Section 7-20F-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 9) is amended to read:

"7-20F-9. REVENUE BONDS--PURPOSE OF ISSUE--USE OF PROCEEDS.--

A. Revenue bonds may be issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [Gross .208609.3

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Receipts] Sales Tax Act for the purposes of constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, expanding or improving a judicial-correctional facility or the grounds of a judicial-correctional facility, including [but not limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, landscaping or any combination of the foregoing.

B. No county shall divert, use or expend any money received from the issuance of bonds for any purpose other than the purpose for which the bonds were issued."

SECTION 195. Section 7-20F-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20F-10. REVENUE BONDS--TERMS.--Revenue bonds issued pursuant to provisions of the County Correctional Facility
[Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act:

- A. may have interest, appreciated principal value or any part thereof payable at intervals or at maturity as may be determined by the county board in the ordinance;
- B. shall be subject to a prior redemption at the county's option at such time or times and upon such terms and conditions without the payment of premiums;
- C. may mature at any time or times not exceeding twenty-five years after the date of issuance;
- D. may be serial in form and maturity or may consist of one bond payable at one time or in installments or may be in such other form as may be determined by the county .208609.3

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- E. shall be sold for cash at above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective interest rate that does not exceed the maximum permitted by the Public Securities Act; and
- F. may be sold at public or negotiated sale."

 SECTION 196. Section 7-20F-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
 1993, Chapter 303, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-20F-11. REVENUE BONDS--REFUNDING AUTHORIZATION.--

- A. Any county having issued revenue bonds as authorized in the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act may issue refunding revenue bonds pursuant to an ordinance adopted by majority vote of the county board for the purpose of refinancing, paying and discharging all or any part of such outstanding revenue bonds of any one or more or all outstanding issues:
- (1) for the acceleration, deceleration or other modification of the payment of such obligations, including without limitation any capitalization of any interest thereon in arrears or about to become due for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the refunding bonds;
- (2) for the purpose of reducing interest costs or effecting other economies;
- (3) for the purpose of modifying or .208609.3

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eliminating restrictive contractual limitations pertaining to the issuance of additional bonds, otherwise concerning the outstanding bonds or to any facilities relating thereto; or

- for any combination of such purposes.
- В. To pay the principal and interest on refunding bonds, the county may pledge irrevocably the pledged revenues from the revenue bonds originally issued pursuant to the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.
- Bonds for refunding and bonds for any purpose permitted by the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act may be issued separately or issued in combination in one series or more."

SECTION 197. Section 7-20F-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-20F-12. REFUNDING BONDS--ESCROW--DETAIL.--

Refunding bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act shall be authorized by ordinance. revenue bonds that are refunded [under] pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be paid at maturity or on any permitted prior redemption date in the amounts, at the time and places and, if called prior to maturity, in accordance with any applicable notice provisions, all as provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the refunded bonds or otherwise appertaining thereto, except for any such bond that

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is voluntarily surrendered for exchange or payment by the holder or owner.

- B. Provision shall be made for paying the bonds refunded at the time or times provided in Subsection A of this section. The principal amount of the refunding bonds may exceed the principal amount of the refunded bonds and may also be less than or the same as the principal amount of the bonds being refunded so long as provision is duly and sufficiently made for the payment of the refunded bonds.
- The proceeds of refunding bonds, including any accrued interest and premium appertaining to the sale of refunding bonds, shall either be immediately applied to the retirement of the bonds being refunded or be placed in escrow in a commercial bank or trust company that possesses and is exercising trust powers and that is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, to be applied to the payment of the principal of, interest on and any prior redemption premium due in connection with the bonds being refunded; provided that such refunding bond proceeds, including any accrued interest and any premium appertaining to a sale of refunding bonds, may be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a reserve fund and to the payment of expenses incidental to the refunding and the issuance of the refunding bonds, the interest on the refunding bonds and the principal of the refunding bonds or both interest and principal as the county

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may determine. Nothing in this section requires the establishment of an escrow if the refunded bonds become due and payable within one year from the date of the refunding bonds and if the amounts necessary to retire the refunded bonds within that time are deposited with the paying agent for the refunded bonds. Any such escrow shall not necessarily be limited to proceeds of refunding bonds but may include other money available to retire the refunded bonds. Any proceeds in escrow pending such use may be invested or reinvested in bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or bonds that are direct obligations of or the principal and interest of which obligations are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America or in certificates of deposit of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation, the par value of which certificates of deposit is collateralized by a pledge of obligations of or the payment of which is unconditionally guaranteed by the United States of America, the par value of which obligations is at least seventy-five percent of the par value of the certificates of deposit. Such proceeds and investments in escrow together with any interest or other income to be derived from any such investment shall be in an amount at all times sufficient as to principal, interest, any prior redemption premium due and any charges of the escrow agent payable therefrom to pay the bonds being refunded as they become due at their respective maturities or .208609.3

due at any designated prior redemption date or dates in connection with which the county shall exercise a prior redemption option. Any purchaser of any refunding bond issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act is in no manner responsible for the application of the proceeds thereof by the county or any of its officers, agents or employees.

D. Refunding bonds may be sold at a public or private sale and may bear such additional terms and provisions as may be determined by the county subject to the limitations in the County Correctional Facility [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act. Refunding bonds are not subject to the provisions of any other statute."

SECTION 198. Section 9-6-5.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 106, Section 5) is amended to read:

"9-6-5.2. FAILURE TO TIMELY SUBMIT AUDIT REPORTS OR FINANCIAL REPORTS--ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF SECRETARY.--

A. Upon notification by the state auditor pursuant to Subsection G of Section 12-6-3 NMSA 1978 that a state agency, state institution, municipality or county has failed to submit an audit report as required by the Audit Act, the secretary of finance and administration shall order the agency, institution, municipality or county to submit monthly financial reports to the department of finance and administration until all past-due audit reports have been .208609.3

submitted to the state auditor and the secretary is satisfied that the agency, institution, municipality or county is in compliance with all financial and audit requirements.

B. If, ninety days after an order has been issued pursuant to Subsection A of this section to a state agency or state institution subject to periodic allotments, the agency or institution has not submitted all past-due reports or has not otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary may direct the state budget division to temporarily withhold periodic allotments to the agency or institution pursuant to Section 6-3-6 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld and the period of time for which the allotments are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary subject to the following guidelines:

- (1) the initial amount withheld shall not exceed five percent of the allotment and shall be for a period of no more than three months;
- (2) every three months, the secretary shall determine if the agency or institution has submitted all past-due audit reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act. If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress, the secretary may direct that the amount being currently

withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another five percent of the allotment, for an additional period of up to three months; and

- (3) upon a determination that all past-due audit reports have been submitted or that the agency or institution is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be distributed to the agency or institution and that future allotments shall be made in full.
- c. If, ninety days after an order has been issued pursuant to Subsection A of this section to a municipality or county, the municipality or county has not submitted all past-due reports or has not otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary may direct the secretary of taxation and revenue to temporarily withhold distributions to the municipality or county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld, the source of the amounts and the period of time for which the distributions are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary of finance and administration subject to the following guidelines:
- (1) transfers to a county or municipality of receipts from any local option [gross receipts] sales tax or from a tax imposed pursuant to the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act .208609.3

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- (2) the source and amount of a withheld distribution shall be determined in a manner that will not:
- impair any outstanding bonds or (a) other obligations of the municipality or county; or
- interrupt a redirected distribution (b) to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority;
- the initial amount withheld shall not (3) exceed five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed to the municipality or county pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and shall be for a period of no more than three months;
- (4) every three months, the secretary of finance and administration shall determine if the municipality or county has submitted all past-due audit reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act. If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress, the secretary may direct that the amount being currently withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed, for an additional

period of up to three months; and

- (5) upon a determination that all past-due audit reports have been submitted or that the municipality or county is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be distributed to the municipality or county and that future distributions shall be made in full.
- D. After receiving notice from the local government division of the department of finance and administration required by Subsection G of Section 6-6-2 NMSA 1978 that a municipality or county has failed to submit two consecutive financial reports pursuant to Subsection F of that section, the secretary may direct the secretary of taxation and revenue to temporarily withhold distributions to the municipality or county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld, the source of the amounts and the period of time for which the distributions are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary of finance and administration subject to the following guidelines:
- (1) transfers to a county or municipality of receipts from any local option [gross receipts] sales tax or from a tax imposed pursuant to the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act shall not be withheld;
- (2) the source and amount of a withheld .208609.3

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distribution shall be determined in a manner that will not:

- (a) impair any outstanding bonds or other obligations of the municipality or county; or
- interrupt a redirected distribution (b) to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority;
- the initial amount withheld shall not exceed five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed to the municipality or county pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and shall be for a period of no more than three months:
- every three months, the secretary of finance and administration shall determine if the municipality or county has submitted all past-due financial reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the local government division, toward compliance with the law. If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress, the secretary may direct that the amount being currently withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed, for an additional period of up to three months; and
- (5) upon a determination that all past-due .208609.3

financial reports have been submitted or that the municipality or county is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the local government division, toward compliance with the law, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be distributed to the municipality or county and that future distributions shall be made in full."

SECTION 199. Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2014, Chapter 79, Section 16) is amended to read:

"27-5-6.2. TRANSFER TO SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND.--

A. A county shall [by ordinance to be effective July 1, 2014] dedicate to the safety net care pool fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate of one-twelfth percent applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this [subsection] section, a county may use public funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

B. A county [enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section] shall transfer the dedicated amounts to the safety net care pool fund by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year an amount equal to one-fourth of the county's payment to the safety net care pool fund."

SECTION 200. Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read: .208609.3

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"27-10-4. ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCE TO IMPOSITION OF COUNTY HEALTH CARE [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX TRANSFER TO COUNTY-SUPPORTED MEDICAID FUND . --

In the event a county does not enact an ordinance imposing a county health care [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax pursuant to Section 7-20D-3 NMSA 1978, the county shall by ordinance [to be effective July 1, 1993] dedicate to the county-supported medicaid fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate of one-sixteenth of one percent applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this subsection, a county may use funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

For each county that has in effect an ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection A of this section on July 1 of each year, the taxation and revenue department shall certify to the county [by September 15, 1993 and] by September 15 of each [subsequent] fiscal year the amount of gross receipts reported for the county [for purposes of the gross receipts tax] during the prior fiscal year. Upon certification by the taxation and revenue department, [any] a county [enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section] shall transfer one-fourth of the dedication to the county-supported medicaid fund by the last day of March, June, September and

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December of each year [an amount equal to a rate of one sixtyfourth of one percent applied to the certified amount].

C. The requirements of an ordinance enacted pursuant to this section may be terminated for a county only on the effective date of an ordinance enacted by the county imposing the county health care [gross receipts] sales tax; provided that if the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax is January 1, the termination does not apply to the payments required for September and December of that year."

SECTION 201. Section 47-14-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 214, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-14-18. PAYMENT--LIMITS--DISCLOSURE [NONTAXABLE
TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE].--

A. The fees paid to an appraiser for completion of the appraisal shall not include a fee for management of the appraisal process or any activity other than the performance of the appraisal.

- B. An appraisal management company shall separately state the fees paid to an appraiser for appraisal services and the fees charged by the appraisal management company for services associated with the management of the appraisal process, including procurement of the appraiser's services to the client, borrower and any other payor.
- C. Appraisers shall not be prohibited by the appraisal management company, client or other third party from .208609.3

disclosing the fee paid to the appraiser for the performance of the appraisal in the appraisal report.

- D. As used in this section, "payor" means any person or entity who is responsible for making payment for the appraisal.
- E. An appraisal management company shall, except in cases of breach of contract or substandard performance of services, make payment to an independent appraiser for the completion of an appraisal or valuation assignment within sixty days of the date on which the independent appraiser transmits or otherwise provides the completed appraisal or valuation study to the appraisal management company or its assignee.
- [F. An appraisal management company shall provide an appraiser with the appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate pursuant to Section 7-9-48 NMSA 1978.]"

SECTION 202. Section 58-31-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Spaceport Development Act:

- A. "authority" means the spaceport authority;
- B. "project" means any land, building or other improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary .208609.3

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in connection with the spaceport;

- "revenue" means municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] and county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax revenue received from a regional spaceport district, revenue generated by a project and any other legally available funds of the authority;
- "space vehicle" means a vehicle capable of being flown in space or launching a payload into space; and
- Ε. "spaceport" means a facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

SECTION 203. Section 58-31-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read: "58-31-5. AUTHORITY POWERS AND DUTIES.--

The authority shall:

- hire an executive director, who shall employ the necessary professional, technical and clerical staff to enable the authority to function efficiently and shall direct the affairs and business of the authority, subject to the direction of the authority;
- be located within fifty miles of a (2) southwest regional spaceport;
- advise the governor, the governor's staff and the New Mexico finance authority oversight committee .208609.3

1	on methods, proposals, programs and initiatives involving a			
2	southwest regional spaceport that may further stimulate space-			
3	related business and employment opportunities in New Mexico;			
4	(4) initiate, develop, acquire, own,			
5	construct, maintain and lease space-related projects;			
6	(5) make and execute all contracts and other			
7	instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its			
8	powers and duties;			
9	(6) create programs to expand high-			
10	technology economic opportunities within New Mexico;			
11	(7) create avenues of communication among			
12	federal government agencies, the space industry, users of			
13	space launch services and academia concerning space business;			
14	(8) promote legislation that will further			
15	the goals of the authority and development of space business;			
16	(9) oversee and fund production of			
17	promotional literature related to the authority's goals;			
18	(10) identify science and technology trends			
19	that are significant to space enterprise and the state and act			
20	as a clearinghouse for space enterprise issues and			
21	information;			
22	(11) coordinate and expedite the involvement			
23	of the state executive branch's space-related development			
24	efforts; and			
25	(12) perform environmental, transportation,			
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communication, land use and other technical studies necessary or advisable for projects and programs or to secure licensing by appropriate United States agencies.

B. The authority may:

- (1) advise and cooperate with municipalities, counties, state agencies and organizations, appropriate federal agencies and organizations and other interested persons and groups;
- (2) solicit and accept federal, state, local and private grants of funds or property and financial or other aid for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Spaceport Development Act;
- (3) adopt rules governing the manner in which its business is transacted and the manner in which the powers of the authority are exercised and its duties performed;
- (4) operate spaceport facilities, including acquisition of real property necessary for spaceport facilities and the filing of necessary documents with appropriate agencies;
- (5) construct, purchase, accept donations of or lease projects located within the state;
- (6) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a project upon terms and conditions acceptable to the authority and in the best interests of the state;

(7) issue revenue bonds and borrow money for
the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring a project by
purchase or construction and of securing the payment of the
bonds or repayment of a loan;

- (8) enter into contracts with regional spaceport districts and issue bonds on behalf of regional spaceport districts for the purpose of financing the purchase, construction, renovation, equipping or furnishing of a regional spaceport or a spaceport-related project;
 - (9) refinance a project;
- (10) contract with any competent private or public organization or individual to assist in the fulfillment of its duties;
- (11) fix, alter, charge and collect tolls, fees or rentals and impose any other charges for the use of or for services rendered by any authority facility, program or service; and
- (12) contract with regional spaceport districts to receive <u>revenue from a municipal [spaceport gross receipts tax and] or county regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax [revenues].</u>
 - C. The authority shall not:
- (1) incur debt as a general obligation of the state or pledge the full faith and credit of the state to repay debt; or

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(2) expend funds or incur debt for the improvement, maintenance, repair or addition to property unless it is owned by the authority, the state or a political subdivision of the state."

SECTION 204. Section 58-31-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-6. SPACEPORT AUTHORITY--BONDING AUTHORITY--POWER TO ISSUE REVENUE BONDS. --

The authority may issue revenue bonds on its own behalf or on behalf of a regional spaceport district, for regional spaceport purposes and spaceport-related projects. Revenue bonds so issued may be considered appropriate investments for the severance tax permanent fund or collateral for the deposit of public funds if the bonds are rated not less than "A" by a national rating service and both the principal and interest of the bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a lease agreement executed by an agency of the United States government or by a corporation organized and operating within the United States, that corporation or the long-term debt of that corporation being rated not less than "A" by a national rating service. All bonds issued by the authority are legal and authorized investments for banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations and insurance companies.

The authority may pay from the bond proceeds В. .208609.3

all expenses, premiums and commissions that the authority deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds.

C. Authority revenue bonds:

- (1) may have interest or appreciated principal value or any part thereof payable at intervals determined by the authority;
- (2) may be subject to prior redemption or mandatory redemption at the authority's option at the time and upon such terms and conditions with or without the payment of a premium as may be provided by resolution of the authority;
- (3) may mature at any time not exceeding twenty years after the date of issuance if secured by revenue from [the] a county or municipal regional spaceport [gross receipts] sales tax or thirty years if secured by revenue from other sources;
- (4) may be serial in form and maturity; may consist of one or more bonds payable at one time or in installments; or may be in such other form as determined by the authority;
- (5) may be in registered or bearer form or in book-entry form through facilities of a securities depository either as to principal or interest or both;
- (6) shall be sold for cash at, above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective .208609.3

1	interest rate that conforms to the Public Securities Act; and			
2	(7) may be sold at public or negotiated			
3	sale.			
4	D. Subject to the approval of the state board of			
5	finance, the authority may enter into other financial			
6	arrangements if it determines that the arrangements will			
7	assist the authority."			
8	SECTION 205. Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws			
9	1984, Chapter 127, Section 102, as amended) is amended to			
10	read:			
11	"59A-6-2. PREMIUM TAXHEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM			
12	SURTAX			
13	A. The premium tax provided for in this section			
14	shall apply as to the following taxpayers:			
15	(l) each insurer authorized to transact			
16	insurance in New Mexico;			
17	(2) each insurer formerly authorized to			
18	transact insurance in New Mexico and receiving premiums on			
19	policies remaining in force in New Mexico, except that this			
20	provision shall not apply as to an insurer that withdrew from			
21	New Mexico prior to March 26, 1955;			
22	(3) each plan operating under provisions of			
23	Chapter 59A, Articles 46 through 49 NMSA 1978;			
24	(4) each property bondsman, as that person			
25	is defined in Section 59A-51-2 NMSA 1978, as to any			
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consideration received as security or surety for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding, which consideration shall be considered "gross premiums" for the purposes of this section; and

- each unauthorized insurer that has (5) assumed a contract or policy of insurance directly or indirectly from an authorized or formerly authorized insurer and is receiving premiums on such policies remaining in force in New Mexico, except that this provision shall not apply if a ceding insurer continues to pay the tax provided in this section as to such policy or contract.
- В. Each such taxpayer shall pay in accordance with this subsection a premium tax of three and three-thousandths percent of the gross premiums and membership and policy fees received or written by it, as reported in Schedule T and supporting schedules of its annual financial statement on insurance or contracts covering risks within this state during the preceding calendar year, less all return premiums, including dividends paid or credited to policyholders or contract holders and premiums received for reinsurance on New Mexico risks.
- C. In addition to the premium tax imposed pursuant to Subsection B of this section, each taxpayer described in Subsection A of this section that transacts health insurance in New Mexico or is a plan described in Chapter 59A, Article

46 or 47 NMSA 1978 shall pay a health insurance premium surtax of [one] two percent of the gross health insurance premiums and membership and policy fees received by it on hospital and medical expense incurred insurance or contracts; nonprofit health care service plan contracts, excluding dental or vision only contracts; and health maintenance organization subscriber contracts covering health risks within this state during the preceding calendar year, less all return health insurance premiums, including dividends paid or credited to policyholders or contract holders and health insurance premiums received for reinsurance on New Mexico risks. Except as provided in this section, all references in the Insurance Code to the premium tax shall include both the premium tax and the health insurance premium surtax.

D. For each calendar quarter, an estimated payment of the premium tax and the health insurance premium surtax shall be made on April 15, July 15, October 15 and the following January 15. The estimated payments shall be equal to at least one-fourth of the payment made during the previous calendar year or one-fifth of the actual payment due for the current calendar year, whichever is greater. The final adjustment for payments due for the prior year shall be made with the return, which shall be filed on April 15 of each year, at which time all taxes for that year are due.

Dividends paid or credited to policyholders or contract

holders and refunds, savings, savings coupons and similar returns or credits applied or credited to payment of premiums for existing, new or additional insurance shall, in the amount so used, constitute premiums subject to tax under this section for the year in which so applied or credited.

- E. Exempted from the taxes imposed by this section are:
- (1) premiums attributable to insurance or contracts purchased by the state or a political subdivision for the state's or political subdivision's active or retired employees; and
- (2) payments received by a health maintenance organization from the federal secretary of health and human services pursuant to a contract issued under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. Section 1395 mm(g)."

SECTION 206. Section 59A-6-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 106, as amended) is amended to read:

"59A-6-6. PREEMPTION AND IN LIEU PROVISION.--The state government of New Mexico preempts the field of taxation of insurers, nonprofit health care plans, health maintenance organizations, prepaid dental plans, prearranged funeral plans and insurance producers as such, and payment of the taxes, licenses and fees provided for in the Insurance Code shall be in lieu of all other taxes, licenses and fees of every kind .208609.3

now or hereafter imposed by this state or any political subdivision thereof on any of the foregoing specified entities, excepting the regular state, county and city taxes on property located in New Mexico, [and excepting] the income tax on insurance producers, the state sales tax and local option sales taxes, except as provided in Section 7-9-24 NMSA 1978, and the premium tax imposed pursuant to Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978, which shall be imposed on revenue or receipts for which the premium tax is assessed. No provision of law enacted after January 1, 1985 shall be deemed to modify this provision except by express reference to this section."

SECTION 207. Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 247, Section 9) is amended to read:

"66-12-6.1. EXCISE TAX ON ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF TITLE--APPROPRIATION.--

A. An excise tax is imposed upon the sale of every boat required to be registered in the state. To prevent evasion of the excise tax imposed by this section and the duty to collect it, it is presumed that the issuance of every original and subsequent certificate of title, other than a duplicate, for boats of a type required to be registered under the provisions of the Boat Act constitutes a sale for tax purposes, unless specifically exempted by this section or unless there is shown satisfactory proof that the boat for which the certificate of title is sought came into the

possession of the applicant as a voluntary transfer without consideration or as a transfer by operation of law. The division shall collect the tax at the time application is made for issuance of a certificate of title at the rate of [five] six percent of the sale price of the boat. If the sale price does not represent the value of the boat in the condition that existed at the time it was acquired, the excise tax shall then be imposed at the rate of [five] six percent of the reasonable value of the boat in such condition at such time. However, allowances granted for trade-ins may be deducted from the sale price or the reasonable value of the boat purchased. The tax shall be paid by the applicant, and the division may require all information [which] that it deems necessary to establish the amount of the tax.

- B. A penalty of fifty percent of the tax due on the issuance of a certificate of title is imposed on [any] a person who, domiciled in this state and accepting transfer in this state, fails to apply for a certificate within ninety days of the date on which ownership was transferred to [him] the person or a person who is domiciled in this state but accepts transfer outside this state and [who] fails to apply for a certificate within ninety days of the date on which the boat is brought into this state.
- C. If a boat has been acquired through an out-of-state transaction upon which a gross receipts, sales,

compensating or similar tax was levied by another state or political subdivision thereof, the amount of the tax paid may be credited against the excise tax due this state on the same boat.

- D. Persons domiciled outside this state and on active duty in the military service of the United States or on active duty as officers of the public health service detailed for duty with any branch of the military service are exempt from the tax imposed by this section.
- E. Persons who acquire a boat out of state thirty or more days before establishing a domicile in this state are exempt from the tax imposed by this section if the boat was acquired for personal use.
- F. Persons applying for a certificate of title for a boat registered in another state are exempt from the tax imposed by this section if they have previously registered and titled the boat in New Mexico and have owned the boat continuously since that time.
- G. Certificates of title for all boats owned by this state or any political subdivision are exempt from the tax imposed by this section.
- H. All taxes collected under the provisions of this section shall be paid to the state treasurer for credit to the "boat suspense fund", hereby created. At the end of each month, the state treasurer shall transfer fifty percent .208609.3

of the excise tax collections in the boat suspense fund to the division and the balance to the general fund. The amounts transferred to the division are appropriated for use by the division for improvements and maintenance of lakes and boating facilities owned or leased by the state and for administration and enforcement of the Boat Act.

I. The director of the division shall prescribe forms [he] the director deems necessary to account properly for the taxes collected under this section."

SECTION 208. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REFERENCES IN LAW.--

- A. References in law to the compensating tax shall be deemed to be references to the use tax.
- B. References in law to the county gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to county sales tax.
- C. References in law to a county local option gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a county sales tax.
- D. References in law to the County Local Option
 Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall be deemed to be references to
 the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act.
- E. References in law to the governmental gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the governmental sales tax.
- F. References in law to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the .208609.3

Sales and Use Tax Act.

- G. References in law to the gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.
- H. References in law to the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the interstate telecommunications sales tax.
- I. References in law to the Interstate

 Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to

 be references to the Interstate Telecommunications Sales Tax

 Act.
- J. References in law to the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the interstate telecommunications sales tax.
- K. References in law to the leased vehicle gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the leased vehicle sales tax.
- L. References in law to the Leased Vehicle Gross
 Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the
 Leased Vehicle Sales Tax Act.
- M. References in law to a local option gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a local option sales tax.
- N. References in law to the municipal gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the municipal sales tax.

- O. References in law to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall be deemed to be references to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act.
- P. References in law to the state gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.

SECTION 209. TEMPORARY PROVISION--OUTSTANDING REVENUE BONDS AND OTHER OBLIGATIONS.--

- A. The repeal of and changes to certain taxes made in this act shall not impair outstanding bonds that are secured by a pledge of those taxes or other obligations for which payment is measured by the receipt of those taxes.
- B. If a municipality or county has issued a revenue bond or other obligation that is secured by a pledge of or for which payment is measured by receipt of any tax being amended or repealed by this act, the local option sales tax revenue received by the municipality or county is impressed with the obligation to repay the outstanding bond or obligation and is dedicated to that repayment until the bond or obligation is fully discharged, satisfied or otherwise provided for in full.

SECTION 210. TEMPORARY PROVISION--PREVIOUSLY IMPOSED

GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES--DEDICATIONS.--

A. If a municipality or county has dedicated any amount of revenue attributable to any state, municipal or county gross receipts tax or distribution, the municipality or .208609.3

county shall continue to dedicate the same amount of municipal or county sales tax revenue until the ordinance or resolution dedicating the revenue expires, the term of the dedication expires, the governing body acts to change the dedication or, in the case of bonded or other indebtedness, the debt is fully discharged, satisfied or otherwise provided for in full.

B. If the state has dedicated any amount of revenue attributable to a state gross receipts tax, the state shall continue to dedicate the same amount of state sales tax revenue until the ordinance or resolution dedicating the revenue expires, the term of the dedication expires, the governing body acts to change the dedication or, in the case of bonded or other indebtedness, the debt is fully discharged, satisfied or otherwise provided for in full.

SECTION 211. TEMPORARY PROVISION--EXHAUSTION OF CREDITS.--

A. If a taxpayer has met the eligibility requirements to apply for and claim a credit pursuant to Section 7-2-18.4, 7-2-18.5, 7-2-18.8, 7-2-18.21, 7-2A-8.8 or 7-2A-15 NMSA 1978 or a credit pursuant to the Venture Capital Investment Act, the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act or the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act for a period prior to the effective date of this 2017 act, the taxpayer may claim, and the taxation and revenue department may approve, the credit for those periods,

including amounts that may be carried forward pursuant to those sections and acts as they were in effect prior to the effective date of this 2017 act.

B. If a taxpayer has claimed and been awarded a credit pursuant to Section 7-2-18.4, 7-2-18.5, 7-2-18.8, 7-2-18.21, 7-2A-8.8 or 7-2A-15 or a credit pursuant to the Venture Capital Investment Act, the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act or the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act, but a portion of the credit claimed remains unused, the taxpayer may claim the unused portion, including amounts that could have been carried forward pursuant to those sections and acts as they were in effect prior to the effective date of this 2017 act.

SECTION 212. REPEAL.--

A. Sections 7-1-6.4, 7-1-6.52, 7-1-6.55, 7-1-6.57 and 7-1-6.60 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 9, Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 331, Section 4, Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 1 and Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 2, as amended) are repealed.

B. Sections 7-9-13.1, 7-9-13.4, 7-9-15, 7-9-16, 7-9-26.1, 7-9-41.4, 7-9-54.1 through 7-9-54.5, 7-9-56.2 through 7-9-57.2, 7-9-60, 7-9-61.1, 7-9-61.2, 7-9-63 through 7-9-66.1, 7-9-69, 7-9-73 through 7-9-74, 7-9-76 through 7-9-76.2, 7-9-78.1, 7-9-79.2, 7-9-83, 7-9-84, 7-9-86, 7-9-89, 7-9-91, 7-9-93 through 7-9-108, 7-9-110.2 through 7-9-112 and .208609.3

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7-9-114 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 262, Section 4;
Laws 2002, Chapter 20, Section 1; Laws 1970, Chapter 12,
Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 9; Laws 2003,
Chapter 62, Section 1; Laws 2009, Chapter 62, Section 1; Laws
1992, Chapter 40, Section 1; Laws 1995, Chapter 183, Section
2; Laws 2002, Chapter 37, Section 8; Laws 2003, Chapter 62,
Section 4; Laws 2004, Chapter 16, Section 3; Laws 1998,
Chapter 92, Section 2; Laws 2003, Chapter 232, Section 1; Laws
1969, Chapter 144, Section 47; Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Section
3; Laws 2002, Chapter 10, Section 1; Laws 1970, Chapter 12,
Section 4; Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 52; Laws 2000,
Chapter 48, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 53,
54, 56 and 57; Laws 1984, Chapter 129, Section 2; Laws 1969,
Chapter 144, Section 61; Laws 1970, Chapter 78, Section 2;
Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 3; Laws 1998, Chapter 95,
Section 2 and Laws 1998, Chapter 99, Section 4; Laws 2014,
Chapter 26, Section 1; Laws 1971, Chapter 217, Section 2; Laws
1977, Chapter 288, Section 2; Laws 1979, Chapter 338, Section
7; Laws 1984, Chapter 2, Section 6; Laws 1999, Chapter 231,
Section 4; Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 9; Laws 1993,
Chapter 364, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 1995, Chapter 80, Section
1; Laws 1998, Chapter 89, Section 2; Laws 2001, Chapter 135,
Section 1; Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 6; Laws 2005,
Chapter 104, Sections 23, 25 and 26; Laws 2007, Chapter 361,
Sections 7 and 8; Laws 2005, Chapter 169, Section 1; Laws
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2005, Chapter 179, Section 1; Laws 2006, Chapter 35, Sections			
1 and 2; Laws 2007, Chapter 3, Sections 16 through 18; Laws			
2012, Chapter 12, Sections 2 and 3; Laws 2007, Chapter 33,			
Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 6; Laws 2007,			
Chapter 172, Sections 8 through 10; Laws 2011, Chapter 60,			
Section 2 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 2; Laws 2011,			
Chapter 60, Section 3 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 3;			
Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 6; Laws 2007, Chapter 204,			
Section 10; and Laws 2010, Chapter 77, Section 1 and Laws			
2010. Chapter 78. Section 1. as amended) are repealed.			

- Sections 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-9 and 7-9A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and Laws 2001, Chapter 337, Section 2; Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 3 through 7; Laws 1983, Chapter 206, Section 6; Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 8 and 9; and Laws 1997, Chapter 62, Section 2, as amended) are repealed.
- Sections 7-9G-1 and 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 15, Section 1 and Laws 2007, Chapter 229, Section 1, as amended) are repealed.
- Ε. Sections 7-9J-1 through 7-9J-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 11 through 18, as amended) are repealed.
- F. Sections 7-24B-1 through 7-24B-4 and 7-24B-5.1 through 7-24B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 45, .208609.3

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Sections 10 through 13, Laws 1990, Chapter 88, Section 16 and Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 15 through 18, as amended) are repealed.

Section 60-2E-47.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 3) is repealed.

SECTION 213. ADDITIONAL REPEAL. -- Sections 7-2-18.4, 7-2-18.5, 7-2-18.8, 7-2-18.21, 7-2A-8.8, 7-2A-15, 7-2D-1, 7-2D-2, 7-2D-4 through 7-2D-14, 7-9F-9.1 and 7-9I-1 through 7-9I-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 1, Laws 1998, Chapter 97, Section 2, Laws 2001, Chapter 73, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 7, Laws 1998, Chapter 97, Section 3, Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 2, Laws 1993, Chapter 313, Sections 1, 2 and 4 through 8, Laws 1995, Chapter 89, Section 8, Laws 1993, Chapter 313, Sections 9 through 14, Laws 2015 (1st S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 17 and Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 17 through 22, as amended) are repealed.

SECTION 214. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of Sections 49, 90 through 95 and 213 of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after February 1, 2018.

SECTION 215. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is February 1, 2018.

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