HOUSE BILL 479

54TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2019

INTRODUCED BY

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Pursuant to House Rule 24-1, this document incorporates amendments that have been adopted prior to consideration of this measure by the House. It is a tool to show the amendments in context and is not to be used for the purpose of amendments.

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; DE-EARMARKING CERTAIN MUNICIPAL AND
COUNTY LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES; PROVIDING THAT
CERTAIN MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES MAY BE USED FOR ANY
MUNICIPAL PURPOSE; PROVIDING THAT CERTAIN COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS
TAXES MAY BE USED FOR ANY COUNTY PURPOSE; 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GROSS RECEIPTS TAX BEING AMENDED OR REPEALED BY THIS ACT SHALL
CONTINUE TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE SAME PURPOSES; AMENDING,

REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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 this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter 3, Article 31 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 A through J of this section.

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".

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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".

C. For the purposes of this subsection, "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means gross receipts tax revenue bonds or sales tax revenue bonds.

<u>D.</u> Gross receipts 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 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 .212051.4

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 system or regional transit systems or facilities.

The] municipal purpose. A municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gross receipts 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 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] tax authorized by the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or that affects the [municipal gross receipts] 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] 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 tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of gross receipts tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. The governing body of the municipality may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the gross receipts 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 .212051.4

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 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 .212051.4

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. 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.

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 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 tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development gross receipts 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 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 tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of 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. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal higher education facilities gross receipts 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 .212051.4

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.] I. 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 3-31-1.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"3-31-1.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

A. "bond" means any obligation of a municipality
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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. "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;
- C. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- D. "gross receipts tax revenue" means the amount of money distributed to a municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA and transferred to a municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- E. "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- F. "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- G. "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;
- H. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds
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authorized by Subsection F of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978; and

- I. "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 3. Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 44, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "4-61-3. SMALL COUNTIES ASSISTANCE FUND--DISTRIBUTION.--
- A. The "small counties assistance fund" is created within the state treasury.
- B. 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.
- C. 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:
- (1) its population as certified by the demographer;
- (2) its total valuation for the preceding property tax year; and
 - (3) the distribution amount calculated for it.
- D. The distribution amount for each qualifying county shall be determined for 2003 and each subsequent year in .212051.4

accordance with the following table; provided that the bracket 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	
			but under 4,000	\$370,000
\$	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.

E. 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 .212051.4

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 tax at a rate of at least one-eighth percent; provided that the ordinance imposing the increment shall dedicate the revenue from the increment:

(a) for the purpose of operating,
maintaining, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping,
rehabilitating, expanding or improving a judicial-correctional or
a county correctional facility or the grounds of a judicialcorrectional or county correctional facility, including acquiring
and improving parking lots, landscaping or 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 Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- (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 tax increment of one-sixteenth percent; or
- (3) seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) if the .212051.4

county has met the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

- 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.
- 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 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 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.

J. 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 4. 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.--

A. In addition to any other law authorizing a 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 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

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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] any county purpose. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue [from the first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax and any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax and county capital outlay gross receipts tax] received by the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, gross receipts 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 onesixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts 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 .212051.4

the county gross receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts tax] to be deposited into a special bond fund 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 tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of gross receipts 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.

[G. 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 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

D. Environmental revenue bonds may be issued for the .212051.4

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 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.] C. 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.] D. 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 .212051.4

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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 rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, as applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project and acquiring and improving parking lots. 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.

H.] F. 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 .212051.4

proceedings authorizing the fire district revenue bonds.

[1.] G. Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized standards. 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.

[J. Hospital emergency gross receipts 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 hospital emergency gross receipts tax revenue bonds any or all of the revenues received by the county from a county hospital emergency gross receipts 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.

K. Economic development gross receipts 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 tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development gross receipts tax .212051.4

revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this subsection.

L. County education gross receipts tax 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 tax revenue to the payment of interest on and principal of the county education gross receipts tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this section.

M. 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 .212051.4

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

N.] H. 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.

0.] I. 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.

[Pr] J. 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 4-36-10 NMSA 1978, to acquire, equip, extend, enlarge, better, repair or .212051.4

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. If class counties shall obtain public regulation commission approvals required by Section 3-23-3 NMSA 1978.

 Q_{\bullet} Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a [county gross receipts tax, a county environmental services gross receipts tax, a county fire protection excise tax, a county infrastructure gross receipts tax, the county education gross receipts tax, a county capital outlay gross receipts tax, the gasoline tax, the county hospital emergency gross receipts 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] tax authorized by the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or that affects that tax 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] the tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or for 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" means
 the revenue attributable to the first one-eighth increment, the
 third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment of the
 county gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to
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Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution related to the first one-eighth increment made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;

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

(8) "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;

(9) "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;

(10) "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes; and

(11) "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 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 5.** A new Section 4-62-1.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "4-62-1.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978:
- A. "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;
- B. "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;
- C. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- D. "gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue attributable to the county gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
- E. "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- F. "PILT revenue" means revenue received by a county .212051.4

from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes;

- G. "pledged revenue" means the revenue, net income or net revenue authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as specifically provided in Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- H. "project revenues" means the net revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds pursuant to Subsection E of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- I. "public project" means "public project" as defined in Subsection E of Section 6-21-3 NMSA 1978;
- J. "utility" means a water, wastewater, sewer, gas or electric utility or joint utility servicing the public; and
- K. "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 6. Section 5-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 297, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "5-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Local Economic Development Act:
- A. "arts and cultural district" means a developed district of public and private uses that is created pursuant to the Arts and Cultural District Act;
- B. "broadband telecommunications network facilities" means the electronics, equipment, transmission facilities, fiber-optic cables and any other item directly related to a system .212051.4

capable of transmission of internet protocol or other formatted data at current federal communications commission minimum speed standard, all of which 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:
- (1) the purchase, lease, grant, construction, reconstruction, improvement or other acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings or other infrastructure;
- (2) rights-of-way infrastructure, including trenching and conduit, for the placement of new broadband telecommunications network facilities;
- (3) public works improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity;

- (4) payments for professional services contracts
 necessary for local or regional governments to implement a plan or
 project;
- (5) the provision of direct loans or grants for land, buildings or infrastructure;
 - (6) technical assistance to cultural facilities;
- (7) 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] an increment of the:
- (a) municipal gross receipts tax imposed at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent and dedicated by the ordinance imposing the increment to a project; or

[the] (b) county [infrastructure] gross receipts tax imposed at a rate not to exceed one-eighth percent and dedicated by the ordinance imposing the increment to a project;

- (8) grants for public works infrastructure improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; grants or subsidies to cultural facilities;
- (9) the purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park or a publicly owned cultural facility; and
- (10) the construction of a building for use by a qualifying entity;
- F. "governing body" means the city council, city
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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 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 .212051.4

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;
- (7) a business that is the developer of a metropolitan redevelopment project;
 - (8) a cultural facility; and
 - (9) a retail business;
- K. "regional government" means any combination of municipalities and counties that enter into a joint powers agreement to provide for economic development projects pursuant to a plan adopted by all parties to the joint powers agreement; and
- L. "retail business" means a business that is primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail and that is located in a municipality with a population, according to the most recent federal decennial census, of:
 - (1) ten thousand or less; or
- (2) more than ten thousand but less than thirty-five thousand if:
- (a) the economic development project is not funded or financed with state government revenues; and .212051.4

(b) the business created through the project will not directly compete with an existing business that is: 1) in the municipality; and 2) engaged in the sale of the same or similar goods or commodities at retail."

SECTION 7. Section 5-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 297, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"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;
- (2) revenue generated through the imposition of .212051.4

an increment of the municipal [infrastructure] gross receipts tax [pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act for] at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent and dedicated to 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;

(3) revenue generated through the imposition of [a] an increment of the county [infrastructure] gross receipts tax [pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act for] at a rate not to exceed one-eighth percent and dedicated to 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 tax revenue is .212051.4

pledged;

- which the revenue from an increment of the county [infrastructure] gross receipts tax, [revenue] imposed at a rate not to exceed one-eighth percent and dedicated by the ordinance imposing the increment to a project, is pledged; or
- (6) funds donated by private entities to be used for defraying the cost of a project.
- 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.
- D. 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 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

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inderscored material = new
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Amendments: new = →bold, blue, highlight←

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.
- F. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality or county as a separate question at a regular .212051.4

local or county election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special local election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Local Election Act. A special county election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections.

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 8. 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 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 tax increments collected within the tax increment development area after the effective date of approval of the tax increment development plan may be dedicated .212051.4

for the purpose of securing gross receipts 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 tax increments] may be paid by the state 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) <u>an increment of a municipal option</u> gross receipts tax [authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- (2) municipal environmental services gross
 receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option
 Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- (3) municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- (4) municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts
 Taxes Act;
- (5) municipal regional transit gross receipts
 tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
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Receipts Taxes Act] that is dedicated by the ordinance imposing the increment to the tax increment development project;

[(6)] <u>(2)</u> an amount distributed to municipalities pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.4 and 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978; and

- $[\frac{7}{3}]$ (3) the state gross receipts tax.
- C. As to a district formed by a county, [all or] a portion of [any of] the following [gross receipts tax increments] may be paid by the state 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:
- (1) <u>an increment of a county option</u> gross receipts tax [authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- (2) county environmental services gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
- (3) county infrastructure gross receipts tax

 authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts

 Taxes Act:
 - (4) county capital outlay gross receipts tax

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authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts

Taxes Act:

(5) county regional transit gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts

Taxes Act] that is dedicated by the ordinance imposing the increment to the tax increment development project;

[$\frac{(6)}{(2)}$] the amount distributed to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978; and

 $[\frac{7}{3}]$ (3) the state gross receipts tax.

- D. The gross receipts tax increment generated by the imposition of municipal or county local option gross receipts taxes specified by statute for particular purposes may nonetheless be dedicated for the purposes of the Tax Increment for Development Act if 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 tax.
- E. An imposition of a gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of a gross receipts tax by a taxing entity may be dedicated for the purpose of securing gross receipts tax increment bonds with 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 tax increment bonds more .212051.4

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than seventy-five percent of its gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of gross receipts taxes by the taxing entity. A resolution of the taxing entity to dedicate a gross receipts tax increment or to increase the dedication of a gross receipts tax increment shall become effective only on January 1 or July 1 of the calendar year.

- F. An imposition of a gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state gross receipts 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 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 tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state gross receipts 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:
- (1) the state board of finance has reviewed the request for the use of the state gross receipts 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 tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state gross receipts 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 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 tax increment;
- (2) any outstanding bonds of the district have been paid off; and
- (3) the purposes of the district have otherwise been achieved."
- SECTION 9. 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.
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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 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

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Development Finance Act shall be negotiable.

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

inderscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete
Amendments: new = →bold, blue, highlight←

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 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 the .212051.4

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 10. 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:
- A. "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;
- B. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the .212051.4

secretary;

- C. "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;
- D. "employee of the department" means any employee of the department, including the secretary, or any person 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 .212051.4

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 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 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 tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act and County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts 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;]
- J. "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. "net receipts" means the total amount of money paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax .212051.4

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act less any refunds disbursed in that month with respect to that tax or tax act;

- L. "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. "paid" includes the term "paid over";
 - N. "pay" includes the term "pay over";
 - O. "payment" includes the term "payment over";
- P. "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 partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;
 - Q. "property" means property or rights to property;
 - R. "property or rights to property" means any tangible

property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;

- S. "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. "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 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;
- U. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 .212051.4

NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;

- V. "secretary or the secretary's delegate" means the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- W. "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;
- X. "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. "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 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;
- Z. "tax return preparer" means a person who 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 .212051.4

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:

- (1) furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance;
- (2) 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
- (3) 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. "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax; a person responsible for withholding and 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 of another person and the special agreement was approved by the secretary pursuant to the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 11. 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 .212051.4

Compensating Tax Act:

- A. "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of property for consideration or the performance of service for consideration;
- B. "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;
- C. "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;
- D. "initial use" or "initially used" means the first employment for the intended purpose and does not include the following activities:
- (1) observation of tests conducted by the performer of services;
- (2) 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;
- (4) inspection of preliminary prototypes developed by the performer of services; or
 - (5) similar activities:
- E. "leasing" means an arrangement whereby, for a .212051.4

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;

- F. "local option gross receipts 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 tax; ["local option gross receipts tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts 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. "person" means:
 - (1) an individual, estate, trust, receiver,

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inderscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete
Amendments: new = *bold, blue, highlight**

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 by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of the state; or

- (2) a national, federal, state, Indian or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;
- J. "property" means real property, tangible personal property, licenses other than the licenses of copyrights, trademarks or patents and franchises. Tangible personal property includes electricity and manufactured homes;
- K. "research and development services" means an activity engaged in for other persons for consideration, for one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) advancing basic knowledge in a recognized field of natural science;
- (2) advancing technology in a field of technical endeavor;
- (3) developing a new or improved product, process or system with new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, whether or not the new or improved product, process or system is offered for sale, lease or other transfer;
- (4) developing new uses or applications for an .212051.4

existing product, process or system, whether or not the new use or application is offered as the rationale for purchase, lease or other transfer of the product, process or system;

- (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;
- L. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;
- M. "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 .212051.4

of a construction project in New Mexico. Sales of tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project to persons engaged in the construction business are sales of tangible personal property; and

- N. "use" or "using" includes use, consumption or storage other than storage for subsequent sale in the ordinary course of business or for use solely outside this state."
- SECTION 12. 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 Development Tax .212051.4

inderscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete
Amendments: new = →bold, blue, highlight←

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. "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. "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. "local option gross receipts 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 Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the .212051.4

gross receipts tax; ["local option gross receipts tax" includes
the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act,
County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross
Receipts Tax Act, County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts 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;]

"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 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, .212051.4

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete
Amendments: new = ->bold, blue, highlight

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. "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;
 - I. "qualified research" means research:
- (1) that is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information:
 - (a) that is technological in nature; and
- (b) the application of which is 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 cosmetic or seasonal design factors:
- J. "qualified research and development small business"
 means a taxpayer 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;

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- (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. "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;
- L. "taxpayer" means any of the following persons, other than a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality thereof:
 - (1) a person liable for payment of any tax;
- (2) a person responsible for withholding and payment or collection and payment of any tax;
- (3) a person to whom an assessment has been made if the assessment remains unabated or the assessed amount has not been paid; or
 - (4) for purposes of the additional credit

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against the taxpayer's income tax pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act and to the extent of their respective interest in that entity, the shareholders, members, partners or other owners of:

- (a) a small business corporation that has elected to be treated as an S corporation for federal income tax purposes; or
- (b) an entity treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and
- M. "wages" means remuneration for services performed by an employee in New Mexico for an employer."
- SECTION 13. 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 TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE.--
- 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 one and one-half percent of] on 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 municipal gross receipts tax rate increments but the total municipal gross receipts tax rate imposed by all ordinances shall not exceed an aggregate rate of one and one-half percent of the .212051.4

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".
- G-] The governing body of a municipality may, at the time of enacting [an] the 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 police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance] any municipal purpose. 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 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.
- B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal gross receipts tax".
- C. The maximum rate of the municipal gross receipts

 tax on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in

 the municipality shall not exceed two and one-half percent.

 HLLC→Increments imposed in excess of one and six-tenths percent

 shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a

 majority of the voters in the municipality voting in the election

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votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body may choose

to require an election to impose any increment not in excess of

one and six-tenths percent.←HLLC HLLC→Of that two and one-half

percent:

- (1) a governing body may choose to require an election to impose increments that total two and five-hundredths percent; and
- (2) the remaining increments, totaling fortyfive hundredths percent, 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 the tax. Increments
 approved by voters prior to the effective date of this 2019 act
 shall be included in the increments approved by the voters, as
 provided in this paragraph. HLLC
- D. An election shall be called on the questions of disapproval or approval of any ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection [A] \underline{C} 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 the Local Election Act; or
- (2) if the ordinance does not contain a mandatory election provision as provided in Paragraph (1) of this .212051.4

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
- (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.
- Ε. The signatures on the petition filed in accordance with Subsection D 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 D of this section shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Local Election Act, and the election shall be held within seventy-five days after the date .212051.4

the petition is verified by the municipal clerk or it may be held in conjunction with a regular local election if such election occurs within seventy-five days after the date of verification by the municipal clerk.

If at an election called pursuant to Subsection D F. 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 Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If at such an 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 any increment of the municipal gross receipts tax authorized in this section shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

[G. 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 .212051.4

revenues are not committed to payment of bonds.

H-] G. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal gross receipts 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 tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor."

SECTION 14. 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 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 .212051.4

"the one-sixteenth increment", respectively, not to exceed an aggregate amount of seven-sixteenths percent] A majority of the members of the governing body of a county may impose by ordinance an excise tax on the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county or the county area. A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances. The governing body may, at the time of enacting the ordinance, dedicate the revenue for any HLLC→municipal←HLLC HLLC→county←HLLC purpose.

- B. The tax authorized by this section is to be referred to as the "county gross receipts tax".
- On the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in a county shall not exceed one and twenty-five hundredths percent.

 HLLC→Total increments imposed in excess of one percent shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body may choose to require an election to impose any increment not in excess of one percent.

 C. The maximum rate of the county gross receipts tax on the governed in a business in a county shall not excess of one imposing the tax. The governing body may choose to require an election to impose any increment not in excess of one percent.

 C. The maximum rate of the county gross receipts tax on the gross in a county shall not excess of one imposing the tax. The governing body may choose to require an election to impose any increment not in excess of one percent.

 C. The maximum rate of the county gross receipts tax on the gross in a county shall not excess of one impose any increment not in excess of one percent.

 C. The maximum rate of the county shall not business in a county shall not excess of one impose any increment not in excess of one percent.

 C. The maximum rate of the gross receipts in a county shall not excess of one impose any increment not in excess of one percent.
- (1) a governing body may choose to require an election to impose increments that total one percent; and
- (2) increments up to a total of twenty-five hundredths percent shall not go into effect until after an .212051.4

election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor of the tax. Increments approved by voters prior to the effective date of this 2019 act shall be included in the increments approved by the voters, as provided in this paragraph. HLLC

- D. The maximum rate of the county gross receipts tax on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in a county area shall not exceed HLLC→one and seventy-five hundredths percent. Total increments imposed in excess of one and twenty-five hundredths percent shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of voters in the county area voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body may choose to require an election to impose any increment not in excess of one and twenty-five hundredths

 percent.←HLLC HLLC→one-half percent. Of that one-half percent:
- (1) a governing body may choose to require an election to impose increments that total twelve hundredths percent; and
- (2) remaining increments, totaling thirty-eight hundredths percent, 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 the tax. Increments approved by voters prior to the effective date of this 2019 act shall be included in the increments approved by the voters, as

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provided in this paragraph.←HLLC

[C.] E. 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 ll of the constitution of New Mexico [enacting the second oneeighth increment of county gross receipts 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 The interest from the investment of county funds (\$83,333.33). 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.

[Đ.] F. 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 tax] shall be required to dedicate [the entire amount of] revenue produced by the imposition of [the second] a one-eighth percent gross receipts tax increment for the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. [The revenue produced by the .212051.4

imposition of the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment may be used for general purposes. Any A county that [has] imposed [the second one-eighth increment or the third] up to two one-eighth [increment, or both] percent increments 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] a one-eighth percent 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 15. TEMPORARY PROVISION--OUTSTANDING REVENUE
BONDS--DEDICATIONS.--

A. The repeal of and changes to certain taxes made in .212051.4

this act shall not impair outstanding bonds that are secured by a pledge of those taxes.

- B. If a municipality or county has issued a revenue bond that is secured by a pledge of a tax being amended or repealed by this act, the revenue received by the municipality or county is impressed with the obligation to repay the outstanding bond and is dedicated to that repayment until the bond is fully discharged or otherwise provided for in full.
- C. If a municipality or county has dedicated any amount of revenue attributable to a tax being amended or repealed by this act, the municipality or county shall continue to dedicate the same amount of revenue attributable to the tax until the ordinance dedicating the revenue expires, the term of the dedication expires, the governing body acts to change the dedication or, in the case of bonded indebtedness, the debt is fully discharged or otherwise provided for in full.

SECTION 16. REPEAL.--

- A. Sections 7-19D-10 through 7-19D-12 and 7-19D-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 51, Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 3, Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 11, as amended) are repealed.
- B. Sections 7-20C-1 through 7-20C-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 1 through 9, Laws 1993, Chapter 306, Section 4, Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 10 through 15 and Laws 1996, Chapter 18, Sections 3 and 4, as amended) are repealed. .212051.4

- C. Sections 7-20E-10 through 7-20E-12, 7-20E-15 through 7-20E-17, 7-20E-19, 7-20E-21, 7-20E-24, 7-20E-27 and 7-20E-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Sections 32 and 35, Laws 1989, Chapter 239, Section 1, Laws 1979, Chapter 398, Sections 3 and 8, Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 58, Laws 1998, Chapter 90, Section 7, Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 1, Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 12, as amended) are repealed.
- D. Sections 7-20F-1 through 7-20F-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Sections 1 through 12, as amended) are repealed.
- E. Sections 7-24B-1 through 7-24B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 10 through 13, Laws 1990, Chapter 88, Section 16 and Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 15 through 18, as amended) are repealed.
- F. Section 60-2E-47.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 3) is repealed.

SECTION 17. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2019.

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