# HOUSE BILL

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

INTRODUCED BY

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

#### AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; RENAMING GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES TO SALES
TAXES AND THE COMPENSATING TAX TO THE USE TAX; BASING THE RATE
OF SALES TAXES ON A FORMULA USING ESTIMATES OF BASELINE
REVENUES AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS; ADDING LOCAL OPTION
INCREMENTS TO THE USE TAX RATE; DISTRIBUTING A SHARE OF THE USE
TAX TO MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES; CREATING THE LOCAL
GOVERNMENT TAX STABILIZATION FUND; DE-EARMARKING CERTAIN
MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY LOCAL OPTION TAXES; PROVIDING THAT A
PERSON WITHOUT PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE STATE THAT HAS LESS
THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000) IN GROSS RECEIPTS
IS NOT ENGAGING IN BUSINESS PURSUANT TO THE SALES AND USE TAX
ACT; CREATING A BUSINESS SERVICES TAX CREDIT TO REDUCE THE
EFFECTS OF PYRAMIDING ON BUSINESSES; UPDATING THE LOW-INCOME
COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE; CHANGING A DEDUCTION FROM GROSS
RECEIPTS FOR THE SALE OF FOOD TO BENEFICIARIES OF THE FEDERAL

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM; CHANGING THE DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE LIQUOR EXCISE TAX AND THE MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX; PROVIDING THAT CHANGES OR REPEALS OF CERTAIN LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES SHALL NOT IMPAIR OUTSTANDING REVENUE BONDS; PROVIDING A MORATORIUM ON NEW INCREMENTS OF LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES; PROVIDING THAT PREVIOUSLY DEDICATED REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO A LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX SHALL CONTINUE TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE SAME PURPOSES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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

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

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

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

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. Gross receipts]

<u>D. Sales</u> tax revenue bonds may be issued for any [one or more of the following purposes:

2	equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making
3	improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or
4	improving any ground relating thereto, including but not
5	necessarily limited to acquiring and improving parking lots, or
6	any combination of the foregoing;
7	(2) acquiring or improving municipal or public
8	parking lots, structures or facilities or any combination of
9	the foregoing;
10	(3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating
11	firefighting equipment or any combination of the foregoing;
12	(4) acquiring, extending, enlarging,
13	bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining storm
14	sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, sewage
15	treatment plants or water utilities, including but not
16	necessarily limited to the acquisition of rights of way and
17	water and water rights, or any combination of the foregoing;
18	(5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining,
19	repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets,
20	roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or laying
21	off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys,
22	streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing;
23	provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include but
24	are not limited to the acquisition of rights of way;
25	(6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing,
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(1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing,

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2	equipping airport facil
3	foregoing, including wit
4	<del>land, easements or right</del>
5	<del>(7) pu</del>
6	<del>clearing land or for pu</del>
7	beautifying land for ope
8	<del>(8) ac</del>
9	equipping, furnishing, r
10	rehabilitating, beautify
11	<del>parks, public recreatio</del> n
12	recreational facilities
13	<del>(9) ac</del>
14	enlarging, bettering, re
15	maintaining solid waste
16	<del>operation and maintenand</del>
17	<del>landfills, solid waste 1</del>
18	foregoing; and
19	<del>(10) a</del>
20	<del>bettering, repairing or</del>
21	<del>system or regional trans</del>
22	municipal purpose. A mu
23	or all of the [ <del>gross rec</del>
24	the municipality pursuar
25	1978 to the navment of t

making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or equipping airport facilities or any combination of the foregoing, including without limitation the acquisition of land, easements or rights of way therefor;

(7) purchasing or otherwise acquiring or clearing land or for purchasing, otherwise acquiring and beautifying land for open space;

(8) acquiring, constructing, purchasing, equipping, furnishing, making additions to, renovating, rehabilitating, beautifying or otherwise improving public parks, public recreational buildings or other public recreational facilities or any combination of the foregoing;

(9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining solid waste disposal equipment, equipment for experation 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] sales tax revenue received by the municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 to the payment of the interest on and principal of the .204982.3

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[gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the
purposes authorized in this section or for specific purposes]
or for any area of municipal government services [including but
not limited to those specified in Subsection C of Section
7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, or for public purposes authorized by
municipalities having constitutional home rule charters]. A
law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal
$[\underline{\text{gross receipts}}]$ $\underline{\text{sales}}$ tax or that affects the municipal $[\underline{\text{gross}}$
receipts] sales tax, or a law supplemental thereto or otherwise
appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or
otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as
to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be
secured by a pledge of such municipal [gross receipts] sales
tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged
in full or provision has been fully made therefor. Revenues in
excess of the annual principal and interest due on [gross
$\frac{\text{receipts}}{\text{sales}}$ tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of [ $\frac{\text{gross}}{\text{gross}}$
receipts] sales 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 $[gross\ receipts]$ $\underline{sales}$ tax revenue and to
administer the payment of principal of and interest on the
bonds.

[D. As used in this section, the term "public building" includes but is not limited to fire stations, police .204982.3

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buildings, municipal jails, regional jails or juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, city halls and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining city vehicles and equipment. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in Subsection C of this section, and the term "gross receipts tax revenue" means the amount of money distributed to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 or the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments.

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. municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gasoline tax revenue received by the municipality to the payment of the

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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.]

Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, including [but not necessarily limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. revenues of any revenue-producing project may not be pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for a revenue-producing project that clearly is unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection shall prevent the pledge to such project revenue bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and

that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

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

(2) "project revenues" means the net revenues

of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project

revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.

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

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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

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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 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 .204982.3

3-31-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the
date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds.
However, any period of time during which a particular revenue
bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining
the expiration date of that issue."

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

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

- A. "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments;
- B. "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. "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- E. "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 .204982.3

## 31 NMSA 1978;

- F. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection F of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- G. "sales tax revenue" means the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal sales tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales Tax Act;
- H. "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D 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 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 284, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "3-37A-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Small Cities Assistance Act:
- A. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, and incorporated counties and H-class counties;
- B. "municipal share" means [one and thirty-five one-hundredths percent of] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection A of Section 50 of this 2017 act multiplied by the taxable gross receipts as defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act reported annually for each .204982.3

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municipality to the taxation and revenue department during a twelve-month period ending June 30;

- "total municipal share" means the sum of all municipal shares;
- "statewide per capita average" means the quotient of the total municipal share divided by the total population in all municipalities;
- "municipal per capita average" means the quotient of the municipal share divided by the municipality's population;
- "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the <u>United States census</u> bureau [of the census], or, if neither is available, "population" means an estimate as determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration:
- G. "local tax effort" means the amount produced by [a one-fourth of one percent municipal gross receipts tax] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection B of Section 50 of this 2017 act in the previous fiscal year;
- "qualifying municipality" means a municipality with a population of less than ten thousand that has enacted on or before the last day of the preceding fiscal year an ordinance or ordinances imposing a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax [pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978] at [a rate of .204982.3

one-fourth of one percent or more] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection B of Section 50 of this 2017 act;

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

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

- A. Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6-21-6 NMSA 1978, the legislature authorizes the authority to make a loan from the public project revolving fund to a municipality to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a minor league baseball stadium on terms and conditions established by the authority.
- B. Prior to receiving the loan, the governing body shall approve the loan and related documents by an ordinance to .204982.3

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

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

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

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

- A. A municipality may issue revenue bonds, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sections 3-31-3 through 3-31-7 NMSA 1978, to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a municipal event center.
- B. Revenue bonds issued by a municipality may be secured by event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues [distributed] transferred to that municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.
- C. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the pledge of event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues, bonds issued pursuant to the Municipal Event Center Funding Act, issuance of those bonds, an event center surcharge included in a vendor contract or any other matter concerning the bonds after thirty days from the date of publication of the ordinance authorizing issuance of the bonds and the pledging of event center receipts, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues of a municipality to make debt service payments.
- D. The legislature or a municipality shall not repeal, amend or otherwise modify any law or ordinance that adversely affects or impairs the event center surcharge or any .204982.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

- in other counties, the mill levy shall not exceed four dollars twenty-five cents (\$4.25), or any lower maximum amount required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county.
- The mill levies provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section shall be made at the direction of the county commissioners, but only to the extent that the county commissioners deem it necessary to operate and maintain county hospitals, to pay the amounts required in the performance of any health care facilities contracts made pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act and to provide for a class A county's transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978.
- In the event that the mill levy provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section is not authorized by the electorate or the resulting mill levy proceeds are not remitted to the entity operating the hospital within a reasonable time period, any lease for operation of the hospital .204982.3

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

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

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also	not to exceed	the amour	nt that wo	ould l	be	produced	bу		
impos	sition of [ <del>the</del>	county he	ealth care	e gro	ss	<del>receipts</del>	ta	<del>x</del> ]	<u>the</u>
<u>rate</u>	determined pur	suant to	Subsection	on C o	of	Section	52 d	of	this
2017	act.								

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

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

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

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

"ceiling valuation" means,

[(1) for the 2002 property tax year, one

billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000); and

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

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

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

F. "qualifying county" means a county that has:

(1) for the property tax year in which any

of the calendar year of the most recent federal decennial

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

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distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, a population of not more than forty-eight thousand;

- imposed county [gross receipts] sales tax increments [authorized pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 totaling at least three-eighths percent] at a rate of at least the rate determined pursuant to Subsection D of Section 50 of this 2017 act and has those increments in effect on July 1 of the year in which a distribution is made; provided that this paragraph does not apply to a county if the county's valuation for property taxation purposes does not exceed the product of two hundred thirty million dollars (\$230,000,000) multiplied by the adjustment factor for the year; and
- (5) a total valuation for the property tax year preceding the year in which a distribution pursuant to the Small Counties Assistance Act for that county is to be made that is no greater than the ceiling valuation for that property tax year;
- "tax rate factor" means [a fraction, the numerator of which is the average rate imposed in Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 for the fiscal year one year prior to the fiscal year in which the distribution is to be made and the denominator of which is five one and twenty-five thousandths percent; and
- Η. "total valuation" means the sum for a jurisdiction for a property tax year of the net taxable value determined pursuant to the Property Tax Code, the assessed .204982.3

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

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

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

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

D. The distribution amount for each qualifying county shall be determined for 2003 and each subsequent year in accordance with the following table; provided that the bracket 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] through 2018 shall also 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 .204982.3

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the provisions of Subsection D of this section, the department
of finance and administration shall increase the distribution
amount for each county receiving a distribution amount
pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section by

fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made, a county [correctional facility gross receipts] sales tax at a rate of at least [oneeighth percent] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection E of Section 50 of this 2017 act and the revenue from those increments is dedicated as follows:

(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 judicial-correctional 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 for the purposes described in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this paragraph;

> twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) if the (2)

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county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made, a county [gross receipts] sales tax increment of [one-sixteenth percent] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection E of Section 50 of this 2017 act; or

- seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) if the 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 .204982.3

investment of the small counties assistance fund shall be credited to the general fund.

- I. 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 9. Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 95, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "4-62-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--
- 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

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pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as
specifically provided in Subsections B through M of this
section.]
B. [Gross receipts] Sales tax revenue bonds may be
issued for [one or more of the following purposes:
(1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing,
equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making
improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or
improving ground relating thereto, including but not
necessarily limited to acquiring and improving parking lots,
or any combination of the foregoing;
(2) acquiring or improving county 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 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, including but not 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,

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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 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;

(7) purchasing or otherwise acquiring or clearing land or purchasing, otherwise acquiring and beautifying land for open space;

(8) acquiring, constructing, purchasing, equipping, furnishing, making additions to, renovating, rehabilitating, beautifying or otherwise improving public parks, public recreational buildings or other public recreational facilities or any combination of the foregoing;

(9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or 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; or

(10) acquiring, constructing, extending,

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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] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or specific purposes] or for any area of county government services. If the revenue [from the first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment or the one-sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts 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 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

bettering, repairing or otherwise improving public transit

systems or any regional transit systems or facilities | any

bonds are fully met may be transferred to any other fund of the county. Revenues in excess of the annual principal and interest due on [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. The governing body of the county may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the proceeds of the tax and to administer the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds.

[G. Fire protection revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating any independent fire district project or facilities, including where applicable purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project, or any combination of such purposes. 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 NMSA 1978 as "fire protection revenue bonds".

D. Environmental revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition and construction of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities. A county may pledge irrevocably any or .204982.3

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 or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the utility or joint utility for which the particular utility or joint utility bonds are issued to the payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, utility or joint utility revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4,

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Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds".

G.] E. 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 therefor and [including but not limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, or may be issued for any combination of the foregoing purposes. 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

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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. 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 county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire protection fund as provided in the Fire Protection Fund Law and any or all of the revenues provided for the operation of the fire district project for which the particular bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. The revenues of a fire district project shall not be pledged to the bonds issued for a fire district project that clearly is unrelated in its purpose; but nothing in this section prevents the pledge to such bonds of revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the

particular fire district project. A general determination by the governing body of the county that facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified fire district project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the fire district revenue bonds.

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

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
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bracketed material]

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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 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. 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.

[N.] I. Except for the purpose of refunding .204982.3

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.

[0.] 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 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 [but is not limited to] a water, wastewater, sewer, gas or electric utility or joint utility serving the public. H class counties shall obtain public regulation commission approvals required by Section 3-23-3 NMSA 1978.

[P.] K. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a county [gross receipts tax, a county .204982.3

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 or the county

hospital emergency gross receipts tax, or that affects any of

those taxes] sales tax 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] that tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been

discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

## [Q. As used in this section:

(1) "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:

(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

1	receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county
2	environmental services gross receipts tax transferred to the
3	county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
4	(5) "county fire protection excise tax
5	revenue" means the revenue from the county fire protection
6	excise tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section
7	<del>7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;</del>
8	(6) "county gross receipts tax revenue"
9	means the revenue attributable to the first one-eighth
10	increment, the third one-eighth increment and the one-
11	sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax
12	transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA
13	1978 and any distribution related to the first one-eighth
14	increment made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
15	(7) "gasoline tax revenue" means the revenue
16	from that portion of the gasoline tax distributed to the
17	county pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978;
18	(8) "PILT revenue" means revenue received by
19	the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of
20	taxes; and
21	(9) "public building" includes but is not
22	limited to fire stations, police buildings, county or regional
23	jails, county or regional juvenile detention facilities,
24	libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals,
25	buildings for administrative offices, courthouses and garages
	.204982.3

for housing, repairing and maintaining county vehicles and equipment.

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

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

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

- 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 bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- C. "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes;
- D. "pledged revenue" means the revenue, net income or net revenue authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bond as specifically provided in Section .204982.3

- E. "project revenues" means the net revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds;
- F. "sales tax revenue" means the revenue attributable to the county sales 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;
- G. "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978; and
- H. "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 11. 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. "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 .204982.3

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compounds, educational organizations, performing arts venues and organizations, fine arts organizations, studios and media laboratories and live-work housing facilities;

- C. "department" means the economic development
  department;
- "economic development project" or "project" means the provision of direct or indirect assistance to a qualifying entity by a local or regional government and includes the purchase, lease, grant, construction, reconstruction, improvement or other acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings or other infrastructure; public works improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; payments for professional services contracts necessary for local or regional governments to implement a plan or project; the provision of direct loans or grants for land, buildings or infrastructure; technical assistance to cultural facilities; loan guarantees securing the cost of land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue that may be derived from [the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax or the county infrastructure gross receipts tax] an increment of a local option sales tax imposed by a municipality or county that is dedicated 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

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Finance Act; grants for public works infrastructure
improvements essential to the location or expansion of a
qualifying entity; grants or subsidies to cultural facilities;
purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park or a
publicly owned cultural facility; and the construction of a
building for use by a qualifying entity;

- E. "governing body" means the city council, city commission or board of trustees of a municipality or the board of county commissioners of a county;
- F. "local government" means a municipality or county;
- G. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village;
- H. "person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership or other legal entity;
- I. "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 .204982.3

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1	(5), (6) or (9) of this subsection, not including any
2	enterprise for sale of goods or commodities at retail or for
3	distribution to the public of electricity, gas, water or
4	telephone or other services commonly classified as public
5	utilities;
6	(3) a business, including a restaurant or
7	lodging establishment, in which all or part of the activities
8	of the business involves the supplying of services to the
9	general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific
10	industry or customer, but, other than as provided in Paragraph
11	(5) or (9) of this subsection, not including businesses
12	primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at
13	retail;
14	(4) an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a
15	federally chartered tribal corporation;
16	(5) a telecommunications sales enterprise
17	that makes the majority of its sales to persons outside

New Mexico;

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;

- a cultural facility; and (8)
- (9) a retail business;

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1	J. "regional government" means any combination of
2	municipalities and counties that enter into a joint powers
3	agreement to provide for economic development projects
4	pursuant to a plan adopted by all parties to the joint powers
5	agreement; and
6	K. "retail business" means a business that is
7	primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at
8	retail and that is located in a municipality with a
9	population, according to the most recent federal decennial
10	census, of:
11	(1) ten thousand or less; or
12	(2) more than ten thousand but less than
13	thirty-five thousand if:
14	(a) the economic development project is
15	not funded or financed with state government revenues; and
16	(b) the business created through the
17	project will not directly compete with an existing business
18	that is: 1) in the municipality; and 2) engaged in the sale
19	of the same or similar goods or commodities at retail."
20	SECTION 12. Section 5-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
21	Chapter 297, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"5-10-4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTSRESTRICTIONS ON
23	PUBLIC EXPENDITURES OR PLEDGES OF CREDIT
24	A. No local or regional government shall provide

public support for economic development projects as permitted

pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico except as provided in the Local Economic Development Act or as otherwise permitted by law.

- B. The total amount of public money expended and the value of credit pledged in the fiscal year in which that money is expended by a local government for economic development projects pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico and the Local Economic Development Act shall not exceed ten percent of the annual general fund expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. The limits of this subsection shall not apply to:
- (1) the value of any land or building contributed to any project pursuant to a project participation agreement;
- of [the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act] a municipal sales tax increment for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided that no more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected shall be used for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to the implementation of any such economic

development plan adopted by the governing body;

of a county [infrastructure gross receipts tax pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act] sales tax increment for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided that no more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected shall be used for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to the implementation of any such economic development plan adopted by the governing body;

- (4) the proceeds of a revenue bond issue to which municipal [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax revenue that is dedicated 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 is pledged;
- (5) the proceeds of a revenue bond issue to which county [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax revenue is pledged that is dedicated 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; or

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- (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 majority of the voters voting on the question approving the ordinance imposing the municipal or county infrastructure gross receipts tax before July 1, 2013 shall be required to adopt a resolution. The resolution shall call for an election to approve arts and cultural districts as a qualifying purpose and cultural

facilities or retail businesses as a qualifying entity before any revenue generated by the municipal or county local option gross receipts tax for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects, as defined in the Local Economic Development Act, or projects, as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, can be expended from the economic development fund for arts and cultural district purposes, cultural facilities or retail businesses.

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

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

election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections.

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

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

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

A. "base [gross receipts] sales taxes" means:

(1) the total amount of gross receipts or sales taxes collected within a [tax increment development] district, as estimated by the governing body that adopted a resolution to form that district, in consultation with the taxation and revenue department, in the calendar year preceding the formation of the [tax increment development] district or, when an area is added to an existing district, the amount of gross receipts or sales taxes collected in the .204982.3

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calendar year preceding the effective date of the modification of the tax increment development plan and designated by the governing body to be available as part of the gross receipts or sales tax increment; and

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

## B. "base property taxes" means:

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

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- (2) any amount of property taxes that would have been collected in such year if any applicable additional property taxes imposed after that year had been imposed in that year;
- C. "county [option gross receipts] sales taxes"

  means gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by counties

  [pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act]

  and designated by the governing body of the county to be

  available as part of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment;
- D. "district" means a tax increment development district;
- E. "district board" means a board formed in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act to govern a [tax increment development] district;
- F. "enhanced services" means public services
  provided by a municipality or county within the district at a
  higher level or to a greater degree than otherwise available
  to the land located in the district from the municipality or
  county, including such services as public safety, fire
  protection, street or sidewalk cleaning or landscape
  maintenance in public areas; provided that "enhanced services"
  does not include the basic operation and maintenance related
  to infrastructure improvements financed by the district
  pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act;

	G.	"govern	ing body"	means	the city	council	or o	city
commission	of a	city,	the board	l of tru	stees or	council	of a	a
town or vi	l1age	or the	board of	county	commiss:	ioners o	fа	
county;								
	[ <del>H.</del>	"gross	receipts	tax ir	<del>crement"</del>	means th	ne gi	ross

[H. "gross receipts tax increment" means the gross receipts taxes collected within a tax increment development district in excess of the base gross receipts taxes collected for the duration of the existence of a tax increment development district and distributed to the district in the same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;

I. "gross receipts tax increment bonds" means
bonds issued by a district in accordance with the Tax
Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for which
is a gross receipts tax increment;

 $J_{\bullet}$ ] <u>H.</u> "local government" means a municipality or county;

[K.] I. "municipal [option gross receipts] sales taxes" means [those] gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by municipalities [pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act] and designated by the governing body of the municipality to be available as part of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment;

 $[\frac{J_{\bullet}}{J_{\bullet}}]$  "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village;

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	[ <del>M•</del> ]	<u>K.</u>	"owner"	means	a	person	owning	real
nronerty	within	the	houndar.	ies of	а	distri	·+ •	

- [N.] L. "person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity;
- $[\theta_{\bullet}]$  M. "project" means a tax increment development project;
- [P.] N. "property tax increment" means all property tax collected on real property within the designated tax increment development area that is in excess of the base property tax until termination of the district and distributed to the district in the same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- [0.] O. "property tax increment [bonds] bond" means [bonds] a bond issued by a district in accordance with the Tax Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for which is a property tax increment;
- [R.] P. "public improvements" means on-site improvements and off-site improvements that directly or indirectly benefit a [tax increment development] district or facilitate development within a tax increment development area and that are dedicated to the governing body in which the district lies. "Public improvements" [include] includes:
- sanitary sewage systems, including (1) collection, transport, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and .204982.3

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

1	distribution facilities;
2	(10) natural gas distribution facilities;
3	(11) lighting systems;
4	(12) cable or other telecommunications lines
5	and related equipment;
6	(13) traffic control systems and devices,
7	including signals, controls, markings and signage;
8	(14) school sites and facilities with the
9	consent of the governing board of the public school district
10	for which the facility is to be acquired, constructed or
11	renovated;
12	(15) library and other public educational or
13	cultural facilities;
14	(16) equipment, vehicles, furnishings and
15	other personal property related to the items listed in this
16	subsection;
17	(17) inspection, construction management,
18	planning and program management and other professional
19	services costs incidental to the project;
20	(18) workforce housing; and
21	(19) any other improvement that the
22	governing body determines to be for the use or benefit of the
23	public;
24	[ $rac{S_{ullet}}{I}$ ] $rac{Q_{ullet}}{I}$ "resident qualified elector" means a
25	person who resides within the boundaries of a [tax increment
	.204982.3

development] district or proposed [tax increment development]
district and who is qualified to vote in the general elections
held in the state pursuant to Section 1-1-4 NMSA 1978;

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

  collected within a district in excess of the base sales taxes

  collected for the duration of the existence of a district and

  distributed to the district in the same manner as

  distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax

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

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

- V. "tax increment development area" means the land included within the boundaries of a [tax increment development] district;
- W. "tax increment development district" means a district formed for the purposes of carrying out [tax increment development] projects;
- X. "tax increment development plan" means a plan for the undertaking of a [tax increment development] project;
- Y. "tax increment development project" means activities undertaken within a tax increment development area to enhance the sustainability of the local, regional or statewide economy; to support the creation of jobs, schools and workforce housing; and to generate tax revenue for the provision of public improvements and may include:
- (1) acquisition of land within a designated tax increment development area or a portion of that tax increment development area;
- (2) demolition and removal of buildings and improvements and installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds and improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- (3) installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, water utilities, sewer utilities, parks, playgrounds and other public improvements necessary to .204982.3

carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act:

- (4) disposition of property acquired or held by a [tax increment development] district as part of the undertaking of a [tax increment development] project at the fair market value of such property for uses in accordance with the Tax Increment <u>for</u> Development Act;
- (5) payments for professional services contracts necessary to implement a tax increment development plan or project;
- (6) borrowing to purchase land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue stream that may be derived from the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or the property tax increment estimated to be received by a [tax increment development] district; and
- (7) grants for public improvements essential to the location or expansion of a business;
- Z. "taxing entity" means the governing body of a political subdivision of the state, the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or property tax increment of which may be used for a [tax increment development] project; and
- AA. "workforce housing" means decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, apartments, single-family dwellings or other living accommodations that are affordable for persons or families earning less than eighty percent of the median income .204982.3

within the county in which the [tax increment development] project is located; provided that an owner-occupied housing unit is affordable to a household if the expected sales price is reasonably anticipated to result in monthly housing costs that do not exceed thirty-three percent of the household's gross monthly income; provided that:

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

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

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

A. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, but in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act, a tax increment development plan, as originally approved or as later modified, may contain a provision that a portion of certain [gross receipts] sales tax increments collected within the tax increment development area .204982.3

after the effective date of approval of the tax increment development plan may be dedicated for the purpose of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act.

B. As to a district formed by a municipality, a portion of any of the following [gross receipts] sales tax increments may be paid by the state directly into a special fund of the district to pay the principal of, the interest on and any premium due in connection with the bonds of, loans or advances to, or any indebtedness incurred by, whether funded, refunded, assumed or otherwise, the authority for financing or refinancing, in whole or in part, a [tax increment development] project within the tax increment development area:

- (1) municipal [gross receipts] sales tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax 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
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1	Receipts Taxes Act;
2	<del>(5) municipal regional transit gross</del>
3	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option
4	Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
5	(6) an amount distributed to municipalities
6	pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.4 and 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978] and
7	[ <del>(7)</del> ] <u>(2)</u> the state [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u>
8	tax.
9	C. As to a district formed by a county, all or a
10	portion of any of the following [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax
11	increments may be paid by the state directly into a special
12	fund of the district to pay the principal of, the interest on
13	and any premium due in connection with the bonds of, loans or
14	advances to or any indebtedness incurred by, whether funded,
15	refunded, assumed or otherwise, the district for financing or
16	refinancing, in whole or in part, a [ <del>tax increment</del>
17	development] project within the tax increment development
18	area:
19	(l) county [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax
20	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option [Gross Receipts
21	Taxes] Sales Tax Act; and
22	[ <del>(2) county environmental services gross</del>
23	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option
24	Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
25	(3) county infrastructure gross receipts tax
	.204982.3

<del>authorized</del>	pursuant	to	the	County	<del>Local</del>	<del>Option</del>	Gross	Receipts
Taxes Act;								

- (4) county capital outlay gross receipts tax

  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;
- (6) the amount distributed to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978; and
- $\frac{(7)}{2}$  the state [gross receipts] sales 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.] D. An imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax by a taxing entity may be dedicated for .204982.3

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

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

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July 1 of the calendar year and shall find that:

- the state board of finance has reviewed the request for the use of the state [gross receipts] sales tax;
- based upon review by the state board of finance of the applicable tax increment development plan, the dedication by the state board of finance of a portion of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within the district for use in meeting the required goals of the tax increment plan is reasonable and in the best interest of the state; and
- the use of the state [gross receipts] sales tax is likely to stimulate the creation of jobs, economic opportunities and general revenue for the state through the addition of new businesses to the state and the expansion of existing businesses within the state.
- [G.] F. 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:
- a tax increment development plan has (1) been approved that contains a provision for the allocation of .204982.3

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

[H.] G. "revenues" means municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax revenues] and county [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax revenues dedicated to a district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act; and

[1.] H. "spaceport" means any facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

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

"5-16-13. USE OF REVENUE BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITS.--Each governmental unit that is a county or municipality and is a member of a combination shall have enacted a municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or [a] county [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax prior to December 31, 2008 that is dedicated to a district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act. At least seventy-five percent of the dedicated municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or county .204982.3

[regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax revenues received by each governmental unit must be used by the district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport. No more than twenty-five percent of the dedicated municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or county [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax revenues may be used by the governmental unit enacting the tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governmental unit."

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

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

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

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

1	(l) property tax levies;
2	(2) the law enforcement protection fund;
3	(3) the small cities assistance fund;
4	(4) the fire protection fund;
5	(5) [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales tax</u> distribution;
6	(6) gasoline tax distributions;
7	(7) cigarette tax distributions; and
8	(8) motor vehicle fees distributions.
9	C. Prior to receiving any assistance from the
10	leasehold community assistance fund, the governing body of the
11	community shall agree to be bound by such rules and
12	regulations promulgated by the local government division of
13	the department of finance and administration. That division
14	has the power and duty in relation to leasehold communities
15	to:
16	(1) require each leasehold community to
17	furnish and file with the division, on or before June 1 of
18	each year, a proposed budget for the next fiscal year;
19	(2) examine each proposed budget and, on or
20	before July l of each year, approve and certify to each
21	leasehold community an operating budget for use pending
22	approval of a final budget;
23	(3) hold public hearings on proposed
24	budgets;
25	(4) make corrections, revisions and
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amendments to the proposed budgets as may be necessary to meet the requirements of law;

- (5) certify a final budget for each leasehold community to the appropriate governing body prior to the first Monday in September of each year. The budgets, when approved, are binding upon all tax officials of the state;
- (6) require periodic financial reports of leasehold communities. The reports shall contain the pertinent details regarding applications for federal money or federal grants-in-aid or regarding federal money or federal grants-in-aid received, including [but not limited to] details of programs, matching funds, personnel requirements, salary provisions and program numbers, as indicated in the catalog of federal domestic assistance, of the federal funds applied for and of those received;
- of finance and administration and the attorney general, increase the total budget of any leasehold community in the event the leasehold community undertakes an activity, service, project or construction program [which] that was not contemplated at the time the final budget was adopted and approved and which activity, service, project or construction program will produce sufficient revenue to cover the increase in the budget or the leasehold community has surplus funds on hand not necessary to meet the expenditures provided for in

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the budget with which to cover the increase in the budget;

- (8) supervise the disbursement of funds to the end that expenditures will not be made in excess of budgeted items or for items not budgeted and that there will not be illegal expenditures;
- (9) prescribe the form for all budgets, books, records and accounts for leasehold communities; and
- (10) with the approval of the secretary of finance and administration, make rules and regulations relating to budgets, records, reports, handling and disbursement of public funds or in any manner relating to the financial affairs of the leasehold communities."

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

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

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

1	B. "public body" means this state or any								
2	department, board, agency or instrumentality of the state, any								
3	county, city, town, village, school district, other district,								
4	educational institution or any other governmental agency or								
5	political subdivision of the state; and								
6	C. "public securities" means any bonds, notes,								
7	warrants or other obligations now or hereafter authorized to								
8	be issued by any public body pursuant to the provisions of any								
9	general or special law enacted by the legislature, but does								
10	not include bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations issued								
11	pursuant to:								
12	(1) the Industrial Revenue Bond Act;								
13	(2) the County Improvement District Act;								
14	(3) Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA								
15	1978;								
16	(4) the Pollution Control Revenue Bond Act;								
17	(5) the County Pollution Control Revenue								
18	Bond Act;								
19	(6) the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act;								
20	(7) the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;								
21	[ <del>(8) the Supplemental Municipal Gross</del>								
22	Receipts Tax Act;								
23	(9) (8) the Hospital Equipment Loan Act; or								
24	[ <del>(10)</del> ] <u>(9)</u> the New Mexico Finance Authority								
25	Act."								
	.204982.3								

1	<b>SECTION 19.</b> Section 6-22-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
2	Chapter 105, Section 2) is amended to read:
3	"6-22-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the State Aid
4	Intercept Act:
5	A. "default" means the actual nonpayment of
6	principal or interest on a local revenue bond when payment is
7	scheduled by the indenture relating $to$ the local revenue bond;
8	B. "local government" means a municipality or
9	county;
10	C. "local revenue bond" means a bond issued after
11	July 1, 1992 pursuant to Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA
12	1978 or Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978;
13	D. "qualified local revenue bond" means a local
14	revenue bond for which a state distributions intercept
15	authorization has been granted pursuant to this section;
16	E. "secretary" means the secretary of finance and
17	administration; and
18	F. "state distributions" means any or all of the
19	funds distributed to local governments pursuant to Section
20	[ <del>7-1-6.4</del> ] 7-1-6.9 [ <del>and Subsection B of Section 7-1-6.11</del> ] NMSA
21	1978."
22	SECTION 20. Section 6-25-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
23	Chapter 349, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:
24	"6-25-7. PROJECT REVENUE BONDS
25	A. The authority may issue project revenue bonds

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project. Project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall not be a general obligation of the authority or the state within the meaning of any provision of the constitution of New Mexico and shall never give rise to a pecuniary liability of the 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

on behalf of an eligible entity to provide funds for a

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connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds. All project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall be negotiable.

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

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trustee under a mortgage, all as determined by the authority or the department and as shall not be in conflict with the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided, however, that, in making any such agreements or provisions, the authority and the department may not obligate themselves except with respect to the project and application of the revenues from the project, and except as expressly permitted by the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, and shall not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or a charge or to pledge the general credit or taxing power of the state. The resolution authorizing the issuance of project revenue bonds may provide procedures and remedies in the event of default in payment of the principal of or interest on the bonds or in the performance of any agreement. No breach of any such agreement shall impose any pecuniary liability upon the authority, the department or the state or any charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the state.

- C. The authority may arrange for such other guarantees, insurance or other credit enhancements or additional security provided by an eligible entity as determined by the authority for the project revenue bonds and may provide for the payment of the costs from the proceeds of the bonds or may require payment of the costs by the eligible entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued.
- D. Project revenue bonds issued to finance a .204982.3

project may also be secured by pledging a portion of the qualifying municipal or county [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax revenues by the municipality or county in which the project is located, as permitted by the Local Economic Development Act.

- E. The project revenue bonds and the income from the bonds, all mortgages or other instruments executed as security for the bonds, all lease agreements made pursuant to the provisions of the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and revenue derived from any sale or lease of a project shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state. The authority may issue project revenue bonds the interest on which is exempt from taxation under federal law.
- F. In any calendar year, no more than fifteen percent of the state ceiling allocated pursuant to the Private Activity Bond Act may be used for projects financed pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act."
- SECTION 21. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-2. APPLICABILITY.--The Tax Administration Act applies to and governs:
- A. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter be amended:

1	(1) Income Tax Act;
2	(2) Withholding Tax Act;
3	(3) Venture Capital Investment Act;
4	(4) [ <del>Gross Receipts and Compensating</del> ] <u>Sales</u>
5	and Use Tax Act, [and any state gross receipts tax] the
6	Interstate Telecommunications Sales Tax Act and the Leased
7	Vehicle Sales Tax Act;
8	(5) Liquor Excise Tax Act;
9	(6) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
10	(7) any municipal local option [ <del>gross</del>
11	receipts] sales tax;
12	(8) any county local option [gross receipts]
13	sales tax;
14	(9) Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
15	(10) Gasoline Tax Act;
16	(11) petroleum products loading fee, which
17	fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
18	Administration Act;
19	(12) Alternative Fuel Tax Act;
20	(13) Cigarette Tax Act;
21	(14) Estate Tax Act;
22	(15) Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
23	(16) [ <del>Investment Credit Act</del> ] rural job tax
24	credit, [ <del>Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit</del>
25	Act] Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
	.204982.3

1	Act, Film Production Tax Credit Act <u>and</u> Affordable Housing Tax						
2	Credit Act [and high-wage jobs tax credit];						
3	(17) Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;						
4	(18) Uniform Division of Income for Tax						
5	Purposes Act;						
6	(19) Multistate Tax Compact;						
7	(20) Tobacco Products Tax Act; and						
8	(21) the telecommunications relay service						
9	surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which						
10	surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the						
11	Tax Administration Act;						
12	B. the administration and enforcement of the						
13	following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as						
14	they now exist or may hereafter be amended:						
15	(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;						
16	(2) Severance Tax Act;						
17	(3) any severance surtax;						
18	(4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;						
19	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;						
20	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;						
21	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax						
22	Act;						
23	(8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;						
24	(9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad						
25	Valorem Tax Act;						
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1	(10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act;
2	(11) any advance payment required to be made
3	by any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment
4	shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
5	Administration Act;
6	(12) Enhanced Oil Recovery Act;
7	(13) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production
8	Incentive Act; and
9	(14) intergovernmental production tax credit
10	and intergovernmental production equipment tax credit;
11	C. the administration and enforcement of the
12	following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or
13	may hereafter be amended:
14	(l) Weight Distance Tax Act;
15	(2) the workers' compensation fee authorized
16	by Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a
17	tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
18	(3) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995);
19	(4) 911 emergency surcharge and the network
20	and database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered
21	taxes for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
22	(5) the solid waste assessment fee
23	authorized by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be
24	considered a tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
25	(6) the water conservation fee imposed by
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Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and

- (7) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act; and
- D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that the other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."
- SECTION 22. Section 7-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-3. DEFINITIONS.--Unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, the definitions of words and phrases as they are stated in this section are to be used, and whenever in the Tax Administration Act these words and phrases appear, the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular:
- 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 secretary;

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- 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;
- "employee of the department" means any employee D. 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;
- "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:
  - the chief hearing officer; (1)
- an employee of the administrative (2) hearings office; or
- a contractor of the administrative hearings office;
- "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that code may be amended or its sections renumbered;
- "levy" means the lawful power, hereby invested in the secretary, to take into possession or to require the .204982.3

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present or future surrender to the secretary or the secretary's delegate of any property or rights to property belonging to a delinquent taxpayer;

- "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act [Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act and the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax 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] sales 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;

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- paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax act less any refunds disbursed in that month with
- "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;
  - "paid" includes the term "paid over"; Μ.
  - Ν. "pay" includes the term "pay over";
  - "payment" includes the term "payment over"; 0.
- "person" means any individual, estate, trust, Ρ. 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 .204982.3

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perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;

- "property" means property or rights to property;
- "property or rights to property" means any tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;
- "return" means any tax or information return, 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;
- "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

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information" does not include statistical data or other information that cannot be associated with or directly or indirectly identify a particular taxpayer;

- "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;
- "secretary or the secretary's delegate" means ٧. the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;
- "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;
- "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 and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes 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

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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 and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto;

- Ζ. "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 refund with respect to income tax or a substantial portion of any claim for refund with respect to income tax; provided that a person shall not be a "tax return preparer" merely because such person:
- furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance;
- is an employee who prepares an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to an income tax return of the employer, or of an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed; or
- prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to income tax for any person; and
- "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax; a person responsible for withholding and payment .204982.3

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 to assume the liability of [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax of another person and the special agreement was approved by the secretary pursuant to the Tax Administration Act."

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

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

(1) of Subsection E of Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978."

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

"7-1-6.5. DISTRIBUTION--SMALL COUNTIES ASSISTANCE
FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to the small counties assistance fund in an
amount equal to ten percent of the net receipts attributable
to that portion of the [compensating] use tax pursuant to
Paragraph (1) of Subsection E of Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978."
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SECTION 25. Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 5, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to four and seventy-nine hundredths percent of the taxable gross receipts attributable to the sale of fuel specially prepared and sold for use in turboprop or jet-type engines as determined by the department.
- B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to twenty-six hundredths percent of gasoline taxes, exclusive of penalties and interest, collected pursuant to the Gasoline Tax Act.
- C. From July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2021, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to [forty-six thousandths percent of] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection F of Section 50 of this 2017 act multiplied by the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund.
- D. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund from the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund in an amount equal to .204982.3

= new	= delete
underscored material	[bracketed material]

		[-	<del>(1)</del>	eig	hty (	thous	sand	<del>dolla</del>	ars	<del>(\$80,</del>	<del>000)</del>
monthly	from	July	1,	2007	thre	ugh	June	<del>30,</del>	200	<del>8;</del>	

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

(\$250,000) [monthly after July 1, 2009]."

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

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

A. A transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA

1978 shall be made to each municipality for which the

department is collecting a local option [gross receipts] sales

tax imposed by that municipality in an amount, subject to any

increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA

1978, equal to the net receipts attributable to the local

option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that

municipality, less any deduction for administrative cost

determined and made by the department pursuant to the

provisions of the act authorizing imposition by that

municipality of the local option [gross receipts] sales tax

and any additional administrative fee withheld pursuant to

Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978.

B. A transfer pursuant to this section may be .204982.3

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

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

"7-1-6.13. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM COUNTY LOCAL OPTION
[GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAXES.--

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

B. A transfer pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment dedicated by a county pursuant .204982.3

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

- (7) any distribution to a county from the county government road fund pursuant to Section 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978; and
- (8) any distribution to a municipality of gasoline taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978 [and (9) any distribution to a municipality of compensating taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.55 NMSA 1978].
- B. Before making a distribution or transfer specified in Subsection A of this section to a municipality or county for the month, amounts comprising the net receipts shall be segregated into two mutually exclusive categories. One category shall be for amounts relating to the current month, and the other category shall be for amounts relating to prior periods. The total of each category for a municipality or county shall be reported each month to that municipality or county. If the total of the amounts relating to prior periods is less than zero and its absolute value exceeds the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or an amount equal to twenty percent of the average distribution or transfer amount for that municipality or county, then the following procedures shall be carried out:
- (1) all negative amounts relating to any period prior to the three calendar years preceding the year of the current month, net of any positive amounts in that same time period for the same taxpayers to which the negative

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

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

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

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transfers to the municipality or county in accordance with a repayment agreement entered into with the municipality or county; or

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

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

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

bracketed material] = delete

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

> prior to an adjustment of a distribution (1)

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

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

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

### As used in this section:

- (1) "amounts relating to the current month" means any amounts included in the net receipts of the current month that represent payment of tax due for the current month, correction of amounts processed in the current month that relate to the current month or that otherwise relate to obligations due for the current month;
- "amounts relating to prior periods" (2) means any amounts processed during the current month that adjust amounts processed in a period or periods prior to the current month regardless of whether the adjustment is a correction of a department error or due to the filing of amended returns, payment of department-issued assessments, filing or approval of claims for refund, audit adjustments or other cause;
- "average distribution or transfer amount" means the following amounts; provided that a distribution or transfer that is negative shall not be used in calculating the amounts:

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the annual average of the total

amount distributed or transferred to a municipality or county in each of the three twelve-month periods preceding the current month;

(b) if a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county has been made for less than three years, the total amount distributed or transferred in the year preceding the current month; or

(c) if a municipality or county has not received distributions or transfers of net receipts for twelve or more months, the monthly average of net receipts distributed or transferred to the municipality or county preceding the current month multiplied by twelve;

- (4) "current month" means the month for which the distribution or transfer is being prepared; and
- (5) "repayment agreement" means an agreement between the department and a municipality or county under which the municipality or county agrees to allow the department to recover an amount determined pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section by decreasing distributions or transfers to the municipality or county for one or more months beginning with the distribution or transfer to be made with respect to a designated month. No interest shall be charged."

SECTION 29. Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read: .204982.3

# "7-1-6.16. COUNTY EQUALIZATION DISTRIBUTION.--

- A. [Beginning on September 15, 1989 and] On September 15 of each year [thereafter], the department shall distribute to any county that has imposed or continued in effect during the [state's] preceding fiscal year a county [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 an amount equal to:
- (1) the product of a fraction, the numerator of which is the county's population and the denominator of which is the state's population, multiplied by the annual sum for the county; less
- department during the report year, including any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, attributable to the county [gross receipts] sales tax at [a rate of one-eighth percent] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection G of Section 50 of this 2017 act; provided that for any month in the report year, if no county [gross receipts] sales tax was in effect in the county in the previous month, the net receipts, for the purposes of this section, for that county for that month shall be zero.
- B. If the amount determined by the calculation in Subsection A of this section is zero or a negative number for a county, no distribution shall be made to that county.
  - C. As used in this section:

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1	(1) "annual sum" means for each county the						
2	sum of the monthly amounts for those months in the report year						
3	that follow a month in which the county had in effect a county						
4	[ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax;						
5	(2) "monthly amount" means an amount equal						
6	to [ <del>the product of:</del>						
7	(a) two and forty-four hundredths						
8	percent of the net receipts received by the department in the						
9	month attributable to the state [gross receipts tax plus five						
10	percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to						
11	Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month plus five percent of						
12	the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section						
13	7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month; and						
14	(b) a fraction, the numerator of which						
14 15	(b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax						
15	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax						
15 16	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax						
15 16 17	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;						
15 16 17 18	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent						
15 16 17 18	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax  rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last  day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent  official census or estimate determined by the United States						
15 16 17 18 19 20	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax  rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last  day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent  official census or estimate determined by the United States  census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the						
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in						
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the						
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;  (3) "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico; and						

upon which a distribution pursuant to this section is required to be made."

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

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

- A. within that municipality;
- B. on land owned by the state, commonly known as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of that municipality;
- C. outside the boundaries of any municipality on land owned by that municipality; and
- D. on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in an area that is contiguous to that municipality and in which the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract between .204982.3

the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo if:

- (1) the contract describes an area in which the municipality is required to perform services and requires the municipality to perform services that are substantially the same as the services the municipality performs for itself; and
- (2) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary."

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

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

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

and one-third percent of the distribution is appropriated to the energy, minerals and natural resources department for state [park and recreation area] parks capital improvements, including the costs of planning, engineering, design, construction, renovation, repair, equipment and furnishings.

- C. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the [office of] cultural affairs department in an amount equal to one percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax for capital improvements at state museums and monuments administered by the [office of] cultural affairs department.
- D. The state pledges to and agrees with the holders of any bonds or notes issued by the New Mexico finance authority or by the energy, minerals and natural resources department and payable from the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax distributed to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to this section that the state will not limit, reduce or alter the distribution of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department or limit, reduce or alter the rate of imposition of the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax until the bonds or notes together with the .204982.3

interest thereon are fully met and discharged. The New Mexico
finance authority and the energy, minerals and natural
resources department are authorized to include this pledge and
agreement of the state in any agreement with the holders of
the bonds or notes."
SECTION 32. Section 7-1-6.40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
1997, Chapter 182, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-1-6.40. DISTRIBUTION OF LIQUOR EXCISE TAXLOCAL DWI

"7-1-6.40. DISTRIBUTION OF LIQUOR EXCISE TAX--LOCAL DWI
GRANT FUND--CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES--LOTTERY TUITION FUND-MAGISTRATE DRUG COURTS--COUNTY-SUPPORTED MEDICAID FUND.--

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1

NMSA 1978 shall be made to the local DWI grant fund in an amount equal to [the following percentages] sixty percent of the net receipts attributable to the liquor excise tax

[(1) prior to July 1, 2015, forty-one and one-half percent;

(2) from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018, forty-six percent; and

(3) on and after July 1, 2018, forty-one and one-half percent].

B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 of twenty thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$20,750) monthly from the net receipts attributable to the liquor excise tax shall be made to a municipality that is located in a class A county and that has a population .204982.3

according to the most recent federal decennial census of more than thirty thousand but less than sixty thousand. The distribution pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the municipality only for the provision of alcohol treatment and rehabilitation services for street inebriates.

- C. [From July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017] A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 [of thirty-nine percent of the net receipts attributable to the liquor excise tax] shall be made to the [lottery tuition] magistrate drug court fund in an amount equal to ten percent of the net receipts attributable to the liquor excise tax.
- D. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA

  1978 shall be made to the county-supported medicaid fund, for
  the purpose of matching federal funds for the state medicaid
  program, of the net receipts attributable to the liquor excise
  tax remaining after the distributions pursuant to Subsections
  A through C of this section are made."

SECTION 33. Section 7-1-6.53 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.53. DISTRIBUTION--ENERGY EFFICIENCY AND
RENEWABLE ENERGY BONDING FUND--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES
TAX.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to the energy efficiency and renewable energy
bonding fund from the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed by the [Gross Receipts and
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<del>Compensating</del> ] <u>Sales and Use</u> Tax Act in an amount necessary to
make the required bond debt service payments pursuant to the
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Bonding Act as
determined by the New Mexico finance authority. The
distribution shall be made:

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

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

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

SECTION 34. Section 7-1-6.54 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 29) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 35. Section 7-1-6.57 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.57. DISTRIBUTION ADJUSTMENTTAX ADMINISTRATION
SUSPENSE FUNDCREDIT FOR RECEIPTS OF HOSPITALS
Distributions from the tax administration suspense fund to the
general fund of net receipts attributable to the [gross
receipts] state sales tax shall be adjusted for the full cost
of credits issued pursuant to the [Gross Receipts and
Compensating   Sales and Use Tax Act for receipts of hospitals
licensed by the department of health."

SECTION 36. Section 7-1-8.8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-8.8. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO OTHER
STATE AGENCIES.--An employee of the department may reveal to:

A. a committee of the legislature for a valid legislative purpose, return information concerning any tax or fee imposed pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act;

- B. the attorney general, return information acquired pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act for purposes of Section 6-4-13 NMSA 1978 and the master settlement agreement defined in Section 6-4-12 NMSA 1978;
- C. the commissioner of public lands, return information for use in auditing that pertains to rentals, royalties, fees and other payments due the state under land sale, land lease or other land use contracts;
- D. the secretary of human services or the secretary's delegate:

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(1) under a written agreement with the
department, the last known address with date of all names
certified to the department as being absent parents of
children receiving public financial assistance, but only for
the purpose of enforcing the support liability of the absent
parents by the child support enforcement division or any
successor organizational unit; and
(2) the following; provided that a person
who receives the confidential information on behalf of the
human services department shall not reveal the information and
shall be subject to the penalties in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978
if the person fails to maintain the confidentiality required:
(a) information needed for reports
required to be made to the federal government concerning the
use of federal funds for low-income working families; and
(b) the names and addresses of
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low-income taxpayers for the limited purpose of outreach to
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the taxation
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the taxation and revenue department to derive the information requested by
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the taxation and revenue department to derive the information requested by the human services department if the information requested is
those taxpayers; provided that the human services department shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the taxation and revenue department to derive the information requested by the human services department if the information requested is not readily available in reports for which the taxation and

electronic media, a database updated quarterly that contains

the names, addresses, county of address and taxpayer identification numbers of New Mexico personal income tax filers, but only for the purpose of producing the random jury list for the selection of petit or grand jurors for the state courts pursuant to Section 38-5-3 NMSA 1978;

- F. the state courts, the random jury lists produced by the department of information technology [under] pursuant to Subsection E of this section;
- G. the director of the New Mexico department of agriculture or the director's authorized representative, upon request of the director or representative, the names and addresses of all gasoline or special fuel distributors, wholesalers and retailers;
- H. the public regulation commission, return information with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act required to enable the commission to carry out its duties;
- I. [the state racing commission, return information with respect to the state municipal and county gross receipts taxes paid by racetracks;
- J.] the gaming control board, tax returns of license applicants and their affiliates as provided in Subsection E of Section 60-2E-14 NMSA 1978;
- $[K_{\bullet}]$  J. the director of the workers' compensation administration or to the director's representatives authorized .204982.3

for this purpose, return information to facilitate the identification of taxpayers that are delinquent or noncompliant in payment of fees required by Section 52-1-9.1 or 52-5-19 NMSA 1978;

[ $\pm \cdot$ ] K. the secretary of workforce solutions or the secretary's delegate, return information for use in enforcement of unemployment insurance collections pursuant to the terms of a written reciprocal agreement entered into by the <u>taxation and revenue</u> department with the secretary of workforce solutions for exchange of information; and

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

SECTION 37. Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 11, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 89, Section 2 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 100, Section 2) is amended to read:

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

Α.	An	emp_	Loyee	of	the	department	may	reveal	to:
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(1) the officials or employees of a
municipality of this state authorized in a written request by
the municipality for a period specified in the request within
the twelve months preceding the request; provided that the
municipality receiving the information has entered into a
written agreement with the department that the information
shall be used for tax purposes only and specifying that the
municipality is subject to the confidentiality provisions of
Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section
7-1-76 NMSA 1978:

numbers and addresses of registered [gross receipts] taxpayers reporting gross receipts for that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that municipality. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree in writing;

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable to that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that

municipality; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree in writing; and

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

of this state authorized in a written request by the county for a period specified in the request within the twelve months preceding the request; provided that the county receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes only and specifying that the county is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978:

(a) the names, taxpayer identification numbers and addresses of registered [gross receipts] taxpayers reporting gross receipts either for that county in the case of .204982.3

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

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable either to that county in the case of a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed on a countywide basis or only to the areas of that county outside of any incorporated municipalities within that county in the case of a [county] local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed only in areas of the county outside of any incorporated municipalities; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the county may agree in writing;

(c) in the case of a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by a county on a countywide .204982.3

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

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

(3) officials or employees of a municipality or county of this state, authorized in a written request of the municipality or county, for purposes of inspection, the records of the department pertaining to an increase or decrease to a distribution or transfer made pursuant to

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

- B. The department may require that a municipal or county official or employee satisfactorily complete appropriate training on protecting confidential information prior to receiving the information pursuant to Subsection A of this section.
- C. An employee of the department may reveal to a water and sanitation district of a county that has in effect an ordinance that, prior to July 1, 2018, imposed a water and sanitation gross receipts tax for a period specified by that district within the twelve months preceding the request for the information by that water and sanitation district:

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(1) the names, taxpayer identification
numbers and addresses of registered gross receipts taxpayers
reporting gross receipts for that water and sanitation
district; the department may also release the information
described in this paragraph quarterly or upon any other
periodic basis to which the secretary and the district agree;
and

(2) information indicating whether the persons shown on a list of businesses within the water and sanitation district have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that water and sanitation district."

**SECTION 38.** Section 7-1-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. Every person required by the provisions of any statute administered by the department to keep records and documents and every taxpayer shall maintain books of account or other records in a manner that will permit the accurate computation of state taxes or provide information required by the statute under which the person is required to keep records.
- Methods of accounting shall be consistent for В. .204982.3

the same business. A taxpayer engaged in more than one business may use a different method of accounting for each business.

- C. Prior to changing the method of accounting in keeping books and records for tax purposes, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. If consent is not secured, the department upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the accounting method earlier used.
- D. Prior to changing the method of reporting taxes, other than for changes required by law, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. Consent shall be granted or withheld pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-4-19 NMSA 1978. If consent is not secured, the secretary or the secretary's delegate upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the reporting method earlier used.
- E. Upon the written application of a taxpayer and at the sole discretion of the secretary or the secretary's delegate, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may enter into an agreement with a taxpayer allowing the taxpayer to report values, gross receipts, deductions or the value of property on an estimated basis for [gross receipts and compensating] sales and use tax, oil and gas severance tax,

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oil and gas conservation tax, oil and gas emergency school tax and oil and gas ad valorem production tax purposes for a limited period of time not to exceed four years. As used in this section, "estimated basis" means a methodology that is reasonably expected to approximate the tax that will be due over the period of the agreement using summary rather than detail data or alternate valuation applications or methods, provided that:

- (1) nothing in this section shall be construed to require the secretary or the secretary's delegate to enter into such an agreement; and
  - (2) the agreement [must] shall:
- (a) specify the receipts, deductions or values to be reported on an estimated basis and the methodology to be followed by the taxpayer in making the estimates:
- (b) state the term of the agreement and the procedures for terminating the agreement prior to its expiration;
- (c) be signed by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative and the secretary or the secretary's delegate; and
- (d) contain a declaration by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative that all statements of fact made by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative .204982.3

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coi	rect	as	to	evei	сy	material	matte	er.				

F. The secretary may, by regulation, require any person doing business in the state to submit to the department information reports that are considered reasonable and necessary for the administration of any provision of law to which the Tax Administration Act applies."

SECTION 39. Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 99, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

(1) Group 1: all taxes due under the Withholding Tax Act, the [Gross Receipts and Compensating]

Sales and Use Tax Act, local option [gross receipts] sales tax acts, the Interstate Telecommunications [Gross Receipts] Sales

Tax Act and the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales

(2) Group 2: all taxes due under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act and the Oil and .204982.3

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- (3) Group 3: the tax due under the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (4) Group 4: all taxes and fees due under the Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act and the Petroleum Products Loading Fee Act.
- <u>B.</u> For taxpayers who have more than one identification number issued by the department, the average tax payment shall be computed by combining the amounts paid under the several identification numbers.
- $[B_{\bullet}]$   $\underline{C}_{\bullet}$  Taxpayers who are required to make payment in accordance with the provisions of this section shall make payment by one or more of the following means on or before the due date so that funds are immediately available to the state on or before the due date:
- (1) electronic payment; provided that a result of the payment is that funds are immediately available to the state of New Mexico on or before the due date;
  - (2) currency of the United States;
- (3) check drawn on and payable at any New Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the place and time required by the department at least one banking day prior to the due date; or
  - (4) check drawn on and payable at any

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domestic non-New Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the time and place required by the department at least two banking days prior to the due date.

[C.] D. If the taxes required to be paid under this section are not paid in accordance with Subsection [B]  $\underline{C}$ of this section, the payment is not timely and is subject to the provisions of Sections 7-1-67 and 7-1-69 NMSA 1978.

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

**SECTION 40.** Section 7-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 31, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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hasis.'	1							

SECTION 41. Section 7-1-15.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 105, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 42. Section 7-1-21.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 87, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

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

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

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taxes for a direct sales company:

(a) which agreement may be entered into by a direct sales company that has distributors of tangible personal property in New Mexico; and

(b) in which the direct sales company agrees to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax liability of the distributor at the same time the company remits its own [gross receipts] sales tax [and

(3) a manufacturer's agreement to pay gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax on behalf of a utility company, which agreement:

(a) allows a person engaged in manufacturing in New Mexico to pay gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax on behalf of a utility company on receipts from sales of utilities that are: 1) not consumed in the manufacturing process; or 2) not otherwise deductible; and

(b) is only applicable to transactions between a manufacturer and a utility company that are associated with the gross receipts tax deduction pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978].

B. To enter into the agreements authorized in this section, a person shall complete a form prescribed by the secretary and provide any additional information or documentation required by department rules or instructions

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

- Once approved, an agreement shall be effective only for the period of time specified in each agreement. Any person entering into an agreement to pay tax on behalf of another person shall fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement. Failure to fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement may result in the revocation of the agreement by the department. An approved agreement may only be revoked prior to expiration by written notification to all persons who are party to the agreement and shall be applied beginning on the first day of a month that occurs at least one month following the date on which the agreement is revoked.
- D. A person approved by the secretary to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be deemed to be the taxpayer with respect to that tax pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to all rights and responsibilities related to that tax, except that the person shall not:
- (1) [the person shall not] be entitled to take any credit against the tax for which the person has assumed liability pursuant to this section; and
- (2) [the person shall not] claim a refund of tax on the basis that the person is not statutorily liable to .204982.3

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

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

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

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

- the [taxpayer's] person's name, address (1) and identification number;
- the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the credit or rebate denied or the property .204982.3

levied upon;

- (3) the sum of money or other property being claimed;
- (4) with respect to refund, the period for which overpayment was made; and
- (5) a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based, which may be referred to as the "basis for the refund".
- B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim.
- (1) If the claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, no claim may be refiled with respect to that which was denied, but the person, within ninety days after either the mailing or delivery of the denial of all or any part of the claim, may elect to pursue one, but not more than one, of the remedies in Subsection C of this section.
- nor denied any portion of a claim for refund within one hundred twenty days of the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the person may refile it within the time limits set forth in Subsection D of this section or may within ninety days elect to pursue one, but only one, of the remedies in Subsection C of this section. After the expiration of the two hundred ten days from the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the department may

not approve or disapprove the claim unless the person has pursued one of the remedies under Subsection C of this section.

- C. A person may elect to pursue no more than one of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. A person who timely pursues more than one remedy shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The person may:
- (1) direct to the secretary, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, a written protest that shall set forth:
- (a) the circumstances of: 1) an
  alleged overpayment; 2) a denied credit; 3) a denied rebate;
  or 4) a denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the
  department;
- (b) an allegation that, because of that overpayment or denial, the state is indebted to the [taxpayer] person for a specified amount, including any allowed interest, or for the property;
- (c) demanding the refund to the [taxpayer] person of that amount or that property; and
- (d) reciting the facts of the claim for refund; or
- (2) commence a civil action in the district court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth .204982.3

rebate or denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount or property stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount or property and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.

D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, no gradit or refund of any amount may be allowed.

the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, denied credit or

- D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, no credit or refund of any amount may be allowed or made to any person unless as the result of a claim made by that person as provided in this section:
- (1) within three years of the end of the calendar year in which:
- (a) the payment was originally due or the overpayment resulted from an assessment by the department pursuant to Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978, whichever is later;
- (b) the final determination of value occurs with respect to any overpayment that resulted from a disapproval by any agency of the United States or the state of New Mexico or any court of increase in value of a product subject to taxation under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem

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Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;

(c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act; or

- (d) an overpayment of New Mexico tax resulted from: 1) an internal revenue service audit adjustment or a federal refund paid due to an adjustment of an audit by the internal revenue service or an amended federal return; or 2) making a change to a federal return for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code;
- (2) when an amount of a claim for [credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act] a laboratory partnership with small business corporate income tax credit [Act or], a technology jobs and research and development tax credit [Act or for the], a rural job tax credit [pursuant to Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978] or similar credit has been denied, the taxpayer may claim a refund of the credit no later than one year after the date of the denial;
- department has signed a waiver of the limitation on assessments on or after July 1, 1993 pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of the same tax paid for the same period for which the waiver was given, until a date one year after the later of the date of the mailing of an assessment issued pursuant to the audit, the date of the mailing of final audit findings to the

taxpayer or the date a proceeding is begun in court by the department with respect to the same tax and the same period;

- (4) if the payment of an amount of tax was not made within three years of the end of the calendar year in which the original due date of the tax or date of the assessment of the department occurred, a claim for refund of that amount of tax can be made within one year of the date on which the tax was paid; or
- tax on or after July 1, 1993 under Subsection B, C or D of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978 and when the assessment applies to a period ending at least three years prior to the beginning of the year in which the assessment was made, the taxpayer may claim a refund for the same tax for the period of the assessment or for any period following that period within one year of the date of the assessment unless a longer period for claiming a refund is provided in this section.
- E. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-11 NMSA 1978 unless notice of the destruction of the gasoline was given the department within thirty days of the actual destruction and the claim for refund is made within six months of the date of destruction. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 unless the refund is

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claimed within six months of the date of purchase of the gasoline and the gasoline has been used at the time the claim for refund is made.

- If as a result of an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for the overpayments identified in the audit.
- G. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.
- For the purposes of this section, "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, helium or nonhydrocarbon gas pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.
- The filing of a fully completed original income .204982.3

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tax return, corporate income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return or special fuel excise tax return that shows a balance due the taxpayer or a fully completed amended income tax return, an amended corporate income tax return, an amended corporate income and franchise tax return, an amended estate tax return, an amended special fuel excise tax return or an amended oil and gas tax return that shows a lesser tax liability than the original return constitutes the filing of a claim for refund for the difference in tax due shown on the original and amended returns."

**SECTION 44.** Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended) is amended to read:

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

In response to a claim for refund, credit or rebate made as provided in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, but before a court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may authorize payment to a person in the amount of the [creditor] credit or rebate claimed or refund an overpayment of tax determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been erroneously made by the person, together with allowable interest. A payment of a credit rebate claimed or a refund of tax and interest erroneously paid amounting to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or more shall be made with the prior approval of the

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attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount.

- Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has properly claimed a credit or rebate or made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the payment to the person of the amount thereof.
- In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of credit or rebate to be paid or tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the credit, rebate payment or refund is liable, or in the case of a refund of sales tax, any use tax owed by that person's customer as a result of transactions with that The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the credit, rebate payment or refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall be .204982.3

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entitled to interest pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the credit, rebate or refund amount.

In an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple reporting periods in which both underpayments and overpayments of a tax have been made in different reporting periods, the department shall credit the tax overpayments against the underpayments; provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund of the overpayments. overpayment shall be applied as a credit first to the earliest underpayment and then to succeeding underpayments. underpayment of tax to which an overpayment is credited pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was credited against an underpayment, whichever is If the overpayments credited pursuant to this section exceed the underpayments of a tax, the amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

E. When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a particular return or assessment, and the department determines that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which the return or assessment applies, without requiring the

taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is later.

- F. If the department determines, upon review of an original or amended income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return, special fuels excise tax return or oil and gas tax return, that there has been an overpayment of tax for the taxable period to which the return or amended return relates in excess of the amount due to be refunded to the taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of Subsection I of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may refund that excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the taxpayer to file a refund claim.
- G. Records of refunds and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.
- H. In response to a timely refund claim pursuant to Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 and notwithstanding any other provision of the Tax Administration Act, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may refund or credit a portion of an assessment of tax paid, including applicable penalties and

interest representing the amount of tax previously paid by another person on behalf of the taxpayer on the same transaction; provided that the requirements of equitable recoupment are met. For purposes of this subsection, the refund claim may be filed by the taxpayer to whom the assessment was issued or by another person who claims to have previously paid the tax on behalf of the taxpayer. Prior to granting the refund or credit, the secretary may require a waiver of all rights to claim a refund or credit of the tax previously paid by another person paying a tax on behalf of the taxpayer."

SECTION 45. Section 7-1-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 251, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. A person engaged in the construction business who does not have a principal place of business in New Mexico and who enters into a prime construction contract to be performed in this state shall, at the time such contract is entered into, furnish the secretary or the secretary's delegate with a surety bond, or other acceptable security, in a sum equivalent to the gross receipts to be paid under the contract multiplied by the sum of the applicable rate of the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 plus the applicable rate or rates of tax imposed pursuant .204982.3

to local option [gross receipts] sales taxes to secure payment of the tax imposed on the gross receipts from the contract and shall obtain a certificate from the secretary or the secretary's delegate that the requirements of this subsection have been met.

- B. If the total sum to be paid under the contract is changed by ten percent or more subsequent to the date the surety bond or other acceptable security is furnished to the secretary or the secretary's delegate, such person shall increase or decrease, as the case may be, the amount of the bond or security within fourteen days after the change.
- C. If a person fails to comply with Subsection A or B of this section, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may:
- (1) [may] demand of the person by certified mail or in person that the person comply. Upon the failure of the person to comply within ten days of the date of the mailing of such demand, the secretary may institute a proceeding to enjoin the person from doing business as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) [may] when a serious and immediate risk exists that an amount of tax due or reasonably expected to become due from the person on gross receipts from a prime construction contract will not be paid, request the person to comply with Subsections A and B of this section, and, upon

failure immediately to comply, the secretary may, without further notice of any kind, apply to any district court of the state for an injunction as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978.

- D. Subsections A, B and C of this section shall not apply if the total gross receipts to be paid under the construction contract, including any change in such amount, are less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- E. As used in this section, "construction" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.4 NMSA 1978 and "engaging in business" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978.
- F. A municipality or other political subdivision of the state or any agency of the state shall not issue a building or other construction permit to any person subject to the requirements of Subsection A of this section without first having been furnished by the construction contractor with the certificate from the secretary or the secretary's delegate specified in Subsection A of this section. Any person who issues any such permit before receiving the certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense."

SECTION 46. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-69.2 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-69.2. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTY--VIOLATION OF
CONDITIONS OF NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE.--A buyer or
lessee delivering a nontaxable transaction certificate whose
subsequent use of the property or service violates the
conditions of the certificate shall pay as a penalty the
greater of six percent of the value of the property or service
or twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)."

**SECTION 47.** A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--MUNICIPALITIES' AND COUNTIES' SHARE OF USE TAX.--

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 shall be made to a municipality in an amount equal to the net receipts attributable to that portion of the use tax pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection E of Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 that was collected for property or services used in the municipality.

B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 shall be made to a county in an amount equal to the net receipts attributable to that portion of the use tax pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection E of Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 that was collected for property or services used in the county."

**SECTION 48.** A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

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"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--STATE SALES TAX TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX STABILIZATION FUND. -- Prior to July 1, 2021, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the local government tax stabilization fund in an amount equal to the excess state sales tax revenue."

SECTION 49. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX STABILIZATION FUND--DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES.--

There is created in the state treasury the "local government tax stabilization fund". The department shall administer the fund, and money in the fund is appropriated to the department for the purposes of making up for any losses in local option sales tax revenue that a municipality or county experiences due to the changes made by this 2017 act.

A semiannual distribution from the local government tax stabilization fund shall be made to each municipality and county in January 2019, July 2019 and January 2020 in an amount equal to the municipality's or county's monthly baseline revenue multiplied by the number of months that have passed since July 1, 2018, less the transfers made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 or 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978, as appropriate, since July 1, 2018, less all prior distributions made pursuant to this section. The department shall adjust .204982.3

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the amount of distributions made pursuant to this section in proportion to the actual money available in the fund.

- Immediately after all distributions pursuant to this section have been made, money in the local government tax stabilization fund shall revert to the general fund.
- As used in this section, "monthly baseline D. revenue" means the baseline revenue, as that term is used in Sections 7-19D-9 and 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, of each municipality, county or county area, divided by twelve."

SECTION 50. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE SALES TAX RATES EQUIVALENT TO GROSS RECEIPTS TAX RATES .--

For the purpose of determining the municipal share pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the municipal sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a municipal gross receipts tax rate of one and thirty-five hundredths percent, if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established municipal sales tax rates shall be used to determine the municipal share pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 as follows:

the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, .204982.3

2019;	and
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- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- B. For the purpose of determining the local tax effort and a qualifying municipality pursuant to Subsections G and H of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the municipal sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a municipal gross receipts tax rate of one and one-fourth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established municipal sales tax rates shall be used to determine the local tax effort and a qualifying municipality pursuant to Subsections G and H of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 as follows:
- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- C. For the purpose of determining the limitation on the amount that may be transferred pursuant to Subsection D of Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county health care gross receipts tax if that

tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the limitation on the amount that may be transferred pursuant to Subsection D of Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- D. For the purpose of determining a qualifying county pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection F of Section 4-61-2 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of three-eighths percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine a qualifying county pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection F of Section 4-61-2 NMSA as follows:
- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- E. For the purpose of determining the distribution
  .204982.3

pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection E of Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-eighth percent and a rate of one-sixteenth percent if the county gross receipts tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the distribution pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection E of Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rates established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rates established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- F. For the purpose of determining the distribution pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the state sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a gross receipts tax rate of forty-six thousandths percent, if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established state sales tax rates shall be used to determine the distribution pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978 as follows:

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- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- For the purpose of determining the distribution pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-eighth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the distribution pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 as follows:
- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- For the purpose of determining the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross .204982.3

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receipts tax rate of one-twelfth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- For the purpose of determining the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, the department shall establish the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-sixteenth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The established county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, as follows:
- the rate established for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate established for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- The rates established pursuant to Subsections A J. .204982.3

through I of this section shall be rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent."

SECTION 51. Section 7-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 20, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

## "7-2-14. LOW-INCOME COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section, any resident who files an individual New Mexico income tax return and who is not a dependent of another individual may claim a tax rebate for a portion of state and local taxes to which the resident has been subject during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax rebate may be claimed even though the resident has no income taxable under the Income Tax Act. [A husband and wife] Married individuals who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the tax rebate that would have been allowed on a joint return.

B. No claim for the tax rebate provided in this section shall be filed by a resident who was an inmate of a public institution for more than six months during the taxable year for which the tax rebate could be claimed or who was not physically present in New Mexico for at least six months during the taxable year for which the tax rebate could be claimed.

[C. For the purposes of this section, the total .204982.3

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number of exemptions for which a tax rebate may be claimed or allowed is determined by adding the number of federal exemptions allowable for federal income tax purposes for each individual included in the return who is domiciled in New Mexico plus two additional exemptions for each individual domiciled in New Mexico included in the return who is sixtyfive years of age or older plus one additional exemption for each individual domiciled in New Mexico included in the return who, for federal income tax purposes, is blind plus one exemption for each minor child or stepchild of the resident who would be a dependent for federal income tax purposes if the public assistance contributing to the support of the child or stepchild was considered to have been contributed by the resident.

D. The tax rebate provided for in this section may be claimed in the amount shown in the following table: And the total number Modified gross of exemptions is: income is: [But Not 1 2 3 4 <del>Over</del> <del>- Over - - -</del> More \$ 0 \$ 500 \$ 120\$ 160\$ 200 \$ 240 \$ 280 \$ 320 <del>-500</del>-<del>1,000 135 195 250 310 350 415</del> 1,500 135 195 250 310 350 435 -1.000<del>1,500 2,000 135 195 250 310 350 450</del>

1	-2,000	2,500	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
2	<del>-2,500</del>	3,000	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
3	<del>-3,000</del>	3,500	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
4	<del>-3,500</del>	4,000	135	195	250	310	355	<del>450</del>
5	<del>-4,000</del>	4,500	135	195	250	310	355	<del>450</del>
6	<del>-4,500</del>	5,000	125	190	240	305	355	<del>450</del>
7	<del>-5,000</del>	5,500	115	175	230	295	355	<del>430</del>
8	<del>-5,500</del>	6,000	105	155	210	260	315	410
9	<del>-6,000</del>	7,000	90	130	170	220	275	<del>370</del>
10	<del>-7,000</del>	8,000	80	115	145	180	225	<del>295</del>
11	<del>-8,000</del>	9,000	70	105	135	170	195	240
12	<del>-9,000</del>	10,000	65	95	115	145	175	<del>205</del>
13	10,000	11,000	60	-80	100	130	155	<del>185</del>
14	11,000	12,000	55	70	90	110	135	<del>-160</del>
15	12,000	13,000	50	65	85	100	115	<del>-140</del>
16	13,000	14,000	50	65	85	100	115	<del>-140</del>
17	14,000	15,000	45	60	75	90	105	120
18	15,000	16,000	40	<del>55</del>	<del>70</del>	85	95	<del>-110</del>
19	16,000	17,000	35	<del>- 50</del>	65	80	85	<del>-105</del>
20	17,000	18,000	30	45	60	70	80	95
21	18,000	19,000	25	35	<del>- 50</del>	60	70	<del>80</del>
22	19,000	20,000	20	30	40	<del>50</del>	60	<del>65</del>
23	20,000	21,000	15	25	30	40	<del>50</del>	<del>- 55</del>
24	21,000	22,000	10	20	25	35	40	<del>45</del> ]
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[E. If a taxpayer's modified gross income is zero,

the taxpayer may claim a credit in the amount shown in the

first row of the table appropriate for the taxpayer's number

of exemptions.

C. The tax rebate provided in this section may be claimed in an amount determined by the percentage of federal poverty guidelines of a taxpayer's household income, as follows:

<u>Percentage:</u>					<u> </u>	<u>'amily</u>	size:	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
up to 110%	\$157	\$211	\$266	\$321	\$375	\$430	\$485	\$540
110% up to 120%	69	96	117	141	165	189	213	237
120% up to 130%	56	76	96	115	135	155	175	194
130% up to 140%	41	55	69	83	98	112	126	140
140% up to 150%	22	30	37	45	53	60	68	76.

[F.] D. The tax [rebates] rebate provided [for] in this section may be deducted from the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year. If the tax [rebates exceed] rebate exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

[G. For purposes of this section, "dependent" means "dependent" as defined by Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, but also includes any minor child or stepchild of the resident who would be a dependent for federal income tax purposes if the public assistance contributing to the support

of	the	<del>child</del>	or	stepchild	was	considered	to	have	been
cor	<del>itril</del>	outed 1	<del>) y  </del>	the reside	nt.]				

- E. As used in this section, "federal poverty guidelines" means the level of income defining poverty by family size published annually in the federal register by the United States department of health and human services."
- SECTION 52. Section 7-2-18.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 1) is amended to read:
- "7-2-18.4. QUALIFIED BUSINESS FACILITY REHABILITATION CREDIT--INCOME TAX CREDIT.--
- A. To stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically depressed areas within New Mexico enterprise zones, any taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual and who is the owner of a qualified business facility may claim a credit in an amount equal to one-half of the cost, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), incurred to restore, rehabilitate or renovate a qualified business facility.
- B. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which restoration, rehabilitation or renovation is carried out. Except as provided in Subsection E of this section, claims for the credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable

shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for any qualified business facility. Each claim for a qualified business facility rehabilitation credit shall be accompanied by documentation and certification as the department may require by regulation or instruction.

- C. No credit may be claimed or allowed pursuant to the provisions of this section for any costs incurred for a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for which a credit may be claimed pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-2-18.2 [or Section 7-9A-1] NMSA 1978.
- D. [A husband and wife] Married individuals who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- E. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project on a building owned by a partnership or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to [his] the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or association shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.

F. The credit provided in this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's income tax liability. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for four consecutive taxable years; provided the total tax credits claimed under this section shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.

## G. As used in this section:

(1) "qualified business facility" means a building located in a New Mexico enterprise zone that is suitable for use and is put into service by a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry immediately following the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; provided the building [must] shall have been vacant for the twenty-four-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; and

- (2) "restoration, rehabilitation or renovation" includes:
- (a) the construction services necessary to ensure that a building is in compliance with applicable zoning codes, is safe for occupancy and meets the operating needs of a person in the manufacturing, distribution or

service industry; and

(b) expansion of or an addition to a building if the expansion or addition does not increase the usable square footage of the building by more than ten percent of the usable square footage of the building prior to the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project."

SECTION 53. Section 7-2-18.25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.25. ADVANCED ENERGY INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit that may be claimed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy income tax credit".

B. A taxpayer who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico and who files an individual New Mexico income tax return may claim an advanced energy income tax credit in an amount equal to six percent of the eligible generation plant costs of a qualified generating facility, subject to the limitations imposed in this section. The tax credit claimed shall be verified and approved by the department.

C. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for an advanced energy income tax credit. The department of environment:

1	(1) shall determine if the facility is a
2	qualified generating facility;
3	(2) shall require that the requester provide
4	the department of environment with the information necessary
5	to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria
6	to be a qualified generating facility;
7	(3) shall issue a certificate to the
8	requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified
9	generating facility within one hundred eighty days after
10	receiving all information necessary to make a determination;
11	(4) shall:
12	(a) issue a schedule of fees in which
13	no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000);
14	and
15	(b) deposit fees collected pursuant to
16	this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created
17	pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
18	(5) shall report annually to the appropriate
19	interim legislative committee information that will allow the
20	legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the
21	advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of
22	qualified generating facilities, the energy production means
23	used, the amount of emissions identified in this section
24	reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities

and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could

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not be approved due to program limits.

- A taxpayer who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- allocations to the taxpayer and all (2) other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and
- the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- To claim the advanced energy income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that the taxpayer may be eligible for advanced energy tax credits. The taxation and revenue department shall provide credit claims forms. A credit claim

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form shall accompany any return in which the taxpayer wishes to apply for an approved credit, and the claim shall specify the amount of credit intended to apply to each return. taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of advanced energy income tax credit for which the taxpayer may apply.

- Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy income tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.
- [A husband and wife] Married individuals who G. file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the advanced energy income tax credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- The total amount of all advanced energy tax Η. credits claimed shall not exceed the total amount determined by the department to be allowable pursuant to this section and the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act [and Section 7-96-2 NMSA 1978].
- I. [Any balance of the advanced energy income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-96-2 NMSA 1978.] If the advanced energy income tax credit exceeds the amount of the

taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Income Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978] in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years [and claimed as an advanced energy income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit]. The advanced energy income tax credit is not refundable.

- J. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for credits pursuant to [the Investment Credit Act or] any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the Income Tax Act [or credits that may be taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax] for the same expenditures.
- K. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).
  - L. As used in this section:
- (1) "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit and the advanced energy corporate income tax credit [and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit];
- (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal .204982.3

to	generate	electricity	and	that	meets	the	following
spe	ecificatio	ons:					

- (a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;
- (b) removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- (c) captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;
- (d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- (e) includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility;

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(f) does not exceed a name-plate capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;

"eligible generation plant costs" means (3) expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;

(4) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;

- "geothermal electric generating (5) facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (6) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a .204982.3

leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an
ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for
federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title
to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate
entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes
as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a
leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
(7) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum
rated output of the facility measured as alternating current

(8) "qualified generating facility" means a facility that begins construction not later than December 31, 2015 and is:

or the equivalent direct current measurement;

- (a) a solar thermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (b) a solar photovoltaic electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (c) a geothermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;
  - (d) a recycled energy project if that

delete	
II	
[bracketed material]	

facility	begins	const	ructio	on	on o	or a	after	July	1,	2007;	or
			(e)	а	new	or	repov	wered	coa	al-bas	ed
electric	generat	ing f	acili	ty	and	an	asso	ciated	l co	oal	
gasification facility;											

- (9) "recycled energy" means energy produced by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without combustion of additional fossil fuel;
- (10) "sequester" means to store, or chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or natural gas recovery techniques; and
- (11) "solar photovoltaic electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar photovoltaic energy to generate electricity [and
- (12) "solar thermal generating facility"

  means an electric generating facility with a name-plate

  capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar thermal

  energy to generate electricity, including a facility that

  captures and provides solar energy to a preexisting electric

  generating facility using other fuels in part]."

SECTION 54. Section 7-2A-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, .204982.3

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Chapter 115, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2A-15. QUALIFIED BUSINESS FACILITY REHABILITATION CREDIT -- CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT. --

- To stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically distressed areas within New Mexico enterprise zones, any taxpayer who files a corporate income tax return and who is the owner of a qualified business facility may claim a credit in an amount equal to one-half of the cost, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), incurred to restore, rehabilitate or renovate a qualified business facility.
- A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which restoration, rehabilitation or renovation is carried out. Except as provided in Subsection  $[\frac{1}{2}]$   $\underline{E}$  of this section, claims for the credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for any qualified business facility. Each claim for a qualified business facility rehabilitation credit shall be accompanied by documentation and certification as the department may require by regulation or instruction.
- No credit may be claimed or allowed pursuant to the provisions of this section for any costs incurred for a .204982.3

restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for which a credit may be claimed pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-2A-8.6 [or Section 7-9A-1] NMSA 1978.

- D. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project on a building owned by a partnership or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to [his] the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or association shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.
- E. The credit provided in this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for four consecutive taxable years; provided the total tax credits claimed under this section shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.

## F. As used in this section:

(1) "qualified business facility" means a building located in a New Mexico enterprise zone that is .204982.3

suitable for use and is put into service by a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry immediately following the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; provided the building [must] shall have been vacant for the twenty-four-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; and

- (2) "restoration, rehabilitation or renovation" includes:
- (a) the construction services necessary to ensure that a building is in compliance with applicable zoning codes, is safe for occupancy and meets the operating needs of a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry; and
- (b) expansion of or additions to a building if the expansion or addition does not increase the usable square footage of the building by more than ten percent of the usable square footage of the building prior to the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation."
- SECTION 55. Section 7-2A-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 2) is amended to read:
- "7-2A-25. ADVANCED ENERGY CORPORATE INCOME TAX
  CREDIT.--
- A. The tax credit that may be claimed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy .204982.3

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corporate income tax credit".

- A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico and that files a New Mexico corporate income tax return may claim an advanced energy corporate income tax credit in an amount equal to six percent of the eligible generation plant costs of a qualified generating facility, subject to the limitations imposed in this section. The tax credit claimed shall be verified and approved by the department.
- C. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for an advanced energy corporate income tax credit. The department of environment:
- shall determine if the facility is a (1) qualified generating facility;
- shall require that the requester provide the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;
- (3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;
  - (4) shall:

- (a) issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- (b) deposit fees collected pursuant to this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.
- D. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- (1) the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
  - (2) allocations to the taxpayer and all

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other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and

- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy corporate income tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.
- F. To claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that the taxpayer may be eligible for advanced energy tax credits. The taxation and revenue department shall provide credit claim forms. A credit claim form shall accompany any return in which the taxpayer wishes to apply for an approved credit, and the claim shall specify the amount of credit intended to apply to each return. The taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of advanced energy corporate income tax credit for which the taxpayer may apply.
- G. The total amount of all advanced energy tax .204982.3

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credits claimed shall not exceed the total amount determined by the department to be allowable pursuant to this section and the Income Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978].

- [Any balance of the advanced energy corporate income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.] If the advanced energy corporate income tax credit exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978] in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years [and claimed as an advanced energy corporate income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit]. The advanced energy corporate income tax credit is not refundable.
- I. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy corporate income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for credits pursuant to the [Investment Credit Act or any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the] Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act [or credits that may be taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax] for the same expenditures.
- The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified .204982.3

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generating facility shall not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).

## As used in this section: Κ.

- "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit and the advanced energy corporate income tax credit [and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit];
- (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:
- emits the lesser of: 1) what is (a) achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;
- (b) removes the greater of: l) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- (c) captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of .204982.3

the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;

(d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;

(e) includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and

- (f) does not exceed a name-plate
  capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- (3) "eligible generation plant costs" means expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;
- (4) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other .204982.3

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association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;

- "geothermal electric generating (5) facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (6) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
- "name-plate capacity" means the maximum rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or the equivalent direct current measurement;
- (8) "qualified generating facility" means a facility that begins construction not later than December 31, 2015 and is:
  - (a) a solar thermal electric generating

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facility	that b	egins	construct	ion on	or	after	July	1,	2007	and
that may	includ	le an a	associated	renewa	ab1e	e energ	gy sto	oraș	ge	
facility	:									

- (b) a solar photovoltaic electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (c) a geothermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;
- (d) a recycled energy project if that facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or
- (e) a new or repowered coal-based electric generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility;
- (9) "recycled energy" means energy produced by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without combustion of additional fossil fuel;
- "sequester" means to store, or (10)chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or natural gas recovery techniques; and
- "solar photovoltaic electric generating (11).204982.3

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facility" means an electric generating facility with a name	: <del>-</del>
plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar	
photovoltaic energy to generate electricity [and	

(12) "solar thermal electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a nameplate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar thermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides solar energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part]."

**SECTION 56.** A new section of the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] LABORATORY PARTNERSHIP WITH SMALL
BUSINESS CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. A national laboratory may be eligible for a tax credit in an amount equal to qualified expenditures if:

- (1) the small business assistance is rendered to a small business located in New Mexico;
- (2) the small business assistance is completed;
- (3) the small business certifies to the national laboratory that the small business assistance provided is not otherwise available to the small business at a reasonable cost through private industry;
- (4) the national laboratory provides written notice to each small business to which it is providing small .204982.3

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business assistance of the option that the small business has to obtain ownership of or license to tangible or intangible property developed from the small business assistance;

- (5) the national laboratory requires small businesses to which it is providing small business assistance to acknowledge only after the small business assistance is completed that the small business assistance has been rendered; and
- (6) the national laboratory provides forms for small business requests and for completion of small business assistance that are in accordance this section and other applicable state and federal laws.
- B. The purpose of the tax credit provided by this section is to bring the technology and expertise of the national laboratories to small businesses in New Mexico to promote economic development in the state with an emphasis on rural areas.
- C. To qualify for a tax credit pursuant to this section, a national laboratory shall:
- (1) establish a small business assistance program;
- (2) establish a revolving fund with initial funding from a source other than tax credits. Money from the revolving fund shall be used to pay for qualified expenditures, and the fund shall be replenished with an amount .204982.3

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equal to the tax credits taken pursuant to this section;

- (3) consult with the secretary of economic development to seek advice on improvements in the operation of the small business assistance program; and
- (4) establish a methodology to utilize contractors who have demonstrated the capability to provide small business assistance.
- A tax credit provided by this section shall be in an amount equal to the qualified expenditure incurred by the national laboratory to provide small business assistance to a specific small business, not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each small business located outside of a rural area for which small business assistance is rendered in a calendar year or twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) if the small business assistance was provided to a small business located in a rural area.
- A national laboratory eligible for a tax credit pursuant to this section may claim the amount of each tax credit by crediting that amount against the national laboratory's corporate income tax liability. In no event shall the tax credits taken by an individual national laboratory exceed two million four hundred thousand dollars (\$2,400,000) in a given calendar year.
- Tax credits claimed pursuant to this section by all national laboratories in the aggregate for qualified .204982.3

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expenditures for a specific small business not located in a rural area shall not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).

- G. Tax credits claimed pursuant to this section by all national laboratories in the aggregate for qualified expenditures for a specific small business located in a rural area shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000).
- H. Should the revolving fund established pursuant to Subsection C of this section cease to be used for the purposes stated in that subsection, any amounts remaining in the revolving fund, excluding initial funding from nontax credit sources, shall be paid over to the department as additional corporate income taxes due.
- I. If more than one national laboratory is eligible for a tax credit pursuant to this section, a national laboratory shall not file a tax credit claim pursuant to the Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act until:
- (1) coordination is developed between the national laboratories providing small business assistance pursuant to the Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act that generates a joint small business assistance operational plan and a plan to ensure that the small business assistance provided by a national laboratory suits the small business's needs and challenges; and
  - (2) a written copy of each plan formed

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pursuant to this section is provided to the department.

- By October 15 of each year, a national laboratory that has claimed a tax credit pursuant to this section for the previous calendar year shall submit an annual report in writing to the taxation and revenue department, the economic development department and an appropriate legislative interim committee.
- If more than one national laboratory claims a tax credit pursuant to this section for the previous calendar year, those laboratories shall jointly submit an annual report to the taxation and revenue department, the economic development department and an appropriate legislative interim committee no later than October 15 following the calendar year in which the small business assistance was provided.
- An annual report shall summarize activities related to and the results of the small business assistance programs that were provided by one or more national laboratories and shall include:
- (1) a summary of the program results and the number of small businesses assisted in each county;
- (2) a description of the projects involving multiple small businesses;
- (3) results of surveys of small businesses to which small business assistance is provided;
  - (4) the total amount of the tax credits

claimed pursuant to this section for the year on which the report is based; and

(5) an economic impact study of jobs created, jobs retained, cost savings and increased sales generated by small businesses for which small business assistance is provided.

M. At any time after receipt of an annual report from one or more national laboratories eligible for tax credits authorized pursuant to this section, the taxation and revenue department or the economic development department may provide written instructions to a national laboratory identifying future improvements in the laboratory's small business assistance program for which it receives that tax credit.

#### N. As used in this section:

#### (1) "contractor":

(a) means a person that: 1) has the capability to provide small business assistance; and 2) may enter into a contract with a national laboratory to provide small business assistance; and

(b) includes: 1) a 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 .204982.3

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2	(2) "national laboratory" means a prime
3	contractor designated as a national laboratory by act of
4	congress that is operating a facility in New Mexico;
5	(3) "qualified expenditure" means an
6	expenditure by a national laboratory in providing small
7	business assistance, limited to the following expenditures
8	incurred in providing the assistance:
9	(a) employee salaries, wages, fringe
10	benefits and employer payroll taxes;
11	(b) administrative costs related
12	directly to the provision of small business assistance, the
13	total of which is limited to forty-nine percent of employee
14	salaries, wages, fringe benefits and employer payroll taxes;
15	(c) in-state travel expenses, including
16	per diem and mileage at the internal revenue service standard
17	rates; and
18	(d) supplies and services of
19	contractors related to the provision of small business
20	assistance;
21	(4) "rural area" means an area of the state
22	outside of the exterior boundaries of a class A county that
23	has a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for any
24	property tax year of more than seven billion dollars
25	(\$7,000,000,000);

any of the foregoing;

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- (5) "small business" means a business in New Mexico that conforms to the definition of small business found in the federal Small Business Act; and
- "small business assistance" means (6) assistance rendered by a national laboratory related to the transfer of technology, including software, manufacturing, mining, oil and gas, environmental, agricultural, information and solar and other alternative energy source technologies. "Small business assistance" includes nontechnical assistance related to expanding the New Mexico base of suppliers, including training and mentoring individual small businesses; assistance in developing business systems to meet audit, reporting and quality assurance requirements; and other supplier development initiatives for individual small businesses."
- Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws SECTION 57. 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read: TAX CREDIT -- RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT .--
- The tax credit created by this section may be referred to as the "rural job tax credit". Every eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax credit for each qualifying job the employer creates. The maximum tax credit amount with respect to each qualifying job is equal to:
- (1) twenty-five percent of the first sixteen .204982.3

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thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job if the job is performed or based at a location in a tier one area; or

- (2) twelve and one-half percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid if the qualifying job is performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- The purpose of the rural job tax credit is to encourage businesses to start new businesses in rural areas of the state.
- The amount of the rural job tax credit shall be six and one-fourth percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job in a qualifying period. The rural job tax credit may be claimed for each qualifying job for a maximum of:
- (1) four qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier one area; and
- (2) two qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- With respect to each qualifying job for which an eligible employer seeks the rural job tax credit, the employer shall certify the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee during each qualifying period, the number of .204982.3

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weeks during the qualifying period the position was occupied and whether the qualifying job was in a tier one or tier two area.

- E. The economic development department shall determine which employers are eligible employers and shall report the listing of eligible businesses to the taxation and revenue department in a manner and at times the departments shall agree upon.
- To receive a rural job tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer must apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner the department may prescribe. The application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection D of this section. If all the requirements of this section have been complied with, the taxation and revenue department may issue to the applicant a document granting a tax credit for the appropriate qualifying period. The tax credit document shall be numbered for identification and declare its date of issuance and the amount of rural job tax credit allowed for the respective jobs created. The tax credit documents may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred and may be carried forward for a period of three years from the date of issuance. The parties to such a transaction to sell, exchange or transfer a rural job tax credit document shall notify the department of the transaction within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

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G. The holder of the tax credit document may apply
all or a portion of the rural job tax credit granted by the
document against the holder's [modified combined tax
liability] personal income tax liability or corporate income
tax liability. Any balance of rural job tax credit granted by
the document may be carried forward for up to three years from
the date of issuance of the tax credit document. [No amount
of rural job tax credit may be applied against a gross
receipts tax imposed by a municipality or county.]

- Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978, the taxation and revenue department may disclose to any person the balance of rural job tax credit remaining on any tax credit document and the balance of credit remaining on that document for any period.
- The secretary of economic development, the secretary of taxation and revenue and the secretary of workforce solutions or their designees shall annually evaluate the effectiveness of the rural job tax credit in stimulating economic development in the rural areas of New Mexico and make a joint report of their findings to each session of the legislature so long as the rural job tax credit is in effect.
- J. An eligible employer that creates a qualifying job in the period beginning on or after July 1, 2006 but before July 1, 2007 or creates a qualifying job, the qualifying period of which includes a part of the period

between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, for which the eligible employer has not received a rural job tax credit document pursuant to this section may submit an application for, and the taxation and revenue department may issue to the eligible employer applying, a document granting a tax credit for the appropriate qualifying period. Claims for a rural job tax credit submitted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be submitted within three years from the date of issuance of the rural job tax credit document.

- K. A qualifying job shall not be eligible for a rural job credit pursuant to this section if:
- (1) the job is created due to a business merger, acquisition or other change in organization;
- (2) the eligible employee was terminated from employment in New Mexico by another employer involved in the merger, acquisition or other change in organization; and
  - (3) the job is performed by:
- (a) the person who performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to the business merger, acquisition or other change in organization; or
- (b) a person replacing the person who performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to the business merger, acquisition or other change in organization.
- L. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection K of this section, a qualifying job that was created by another .204982.3

employer and for which the rural job tax credit claim was received by the taxation and revenue department prior to July 1, 2013 and is under review or has been approved shall remain eligible for the rural job tax credit for the balance of the qualifying periods for which the job qualifies by the new employer that results from a business merger, acquisition or other change in the organization.

M. A job shall not be eligible for a rural job tax credit pursuant to this section if the job is created due to an eligible employer entering into a contract or becoming a subcontractor to a contract with a governmental entity that replaces one or more entities performing functionally equivalent services for the governmental entity in New Mexico unless the job is a qualifying job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.

#### N. As used in this section:

(1) "eligible employee" means any individual other than an individual who:

(a) bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to the employer or, if the employer is a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, to any individual who owns, directly or

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indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity;

if the employer is an estate or (b) trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is an individual who bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust; or

(c) is a dependent, as that term is described in 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a)(9), of the employer or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, of any individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity or, if the employer is an estate or trust, of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust;

- "eligible employer" means an employer (2) who is eligible for in-plant training assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;
- (3) "metropolitan statistical area" means a metropolitan statistical area in New Mexico as determined by the United States bureau of the census;
  - [(4) "modified combined tax liability" means

the total liability for the reporting period for the gross
receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 together with
any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as
that gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, the
withholding tax, the interstate telecommunications gross
receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA
1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978,
minus the amount of any credit other than the rural job tax
credit applied against any or all of these taxes or
surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all
amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts
taxes;
(5) (4) "qualifying job" means a job
established by the employer that is occupied by an eligible
employee for at least forty-eight weeks of a qualifying
period;
$[\frac{(6)}{(5)}]$ "qualifying period" means the
period of twelve months beginning on the day an eligible
employee begins working in a qualifying job or the period of
twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an
eligible employee began working in a qualifying job;

- (a) an H class county;
- (b) the state fairgrounds;

 $[\frac{(7)}{(6)}]$  "rural area" means any part of the

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state other than:

1	(c) an incorporated municipality within
2	a metropolitan statistical area if the municipality's
3	population is thirty thousand or more according to the most
4	recent federal decennial census; and
5	(d) any area within ten miles of the
6	exterior boundaries of a municipality described in
7	Subparagraph (c) of this paragraph;
8	[ <del>(8)</del> ] <u>(7)</u> "tier one area" means:
9	(a) any municipality within the rural
10	area if the municipality's population according to the most
11	recent federal decennial census is fifteen thousand or less;
12	or
13	(b) any part of the rural area that is
L 4	not within the exterior boundaries of a municipality;
15	[ <del>(9)</del> ] <u>(8)</u> "tier two area" means any
16	municipality within the rural area if the municipality's
17	population according to the most recent federal decennial
18	census is more than fifteen thousand; and
19	[ <del>(10)</del> ] <u>(9)</u> "wages" means all compensation
20	paid by an eligible employer to an eligible employee through
21	the employer's payroll system, including those wages the
22	employee elects to defer or redirect, such as the employee's
23	contribution to 401(k) or cafeteria plan programs, but not
24	including benefits or the employer's share of payroll taxes."
25	SECTION 58. Section 7-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,
	.204982.3

1	Chapter 47, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"7-9-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 9 NMSA 1978
3	may be cited as the "[ <del>Gross Receipts and Compensating</del> ] <u>Sales</u>
4	and Use Tax Act"."
5	SECTION 59. Section 7-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,
6	Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
7	"7-9-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the [Gross Receipts
8	and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act:
9	A. "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of
10	property for consideration or the performance of service for
11	consideration;
12	B. "department" means the taxation and revenue
13	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or an
14	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
15	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
16	C. "financial corporation" means a savings and
17	loan association or an incorporated savings and loan company,
18	trust company, mortgage banking company, consumer finance
19	company or other financial corporation;
20	D. "initial use" or "initially used" means the
21	first employment for the intended purpose and does not include
22	the following activities:
23	(1) observation of tests conducted by the
24	performer of services;
25	(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 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] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes]

  Sales Tax Act, [Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act] the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax 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, 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 .204982.3

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 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 .204982.3

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revenue or the secretary's delegate;

"service" means all activities engaged in for other persons for a consideration, which activities involve predominantly the performance of a service as distinguished from selling or leasing property. "Service" includes activities performed by a person for its members or shareholders. In determining what is a service, the intended use, principal objective or ultimate objective of the contracting parties shall not be controlling. "Service" includes construction activities and all tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project. That tangible personal property retains its character as tangible personal property until it is installed as an ingredient or component part of a construction project in New Mexico. Sales of tangible personal property 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 60. Section 7-9-3.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.2. ADDITIONAL DEFINITION.--[A.] As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act,

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"governmental gross receipts":

 $\underline{A.}$  means receipts of the state or an agency, institution, instrumentality or political subdivision from:

- (1) the sale of tangible personal property other than water from facilities open to the general public;
- (2) the performance of or admissions to recreational, athletic or entertainment services or events in facilities open to the general public;
- (3) refuse collection or refuse disposal or both;
  - (4) sewage services;
- (5) the sale of water by a utility owned or operated by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of the state; and
- (6) the renting of parking, docking or tiedown spaces or the granting of permission to park vehicles, tie down aircraft or dock boats;

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

B. As used in this section, "facilities open to .204982.3

the general public" does not include] not including point of
sale registers or electronic devices at a bookstore owned or
operated by a public post-secondary educational institution
when the registers or devices are utilized in the sale of
textbooks or other materials required for courses at the
institution to a student enrolled at the institution who
displays a valid student identification card; and

C. excludes cash discounts taken and allowed,
governmental sales tax payable on transactions reportable for
the period and any type of time-price differential."

SECTION 61. Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.3. DEFINITION--ENGAGING IN BUSINESS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, "engaging in business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit, without regard to having physical presence, including the presence of a representative acting on behalf of the person, in the state, except that "engaging in business" does not include:

- A. ["engaging in business" does not include]
  having a worldwide [web site] website as a third-party content
  provider on a computer physically located in New Mexico but
  owned by another nonaffiliated person; [and]
- B. ["engaging in business" does not include] using .204982.3

a nonaffiliated third-party call center to accept and process
telephone or electronic orders of tangible personal property
or licenses primarily from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders
are forwarded to a location outside New Mexico for filling, or
to provide services primarily to non-New Mexico customers; and
C. the activities of a person without physical
presence in this state if the person and the person's
affiliates have less than one hundred thousand dollars
(\$100,000) of gross receipts in the state, based on receipts

SECTION 62. Section 7-9-3.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 5) is amended to read:

controlled by or is under common control with another business

during the prior calendar year. As used in this subsection,

indirectly, through one or more intermediaries controls, is

"affiliate" means a business entity that directly or

"7-9-3.4. DEFINITIONS--CONSTRUCTION AND CONSTRUCTION
MATERIALS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating]
Sales and Use Tax Act:

#### A. "construction" means:

- (1) the building, altering, repairing or demolishing in the ordinary course of business any:
- (a) road, highway, bridge, parking area or related project;
  - (b) building, stadium or other

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entity."

1	structure;
2	(c) airport, subway or similar
3	facility;
4	(d) park, trail, athletic field, golf
5	course or similar facility;
6	(e) dam, reservoir, canal, ditch or
7	similar facility;
8	(f) sewerage or water treatment
9	facility, power generating plant, pump station, natural gas
10	compressing station, gas processing plant, coal gasification
11	plant, refinery, distillery or similar facility;
12	(g) sewerage, water, gas or other
13	pipeline;
14	(h) transmission line;
15	(i) radio, television or other tower;
16	(j) water, oil or other storage tank;
17	(k) shaft, tunnel or other mining
18	appurtenance;
19	(1) microwave station or similar
20	facility;
21	(m) retaining wall, wall, fence, gate
22	or similar structure; or
23	(n) similar work;
24	(2) the leveling or clearing of land;
25	(3) the excavating of earth;
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	(4)	the o	drilling	of	well	s of	any	type,
including	seismograph	shot	holes	or o	core o	drill	ing;	or

## (5) similar work; and

B. "construction material" means tangible personal property that becomes or is intended to become an ingredient or component part of a construction project, but "construction material" does not include a replacement fixture when the replacement is not construction or a replacement part for a fixture."

SECTION 63. Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.5. DEFINITION--GROSS RECEIPTS.--

A. As used in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, "gross receipts":

amount of money or the value of other consideration received from selling property in New Mexico, from leasing or licensing property employed in New Mexico, from granting a right to use a franchise employed in New Mexico, from selling services performed outside New Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico, or from performing services in New Mexico. In an exchange in which the money or other consideration received does not represent the value of the property or service exchanged, "gross receipts" means the reasonable value of the property or service exchanged;

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(2)	I <del>"gross</del>	<del>receipts"</del> l	includes

- (a) any receipts from sales of tangible personal property handled on consignment;
- (b) the total commissions or fees derived from the business of buying, selling or promoting the purchase, sale or lease, as an agent or broker on a commission or fee basis, of any property, service, stock, bond or security;
- (c) amounts paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for sales or leases of personal property or performance of services by such organization;
- amounts received from transmitting (d) messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or telegraph services;
- (e) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-of-state florist; and
- (f) the receipts of a home service provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate .204982.3

in the same state, regardless of where the services originate, terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's home service provider and are deemed provided by the home service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home service provider", "mobile telecommunications services", "customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act; and

- (3) ["gross receipts"] excludes:
  - (a) cash discounts allowed and taken;
- (b) [New Mexico gross receipts] state
  and local option sales tax, governmental [gross receipts]

sales tax and leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax

payable on transactions for the reporting period;

(c) taxes imposed pursuant to the provisions of any local option [gross receipts] sales tax that is payable on transactions for the reporting period;

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

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

SECTION 64. Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-4. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS .204982.3

# "[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX".--

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

B. The rate of the state sales tax shall be determined as follows:

(1) on and after July 1, 2018, and prior to

January 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of baseline

revenue divided by fiscal year 2018 base revenue, multiplied

by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest

one-hundredth percent; and

(2) on and after January 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of baseline revenue divided by fiscal year 2019 base revenue, multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent.

## C. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue" means the total net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax of persons engaging in business in the state in fiscal year 2015, 2016 or 2017, whichever is greater;

(2) "fiscal year 2018 base revenue" means
the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the
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state in fiscal year 2018 that are subject to the gross
receipts tax, as estimated by the taxation and revenue
department, in consultation with the department of finance and
administration and the legislative finance committee; and

(3) "fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the state in fiscal year 2019 that are subject to the state sales tax, as estimated by the taxation and revenue department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee."

**SECTION 65.** Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 332, Section 1 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 352, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

**SECTION 66.** Section 7-9-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, .204982.3

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Chapter 47, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read: "7-9-5. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY.--

To prevent evasion of the [gross receipts] state sales tax and to aid in its administration, it is presumed that all receipts of a person engaging in business are subject to the [gross receipts] state sales tax. person engaged solely in transactions specifically exempt under the provisions of the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act shall not be required to register or file a return under that act.

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

**SECTION 67.** Section 7-9-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-6. SEPARATELY STATING THE [GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE .204982.3

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

SECTION 68. Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

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

For the privilege of using tangible property in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax [equal to five and one-eighth percent] at the rate provided in Subsection E of this section of the value of tangible property that was:

- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or
- acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the [gross receipts] state sales tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico [or

- (3) acquired as the result of a transaction that was not initially subject to the compensating tax imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross receipts tax but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the property, should have been subject to the compensating tax imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross receipts tax].
- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- C. For the privilege of using a license or franchise in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax equal to the tax rates in effect and imposed by Subsection E of this section against the value of the property in its use in New Mexico. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.

[C.] D. For the privilege of using services
rendered in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using
such services an excise tax [equal to five percent] at the
rate provided in Subsection E of this section of the value of
the services at the time they were rendered. [The services,
to be taxable under this subsection, must have been rendered
as the result of a transaction that was not initially subject
to the gross receipts tax but which transaction, because of
the buyer's subsequent use of the services, should have been
subject to the gross receipts tax.] For use of services to be
taxable under this subsection, the services must have been
performed by a person outside this state and receipts from the
performance or sale of the services not subject to the state
sales tax.

- E. The tax rate imposed by this section shall be the sum of:
- (1) the tax rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978;
- (2) the tax rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 by the municipality in which the property or service is used; and
- (3) the tax rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 by the county in which the property or service is used.
- $[ \overline{ extsf{D-}} ]$   $\overline{ extsf{F.}}$  The tax imposed by this section shall be .204982.3

1	referred to as the "[ $\frac{compensating}{compensating}$ ] $\frac{use}{compensating}$
2	SECTION 69. Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
3	Chapter 45, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
4	"7-9-7.1. DEPARTMENT BARRED FROM TAKING COLLECTION
5	ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN [COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE
6	TAX LIABILITIES
7	A. The department shall take no action to enforce
8	collection of [ <del>compensating</del> ] <u>use</u> tax due on purchases made by
9	an individual if:
10	(1) the property is used only for
11	nonbusiness purposes;
12	(2) the property is not a manufactured home;
13	and
14	(3) the individual is not an agent for
15	collection of [ <del>compensating</del> ] <u>use</u> tax pursuant to Section
16	7-9-10 NMSA 1978.
17	B. The department shall take no action to enforce
18	collection of sales tax for a tax period prior to July 1, 2018
19	on persons engaging in business if, for those tax periods,
20	those persons:
21	(1) lacked physical presence in the state;
22	<u>and</u>
23	(2) did not report taxable gross receipts.
24	$[rac{B_{ullet}}{C_{ullet}}]$ The prohibition in Subsection A of this
25	section does not prevent the department from enforcing
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collection of [compensating] use tax on purchases from persons who are not individuals, who are agents for collection pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 or who use the property in the course of engaging in business in New Mexico or from enforcing collection of [compensating] use tax due on purchase of manufactured homes."

SECTION 70. Section 7-9-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

- B. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of property, it is presumed, in the absence of preponderant evidence of another value, that the value means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration paid for property exclusive of any type of time-price differential. However, in an exchange in which the amount of money paid does not represent the value of the property or property and service purchased, the [compensating] use tax shall be imposed on the reasonable value of the property or property and service purchased.
- C. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of a service, it is presumed, in the .204982.3

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

SECTION 71. Section 7-9-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

SECTION 72. Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. Every person carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity within this state attempting to exploit New Mexico's markets who sells property or sells property and service for use in this state and who is not subject to [the gross receipts] state sales tax on receipts .204982.3

1	from these sales shall collect the [ <del>compensating</del> ] <u>use</u> tax from
2	the buyer and pay the tax collected to the department.
3	["Activity", for the purposes of this section, includes but is
4	not limited to
5	B. To ensure orderly and efficient collection of
6	the public revenue, if any application of this section is held
7	invalid, the section's application to other situations or
8	persons shall not be affected.
9	C. As used in this section, "activity":
10	(1) means engaging in any of the following
11	in New Mexico:
12	(a) maintaining an office or other
13	place of business;
14	(b) soliciting orders through employees
15	or independent contractors;
16	(c) soliciting orders through
17	advertisements placed in newspapers or magazines published in
18	New Mexico or advertisements broadcast by New Mexico radio or
19	television stations;
20	(d) soliciting orders through programs
21	broadcast by New Mexico radio or television stations or
22	transmitted by cable systems in New Mexico; and
23	(e) canvassing, demonstrating,
24	collecting money, warehousing or storing merchandise or
25	delivering or distributing products as a consequence of an
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3	(2) does not include:
4	<u>(a)</u> having a [ <del>world wide web site</del> ]
5	worldwide website as a third-party provider on a computer
6	physically located in New Mexico but owned by another
7	nonaffiliated person; [ <del>and "activity" does not include</del> ] <u>or</u>
8	(b) using a nonaffiliated third-party
9	call center to accept and process telephone or electronic
10	orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily
11	from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders are forwarded to a
12	location outside New Mexico for filling, or to provide
13	services primarily to non-New Mexico customers.
14	[B. To ensure orderly and efficient collection of
15	the public revenue, if any application of this section is held
16	invalid, the section's application to other situations or
17	persons shall not be affected.]"
18	SECTION 73. Section 7-9-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,
19	Chapter 47, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:
20	"7-9-11. DATE PAYMENT DUEThe taxes imposed by the
21	[Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act are to
22	be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month
23	following the month in which the taxable event occurs."
24	SECTION 74. Section 7-9-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
25	Chapter 144, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

advertising or other sales program directed at potential

customers; ["Activity", for the purposes of this section] and

"7-9-12. EXEMPTIONS[Exempted from the gross receipts
or compensating tax are those receipts or uses exempted in
Sections 7-9-13 through 7-9-42 NMSA 1978.] Exemptions from
either the [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>state sales</u> tax or the
[ <del>compensating</del> ] <u>use</u> tax are not exemptions from both taxes
unless explicitly stated otherwise by law."

SECTION 75. Section 7-9-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 262, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-13.1. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES

TAX--SERVICES PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE STATE THE PRODUCT OF WHICH

IS INITIALLY USED IN NEW MEXICO--EXCEPTIONS.--

- A. [Except as provided otherwise in Subsection B of this section] Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts from selling services, other than research and development services, performed outside New Mexico the product of which is initially used in New Mexico.
- B. [The exemption provided by this section does not apply to research and development services other than]

  Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts from selling research and development services performed outside New

  Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico when the services are sold:
  - (1) [sold] between affiliated corporations;
- (2) [sold] to the United States by persons

  [other than organizations described in Subsection A of Section
  .204982.3

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7-9-29 NMSA 1978] who are prime contractors operating facilities in New Mexico designated as national laboratories by act of congress; or

- (3) [sold] to persons [other than organizations described in Subsection A of Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978] who are prime contractors operating facilities in New Mexico designated as national laboratories by act of congress.
- C. An "affiliated corporation" means a corporation that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the subject corporation. "Control" means ownership of stock in a corporation [which] that represents at least eighty percent of the total voting power of that corporation and has a stated or par value equal to at least eighty percent of the total stated or par value of the stock of that corporation."

SECTION 76. Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 13, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-43. NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE REQUIRED TO ENTITLE PERSONS TO DEDUCTIONS.--

A. All nontaxable transaction certificates of the appropriate series executed by buyers or lessees should be in the possession of the seller or lessor for nontaxable transactions at the time the return is due for receipts from the transactions. If the seller or lessor is not in

[bracketed material] = delete

possession of the required nontaxable transaction certificates
within sixty days from the date that the notice requiring
possession of these nontaxable transaction certificates is
given the seller or lessor by the department, deductions
claimed by the seller or lessor that require delivery of these
nontaxable transaction certificates shall be disallowed
[except as provided in Subsection E of this section]. The
nontaxable transaction certificates shall contain the
information and be in a form prescribed by the department.
The department by regulation may deem to be nontaxable
transaction certificates documents issued by other states or
the multistate tax commission to taxpayers not required to be
registered in New Mexico. Only buyers or lessees who have a
registration number or have applied for a registration number
and have not been refused one under Subsection C of Section
7-1-12 NMSA 1978 shall execute nontaxable transaction
certificates issued by the department. If the seller or
lessor has been given an identification number for tax
purposes by the department, the seller or lessor shall
disclose that identification number to the buyer or lessee
prior to or upon acceptance of a nontaxable transaction
certificate. When the seller or lessor accepts a nontaxable
transaction certificate within the required time and in good
faith that the buyer or lessee will employ the property or
service transferred in a nontaxable manner, the properly

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executed nontaxable transaction certificate shall be conclusive evidence, and the only material evidence, that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the seller's or lessor's gross receipts.

[B. Properly executed documents required to support the deductions provided in Sections 7-9-57, 7-9-58 and 7-9-74 NMSA 1978 should be in the possession of the seller at the time the return is due for receipts from the transactions. If the seller is not in possession of these documents within sixty days from the date that the notice requiring possession of these documents is given to the seller by the department, deductions claimed by the seller or lessor that require delivery of these documents shall be disallowed. These documents shall contain the information and be in a form prescribed by the department. When the seller accepts these documents within the required time and in good faith that the buyer will employ the property or service transferred in a nontaxable manner, the properly executed documents shall be conclusive evidence, and the only material evidence, that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the seller's gross receipts.

G.] B. Notice, as used in this section, is sufficient if the notice is mailed or served as provided in Subsection A of Section 7-1-9 NMSA 1978. Notice by the department under this section shall not be given prior to the .204982.3

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commencement of an audit of the seller required to be in possession of the documents.

[D.] C. To exercise the privilege of executing appropriate nontaxable transaction certificates, a buyer or lessee shall apply to the department for permission to execute nontaxable transaction certificates, except with respect to documents issued by other states or the multistate tax commission that the department has deemed to be nontaxable transaction certificates. If a person is shown on the department's records to be a delinquent taxpayer or to have a non-filed period, the department may refuse to approve the application of the person until the person has filed returns for all non-filed periods and is no longer shown to be a delinquent taxpayer, and the taxpayer may protest that refusal pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978. Upon the department's approval of the application, the buyer or lessee may request appropriate nontaxable transaction certificates for execution by the buyer or lessee; provided that if a person is shown on the department's records to be a delinquent taxpayer or to have a non-filed period, the department may refuse to issue nontaxable transaction certificates to the person until the person has filed returns for all non-filed periods and is no longer shown to be a delinquent taxpayer. The taxpayer may protest that refusal pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978. The department may require a buyer or lessee requesting and

receiving nontaxable transaction certificates for execution by
that buyer or lessee to report to the department the names,
addresses and identification numbers assigned by the
department of the sellers and lessors to whom they have
delivered nontaxable transaction certificates. The department
may require a seller or lessor engaged in business in New
Mexico to report to the department the names, addresses and
federal employer identification numbers or state
identification numbers for tax purposes issued by the
department of the buyers or lessees from whom the seller or
lessor has accepted nontaxable transaction certificates.
[E. The secretary or secretary's delegate may
accept other evidence, as specified by rule, to support the
deduction provided pursuant to Section 7-9-47 NMSA 1978 for
the sale of tangible personal property if a taxpayer is unable
to provide a nontaxable transaction certificate within the

(1) prior to the issuance of an audit assessment; or

sixty-day period specified in Subsection A of this section:

(2) if the audit assessment is protested, prior to either the taxpayer's withdrawal of the protest or the formal hearing of the protest; provided, however, that the protest in this paragraph is acknowledged by the department prior to December 31, 2011.

**SECTION 77.** Section 7-9-44 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .204982.3

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Chapter 144, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read: "7-9-44. SUSPENSION OF THE RIGHT TO USE A NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE. --

The secretary may suspend for not more than one year the privilege of a person to execute nontaxable transaction certificates if that person [(1)] fails to pay, within one year of the date [the tax is due, the compensating tax on the in which the transaction subject to the nontaxable transaction certificate occurred, the penalty provided by Section 7-1-69.2 NMSA 1978 with respect to the person's subsequent use of property or services purchased through the execution of a nontaxable transaction certificate [or

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

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

[C.] B. A suspension under this section voids the .204982.3

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

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

SECTION 78. Section 7-9-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-9-45. DEDUCTIONS.--

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

B. Receipts that are exempted from [the gross receipts] state sales tax may not be deducted from gross .204982.3

receipts. Receipts that are deducted from gross receipts may
not be exempted from [the gross receipts] state sales tax.
C. Receipts that are exempted from the
governmental [gross receipts] sales tax shall not be deducted
from governmental gross receipts. Receipts that are deducted

SECTION 79. Section 7-9-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 45, as amended) is amended to read:

from governmental gross receipts shall not be exempted from

the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax."

"7-9-55. [DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS] EXEMPTION--STATE

SALES TAX--GOVERNMENTAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX-
TRANSACTION IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE.--

- A. Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts from transactions in interstate commerce [may be deducted from gross receipts] to the extent that the imposition of the [gross receipts] state sales tax would be unlawful under the United States constitution.
- B. Exempted from the governmental sales tax are receipts from transactions in interstate commerce [may be deducted from governmental gross receipts.
- C. Receipts from transmitting messages or conversations by radio other than from one point in this state to another point in this state and receipts from the sale of radio or television broadcast time when the advertising message is supplied by or on behalf of a national or regional .204982.3

seller or advertiser not having its principal place of
business in or being incorporated under the laws of this state
may be deducted from gross receipts. Commissions of
advertising agencies from performing services in this state
may not be deducted from gross receipts under this section]."

SECTION 80. Section 7-9-57.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-9-57.1. [DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS] EXEMPTION--STATE

SALES TAX--SALES THROUGH [WORLD WIDE WEB SITES] WORLDWIDE

WEBSITES.--Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts of any person derived from the sale of a service or property made through a [world wide web site] worldwide website to a person with a billing address outside New Mexico [may be deducted from gross receipts]."

SECTION 81. Section 7-9-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 58, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-67. [DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS] EXEMPTION--STATE

SALES TAX--GOVERNMENTAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--REFUNDS-
UNCOLLECTIBLE DEBTS.--

A. Exempted from the state sales tax are refunds and allowances made to buyers or amounts written off the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting [gross receipts] state sales tax on an accrual basis [may be deducted from gross receipts]. If debts reported uncollectible are subsequently collected, such receipts shall be included in .204982.3

gross receipts in the month of collection.

B. Exempted from the governmental sales tax are refunds and allowances made to buyers or amounts written off the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting governmental [gross receipts] sales tax on an accrual basis [may be deducted from governmental gross receipts]. If debts reported uncollectible are subsequently collected, such receipts shall be included in governmental gross receipts in the month of collection."

SECTION 82. Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 63, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-71. [DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS] EXEMPTION--STATE

SALES TAX--TRADE-IN ALLOWANCE.--Exempted from the state sales

tax is that portion of the receipts of a seller that is
represented by a trade-in of tangible personal property of the
same type being sold, except for the receipts represented by a

trade-in of a manufactured home [may be deducted from gross
receipts]."

SECTION 83. Section 7-9-77 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-77. [DEDUCTIONS] DEDUCTION--COMPENSATING TAX-TRADE-IN VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.--

[A. Fifty percent of the value of agricultural implements, farm tractors, aircraft not exempted under Section 7-9-30 NMSA 1978 or vehicles that are not required to be .204982.3

registered under the Motor Vehicle Code may be deducted from
the value in computing the compensating tax due; provided
that, with respect to use of agricultural implements, the
person using the property is regularly engaged in the business
of farming or ranching. Any deduction allowed under
Subsection B of this section is to be taken before the
deduction allowed by this subsection is computed. As used in
this subsection, "agricultural implement" means a tool,
utensil or instrument that is:

of motive power, such as a tractor, in planting, growing, cultivating, harvesting or processing agricultural produce at the place where the produce is grown; in raising poultry or livestock; or in obtaining or processing food or fiber, such as eggs, milk, wool or mohair, from living poultry or livestock at the place where the poultry or livestock are kept for this purpose; and

(2) depreciable for federal income tax purposes.

B.] That portion of the value of tangible personal property on which an allowance was granted to the buyer for a trade-in of tangible personal property of the same type that was bought may be deducted from the value in computing the compensating tax due."

SECTION 84. Section 7-9-90 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, .204982.3

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1	Chapter 231, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"7-9-90. DEDUCTIONS[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX
3	SALES OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE AND ENRICHMENT OF URANIUM
4	A. Prior to July 1, 2038, receipts from selling
5	uranium hexafluoride and from providing the service of
6	enriching uranium may be deducted from gross receipts.
7	B. The department shall annually report to the
8	revenue stabilization and tax policy committee aggregate
9	amounts of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the
10	number of taxpayers claiming the deduction and any other
11	information that is necessary to determine that the deduction
12	is performing a purpose that is beneficial to the state.
13	C. A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to
14	this section shall report the amount deducted separately and
15	attribute the amount of the deduction to the authorization
16	provided in this section in a manner required by the
17	department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature

**SECTION 85.** Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 5) is amended to read:

for the benefit to the state of this deduction."

"7-9-92. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--SALE OF FOOD AT RETAIL FOOD STORE TO BENEFICIARIES OF THE FEDERAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM. --

Receipts from the sale of food at a retail food store [that] may be deducted from gross receipts if:

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(1) the sale is made to a person who is	<u>a</u>
cardholder of an electronic benefit transfer card and who	is
eligible to receive benefits under the federal supplements	<u>a1</u>
nutrition assistance program in the month the sale is made	<b>≘;</b>
<u>and</u>	

- (2) the receipts are not exempt [from gross receipts taxation and are not] or deductible pursuant to another provision of the [Gross Receipts and Compensating]

  Sales and Use Tax Act [may be deducted from gross receipts].
- $\underline{\mathtt{B.}}$  The deduction provided by this section shall be separately stated by the taxpayer.
  - [B.] C. For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "electronic benefit transfer card" means
  a plastic card or any other access device issued by the human
  services department to a cardholder that enables the
  cardholder to have access to and process transactions against
  one or more public assistance benefit accounts or other
  benefit accounts;
- [ $\frac{(1)}{(2)}$  "food" means any food or food product for home consumption that meets the definition of food in 7 USCA [ $\frac{2012(g)(1)}{(1)}$ ]  $\frac{2012(k)(1)}{(1)}$  for purposes of the federal [ $\frac{1}{(1)}$ ] supplemental nutrition assistance program; and
- [(2)] (3) "retail food store" means an establishment that sells food for home preparation and consumption and that meets the definition of retail food store .204982.3

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in 7 USCA [2012(k)(1)] 2012(p)(1) for purposes of the federal [food stamp] supplemental nutrition assistance program, whether or not the establishment participates in the [food stamp] supplemental nutrition assistance program."

SECTION 86. Section 7-9-103 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 3, Section 18) is amended to read:

"7-9-103. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--SERVICES PROVIDED
FOR CERTAIN ELECTRIC TRANSMISSION AND STORAGE FACILITIES.-Prior to July 1, 2038, receipts from providing services to the
New Mexico renewable energy transmission authority or an agent
or lessee of the authority for the planning, installation,
repair, maintenance or operation of an electric transmission
facility or an interconnected storage facility acquired by the
authority pursuant to the New Mexico Renewable Energy
Transmission Authority Act may be deducted from gross
receipts."

SECTION 87. Section 7-9-110.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 1 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

A. Prior to July 1, 2038, receipts from the sale of fuel to a common carrier to be loaded or used in a locomotive engine may be deducted from gross receipts. [For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a .204982.3

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- B. Prior to July 1, 2038, the value of fuel to be loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine may be deducted in computing the use tax due.
- C. The purpose of the deductions provided by this section is to encourage the construction, renovation,

  maintenance and operation of railroad locomotive refueling facilities and other railroad capital investments in New Mexico.
- D. To be eligible for a deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from the use tax, the fuel shall be used or loaded by a common carrier that:
- (1) after July 1, 2011, made a capital investment of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) or more in new construction or renovations at the railroad locomotive refueling facility in which the fuel is loaded or used; or
- (2) on or after July 1, 2012, made a capital investment of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) or more in new railroad infrastructure improvements, including railroad facilities, track, signals and supporting railroad network, located in New Mexico; provided that the new railroad infrastructure improvements are not required by a regulatory .204982.3

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1 2 3 requiring necessary corrective action. 4 E. To be eligible for the deduction on fuel loaded 5 6 7 shall be made to a common carrier that: 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15

agency to correct problems, such as regular or preventive maintenance, specifically identified by that agency as

or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts, a common carrier shall deliver an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and the sale

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

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

F. The economic development department shall promulgate rules for the issuance of a certificate of eligibility for the purposes of claiming a deduction pursuant to this section. A common carrier may request a certificate .204982.3

of eligibility from the economic development department to provide to the taxation and revenue department to establish eligibility for a nontaxable transaction certificate for the deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts. The taxation and revenue department shall issue nontaxable transaction certificates to a common carrier upon the presentation of a certificate of eligibility obtained from the economic development department pursuant to this subsection.

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

H. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report with the number of taxpayers who claim the deduction pursuant to this section, the number of jobs created as a result of that deduction, the amount of that deduction approved, the net revenue to the state as a result of that deduction and any other information required by the legislature to aid in

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evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction. A taxpayer who claims a deduction pursuant to this section shall provide the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department with the information required to compile that report. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall present that report before the legislative interim revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee by November of each year. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department may disclose the number of applicants for the deduction pursuant to this section, the amount of the deduction approved, the number of employees of the taxpayer and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction.

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

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

SECTION 88. A new section of the Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

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"[NEW MATERIAL] BUSINESS SERVICES TAX CREDIT--SALES TAX.--

- A qualified taxpayer may apply for, and the department may allow, a tax credit in an amount equal to five percent of qualified expenditures made by the taxpayer in a reporting period against the taxpayer's sales tax liabilities for that reporting period. The tax credit provided in the section may be referred to as the "business services tax credit".
- The purpose of the business services tax credit is to reduce the tax burden on businesses that results from multiple impositions of transactional taxes upon the sale or use of services that businesses purchase.
- The business services tax credit may be claimed C. against state sales tax, use tax or withholding tax for which the taxpayer would be liable for a tax reporting period in which the qualified expenditure was paid or in later periods. In no case may the credit taken exceed the total state sales tax, use tax or withholding tax due for the reporting period. After the initial reporting period in which part of the credit for a qualified expenditure was claimed, any excess credit may be carried forward and used in future reporting periods.

## As used in this section: D.

"qualified expenditure" means the amount (1) paid by a qualified taxpayer to purchase a service that is .204982.3

2	Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that
3	section may be amended or renumbered, and for which receipts
4	from performance of that service are subject to the sales tax
5	and are not eligible for a deduction or exemption from the
6	sales tax, but does not include expenditures for:
7	(a) commercial linen supply services;
8	(b) entertainment or recreational
9	services;
10	(c) intrastate telephone and telegraph
11	services;
12	(d) janitorial or cleaning services;
13	(e) landscaping services;
14	(f) repair and maintenance services;
15	(g) sewer and solid waste services
16	disposal; and
17	(h) services, the purchase price of
18	which is the basis for any other New Mexico tax credit claimed
19	and allowed either prior or subsequent to this credit; and
20	(2) "qualified taxpayer" means a person
21	liable for payment of any tax, a person responsible for
22	withholding a payment or for collection and payment of any tax
23	or a person to whom an assessment has been made if the
24	assessment remains unabated or the amount of the assessment
25	has not been paid, but does not include:

deductible for purposes of determining net income pursuant to

.204982.3

1	(a) a federal, state, tribal or other
2	governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department,
3	institution or instrumentality of a federal, state, tribal or
4	other governmental unit or subdivision;
5	(b) a taxpayer that is a nonprofit
6	entity and for which receipts are exempt from the state sales
7	receipts tax pursuant to Sections 7-9-16 and 7-9-29 NMSA 1978;
8	or
9	(c) a taxpayer for which receipts are
10	exempt from the gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-9-24
11	NMSA 1978."
12	SECTION 89. Section 7-9C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
13	Chapter 50, Section 1 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section
14	l, as amended) is amended to read:
15	"7-9C-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 9C NMSA 1978
16	may be cited as the "Interstate Telecommunications [Gross
17	Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."
18	SECTION 90. Section 7-9C-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
19	Chapter 50, Section 7 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section
20	7, as amended) is amended to read:
21	"7-9C-7. DEDUCTIONSALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE[A.]
22	Receipts from providing an interstate telecommunications
23	service in this state that will be used by other persons in
24	providing telephone or telegraph services to the final user
25	may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross

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receipts if the sale is made to a person who is subject to the interstate telecommunications [gross receipts tax or to the gross receipts tax or the compensating] sales tax, the state sales tax or the use tax.

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

SECTION 91. Section 7-9F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act:

"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;

"annual payroll expense" means the wages paid В. .204982.3

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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 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 .204982.3

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 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, 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;

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,

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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, 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.] G. "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;

[H.] H. "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.] I. "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;
- (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.] J. "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 .204982.3

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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;

 $[\frac{L_{r}}{L_{r}}]$  K. "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 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.]  $\underline{L.}$  "wages" means remuneration for services performed by an employee in New Mexico for an employer."

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

## "7-9F-9. CLAIMING THE BASIC CREDIT.--

- A. A taxpayer may apply for approval of a credit within one year following the end of the reporting period in which the qualified expenditure was made.
- B. A taxpayer having applied for and been granted approval for a basic credit by the department pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act may claim the amount of the approved basic credit against the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax or gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax] income tax or corporate income tax liability due to the state of New Mexico; provided that no taxpayer may claim an amount of approved basic credit for a [reporting period] taxable year in which the basic credit is being claimed that exceeds the [sum] amount of the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax and gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax, due for that reporting period] income tax or corporate income tax due for that taxable year.
- C. Any amount of approved basic credit not claimed against the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax or gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax] income tax or corporate income tax liability due may be .204982.3

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claimed in subsequent [reporting periods] taxable years for a period of up to three years from the date of the original claim."

SECTION 93. Section 7-9F-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 11) is amended to read:

RECAPTURE.--If the taxpayer or a successor in business of the taxpayer ceases operations in New Mexico for at least one hundred eighty consecutive days within a two-year period after the taxpayer has claimed a basic credit or an additional credit at a facility [with respect to which the taxpayer has claimed the basic credit or the additional credit], the department shall grant no further basic credit or additional credit to the taxpayer with respect to that facility. In addition, any amount of approved basic credit [not claimed against the taxpayer's gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax and any amount of approved] or additional credit not claimed against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax shall be extinguished, and within thirty days after the one hundred eightieth day of the cessation of operations, the taxpayer shall pay the amount of any [gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax for which an approved basic credit was taken and any] income tax or corporate income tax against which an approved additional credit was taken. For purposes of this section, a taxpayer shall not be deemed to have ceased .204982.3

Housing Tax Credit Act:

operations during reasonable periods for maintenance or
retooling or for the repair or replacement of facilities
damaged or destroyed or during the continuance of labor
disputes."
SECTION 94. Section 7-9I-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005,
Chapter 104, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-91-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Affordable

A. "affordable housing project" means land acquisition, construction, building acquisition, remodeling, improvement, rehabilitation, conversion or weatherization for residential housing that is approved by the authority and that includes single-family housing or multifamily housing;

- B. "authority" means the New Mexico mortgage finance authority;
- C. "department" means the taxation and revenue department;  $\underline{\text{and}}$
- [D. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, the withholding tax, the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, .204982.3

minus the amount of any credit other than the affordable
housing tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes
or surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes
all amounts collected with respect to local option gross
receipts taxes and governmental gross receipts taxes; and

 $E_{\bullet}$ ]  $D_{\bullet}$  "person" means an individual, tribal government, housing authority, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, syndicate, association or nonprofit organization."

SECTION 95. Section 7-9I-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 21) is amended to read:

## "7-91-5. AFFORDABLE HOUSING TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "affordable housing tax credit". Except as otherwise provided by the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act, a holder of an investment voucher that submits the investment voucher to the department may apply for, and the department may allow, a tax credit in an amount not to exceed the value of the investment voucher during the tax year in which the authority certifies to the department:

- (1) completion of a service for which an investment voucher has been issued pursuant to the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act; or
- (2) approval by the authority or completion of an affordable housing project for which a land, building or .204982.3

cash donation has been made and for which an investment voucher has been issued pursuant to the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act.

B. A holder of an investment voucher may apply all or a portion of the affordable housing tax credit against the holder's [modified combined tax liability] personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. Any balance of the affordable housing tax credit claimed may be carried forward for up to five years from the calendar year during which the authority certifies to the department approval of the affordable housing project for which the investment voucher used to claim the affordable housing tax credit is issued. [No amount of the affordable housing tax credit may be applied against a local option gross receipts tax imposed by a municipality or county or against the government gross receipts tax.]

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978, the department may disclose to a person the balance of the affordable housing tax credit remaining with respect to any investment voucher submitted by that person."

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

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

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

"7-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts]
Sales Tax Registration Act:

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

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

"7-10-4. PERSONS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE STATE-REGISTRATION TO PAY THE [GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX
REQUIRED.--Any person leasing or selling property to the state
or performing services for the state, as those terms are used
in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax
Act, shall be registered with the department to pay [the gross
receipts] state sales tax unless that person has no business
location, employees or property in New Mexico and does not
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conduct business	in New Mexico	through agents	or contractors.
SECTION 99.	Section 7-10	-5 NMSA 1978 (	being Laws 1970,
Chanter 26. Secti	ion 5. as ameno	ded) is amended	l to read:

"7-10-5. PENALTY FOR NONCOMPLIANCE.--If any person required to register under the provisions of Section 7-10-4 NMSA 1978 is not registered to pay the [gross receipts] state sales tax, the state shall withhold payment of the amount due until the person has presented evidence of registration with the department to pay the [gross receipts] state sales tax."

SECTION 100. Section 7-14-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. fifty percent to the state road fund; and
B. fifty percent to the local governments road
fund."

SECTION 101. Section 7-14A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 14A NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts]
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Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 102. Section 7-14A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act:

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "engaging in business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on the leasing of vehicles with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit;
- C. "gross receipts" means the total amount of money or the value of other consideration received from leasing vehicles used in New Mexico, but excludes cash discounts allowed and taken, leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax payable on transactions for the reporting period, [gross receipts] state sales tax payable pursuant to the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act on transactions for the reporting period and taxes imposed pursuant to the provisions of any local option [gross receipts] sales tax, as that term is defined in the Tax Administration Act, that is payable on transactions for the reporting period and any type of time-price differential.

  Also excluded from "gross receipts" are any gross receipts or .204982.3

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sales taxes imposed by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; provided that the tax is approved, if approval is required by federal law or regulation, by the secretary of the interior of the United States; and provided further that the gross receipts or sales tax imposed by the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo provides a reciprocal exclusion for gross receipts, sales or gross receipts-based excise taxes imposed by the state or its political subdivisions. In an exchange in which the money or other consideration received does not represent the value of the lease of the vehicle, "gross receipts" means the reasonable value of the lease of the vehicle. When the leasing of vehicles is made under a leasing contract, the seller or lessor may elect to treat all receipts under those contracts as gross receipts as and when the payments are "Gross receipts" also includes amounts actually received. paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for the lease of vehicles by that organization;

- "leasing" means any arrangement whereby, for a consideration, a vehicle without a driver furnished by the lessor or owner is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the vehicle for a period of not more than six months;
- Ε. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity;

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F. "vehicle" means a passenger automobile designed to accommodate six or fewer adult human beings that is part of a fleet of five or more passenger automobiles owned by the same person."

SECTION 103. Section 7-14A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 7) is amended to read:

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

A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an excise tax equal to five percent of gross receipts is imposed on any person engaging in business in New Mexico.

The tax imposed by this section shall be В. referred to as the "leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax"."

SECTION 104. Section 7-14A-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 359, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, there is imposed a surcharge on the leasing of a vehicle to another person by a person engaging in business in New Mexico if the lease is subject to the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax. The amount of this surcharge is two dollars (\$2.00) for each day the vehicle is leased by the .204982.3

person. The surcharge may be referred to as the "leased vehicle surcharge".

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

SECTION 105. Section 7-14A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14A-4. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY.--To prevent evasion of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and the leased vehicle surcharge and to aid in their administration, it is presumed that all receipts of a person engaging in business are subject to the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax and that all vehicles leased by that .204982.3

person are subject to the leased vehicle surcharge."

SECTION 106. Section 7-14A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 9) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 107. Section 7-14A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 108. Section 7-14A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 11) is amended to read:

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

COMMERCE.--Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce
may be deducted from gross receipts to the extent that the
imposition of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax
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1	would be unlawful under the United States constitution."
2	SECTION 109. Section 7-14A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
3	1991, Chapter 197, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:
4	"7-14A-10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDSAt the end of
5	each month, the net receipts attributable to the leased
6	vehicle [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax and any associated
7	penalties and interest shall be distributed as follows:
8	A. one-fourth to the local governments road fund;
9	and
10	B. three-fourths to the highway infrastructure
11	fund."
12	SECTION 110. Section 7-14A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
13	1991, Chapter 197, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"7-14A-11. ADMINISTRATION
15	A. The department shall interpret the provisions
16	of the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.
17	B. The department shall administer and enforce the
18	collection of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax
19	and the leased vehicle surcharge, and the Tax Administration
20	Act applies to the administration and enforcement of the tax
21	and the surcharge."
22	SECTION 111. Section 7-19D-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
23	1993, Chapter 346, Section 1) is amended to read:
24	"7-19D-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 19D NMSA
25	1978 may be cited as the "Municipal Local Option [ <del>Gross</del>

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2	SECTION 112. Section 7-19D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
3	1993, Chapter 346, Section 2) is amended to read:
4	"7-19D-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Municipal Local
5	Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act:
6	A. "department" means the taxation and revenue
7	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any
8	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
9	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
10	B. "governing body" means the city council or city
11	commission of a city, the board of trustees of a town or
12	village and the board of county commissioners of <u>an</u> H-class
13	[counties] county;
14	C. "municipality" means any incorporated city,
15	town or village, whether incorporated under general act,
16	special act or special charter, and an H-class county;
17	D. "person" means an individual or any other legal
18	entity; and
19	E. "state [ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax" means the
20	[ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>state sales</u> tax imposed [ <del>under the Gross</del>
21	Receipts and Compensating] pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax
22	Act."
23	SECTION 113. Section 7-19D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
24	1993, Chapter 346, Section 3) is amended to read:
25	"7-19D-3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCEAn ordinance

Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act"."

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imposing, amending or repealing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall be effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the department. The ordinance shall include that effective date."

SECTION 114. Section 7-19D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 4) is amended to read:

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

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

В. The governing body of any municipality imposing a tax [under] pursuant to provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall impose the tax by adopting the model ordinance with respect to the tax furnished to the municipality by the department. An ordinance that does not conform substantially to the model ordinance of

the department is not valid."

SECTION 115. Section 7-19D-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

SECTION 116. Section 7-19D-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-19D-6. COPY OF ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT.--A certified copy of the ordinance imposing or
repealing a tax authorized [under] by the Municipal Local
Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act or changing the
tax rate imposed shall be mailed or delivered to the
department within five days after the later of the date the
ordinance is adopted or the date the results of any election
held with respect to the ordinance are certified to be in
favor of the ordinance."

SECTION 117. Section 7-19D-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

- B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, the department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section [1 of this 1997 act] 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each municipality for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act the amount of each tax collected for that municipality, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the municipality shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected.
- C. With respect to the municipal [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by a municipality pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, the department shall withhold the administrative fee pursuant to Section [1 of this 1997 act] .204982.3

7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978 only on that portion of the municipal
[gross receipts] sales tax arising from a municipal [gross
receipts] sales tax rate in excess of one-half [of one]
percent."

SECTION 118. Section 7-19D-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-19D-8. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.--

A. The department shall interpret the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [ $\frac{1}{2}$  Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act.

B. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax

Act, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of each tax."

SECTION 119. Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 151, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-9. MUNICIPAL [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE.--

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 .204982.3

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 gross receipts of a person engaging in business. Municipalities may impose increments of one-eighth of one] in increments measured by hundredths of a percent. [B.] The tax imposed pursuant to [Subsection A of] this section may be referred to as the "municipal [gross receipts] sales tax.

B. The maximum rate of the municipal sales tax on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in a municipality shall be determined as follows for each municipality:

(1) on and after July 1, 2018, and prior to January 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of baseline revenue divided by fiscal year 2018 base revenue, multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent;

(2) on and after January 1, 2020, and prior to July 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of baseline revenue divided by fiscal year 2019 base revenue, multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent; and

# (3) on and after July 1, 2020:

(a) for a municipality that, on July 1, 2018, had in effect a municipal sales tax rate of greater than two and two-tenths percent: 1) one and four-tenths percent, which shall not be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section; plus 2) one and six-tenths percent, which shall be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section; and

(b) for a municipality not described in Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph: 1) one and four-tenths percent, which shall not be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section; plus 2) eight-tenths percent, which shall be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section.

the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of municipal government services [including but not limited to police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance]. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, 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

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ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the municipality.

An election shall be called on the questions of disapproval or approval of any ordinance enacted pursuant to [Subsection A] Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection  $\underline{B}$  of this section or any ordinance amending such ordinance.

[(1) if the governing body chooses to provide in the ordinance that it shall not be effective until the ordinance is approved by the majority of the registered voters voting on the question at an election to ] The election shall be held pursuant to the provisions of a home-rule charter or on a date set by the governing body and pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Election Code governing special elections. [or

(2) if the ordinance does not contain a mandatory election provision as provided in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, upon the filing of a petition requesting such an election if the petition is filed:

(a) pursuant to the requirements of a referendum provision contained in a municipal home-rule charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the municipality equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; or

(b) in all other municipalities, with

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the municipal clerk within thirty days after the adoption of such ordinance and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the municipality equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the municipality who were registered to vote in the most recent regular municipal election.

E. 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 Municipal Election Code for special elections, and the election shall be held within seventy-five days after the date the petition is verified by the municipal clerk or it may be held in conjunction with a regular municipal election if such election occurs within seventy-five days after the date of verification by the municipal clerk.

 $F_{\bullet}$ ] <u>E.</u> If at an election called pursuant to .204982.3

Subsection D 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] Sales Tax 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] sales 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.

the requirements of the Special Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act a rate of at least one-fourth of one percent shall be deemed to have imposed one-fourth of one percent municipal gross receipts tax pursuant to this section. Any rate of tax deemed to be imposed pursuant to this subsection shall continue to be dedicated to the payment of outstanding bonds issued by the municipality that pledged the tax revenues by ordinance until such time as the bonds are fully paid. A municipality may by ordinance change the purpose for any rate of tax deemed to be imposed at any time the revenues are not committed to payment of bonds.

 $H_{\bullet}$ ] <u>F.</u> Any law that imposes or authorizes the .204982.3

imposition of a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the municipal [gross receipts] sales tax, or any law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal [gross receipts] sales tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

# G. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue " means, for each municipality, the total net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax of persons engaging in business in the municipality in fiscal year 2015, 2016 or 2017, whichever is greater;

(2) "fiscal year 2018 base revenue" means, for each municipality, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the municipality in fiscal year 2018 that are subject to the gross receipts tax, as estimated by the taxation and revenue department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee; and

(3) "fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means, for each municipality, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the municipality in fiscal year 2019

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SECTION 120. Section 7-20E-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-1. SHORT TITLE. -- Chapter 7, Article 20E NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 121. Section 7-20E-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1994, Chapter 93, Section 1 and also by Laws 1994, Chapter 97, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act:

- "county" means, unless specifically defined otherwise in the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act, a county, including an H class county;
- "county area" means that portion of a county located outside the boundaries of any municipality, except that for H class counties, "county area" means the entire county;
- "department" means the taxation and revenue C. department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully .204982.3

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delegated	to	that	employee	by	the	secretary;

- D. "governing body" means the county commission of the county or the county council of an H class county;
- E. "person" means an individual or any other legal entity; and
- F. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act."

SECTION 122. Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-3. OPTIONAL REFERENDUM SELECTION--EFFECTIVE DATE
OF ORDINANCE.--

A. The governing body of a county imposing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by [the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or any other county local option gross receipts tax act that is subject to optional referendum selection] Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection B and Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 shall select, when enacting the ordinance imposing the tax, one of the following referendum options:

(1) the ordinance imposing the tax or increment of tax shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act, but an election may be .204982.3

called in the county on the question of approving or disapproving that ordinance as follows:

(a) an election shall be called when:

1) in a county having a referendum provision in its charter, a petition requesting such an election is filed pursuant to the requirements of that provision in the charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the county equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; and 2) in all other counties, a petition requesting such an election is filed with the county clerk within sixty days of enactment of the ordinance by the governing body and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the county equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the county who were registered to vote in the most recent general election;

requesting an election shall be verified by the county clerk. If the petition is verified by the county clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling an election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance. The election shall be held within sixty days after the date the petition is verified by the county clerk, or it may be held in conjunction with a general election if that election occurs within sixty days after the date of the verification. The

election shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections; and

voters voting on the question approves the ordinance, the ordinance shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax 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 the tax or increment of tax shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election; or

increment of tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question votes in favor of imposing the tax or increment of tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax. Such question may be submitted to the voters and voted upon as a separate question at any general election or at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. The

election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as may be provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the tax or increment of tax for a period of one year after the election.

B. An ordinance imposing, amending or repealing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall be effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the department. The ordinance shall include that effective date."

SECTION 123. Section 7-20E-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20E-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS

OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT

AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.--

A. An ordinance imposing a tax [under] pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

B. The governing body of any county imposing a tax [under] authorized by the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall impose the tax by adopting the model ordinance with respect to the tax furnished to the county by the department. An ordinance that does not conform substantially to the model ordinance of the department is not valid."

SECTION 124. Section 7-20E-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No tax authorized under the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales Tax Act shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the county to another point outside the county."

SECTION 125. Section 7-20E-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-20E-6. COPY OF ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO
DEPARTMENT.--A certified copy of any ordinance imposing or
repealing a tax or an increment of a tax authorized [under] by
the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act
or changing the tax rate imposed shall be mailed or delivered
to the department within five days after the later of the date
the ordinance is adopted or the date the results of any

election held with respect to the ordinance are certified to be in favor of the ordinance."

SECTION 126. Section 7-20E-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-7. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

- A. The department shall collect each tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state [gross receipts] sales tax.
- B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each county for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act the amount of each tax collected for that county, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 127. Section 7-20E-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-20E-8. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.--

A. The department shall interpret the provisions .204982.3

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of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act.

The department shall administer and enforce the В. collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of each tax."

SECTION 128. Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-9. COUNTY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--COUNTY HEALTH CARE ASSISTANCE FUND REQUIREMENTS. --

[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] on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county or county area for the privilege of engaging in business in the county or county area. [An ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this subsection shall impose the tax in three independent increments of one-eighth percent and one independent increment of one-sixteenth percent, which shall be separately denominated as "the first one-eighth increment", "the second one-eighth increment", "the third one-eighth increment" and "the one-sixteenth increment", respectively,

1	not to exceed an aggregate amount of seven-sixteenths percent.
2	B.] A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be
3	imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances in
4	increments measured by hundredths of a percent. The tax
5	authorized by this section is to be referred to as the "county
6	[ <del>gross receipts</del> ] <u>sales</u> tax".
7	B. The maximum rate of the county sales tax on the
8	gross receipts of any person engaging in business in a county
9	or county area shall be determined as follows for each county
10	and county area:
11	(1) on and after July 1, 2018, and prior to
12	January 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of the
13	county's or county area's baseline revenue divided by fiscal
14	year 2018 base revenue of the county or county area,
15	multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the
16	nearest one-hundredth percent;
17	(2) on and after January 1, 2020, and prior
18	to July 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of the
19	county's or county area's baseline revenue divided by fiscal
20	year 2019 base revenue of the county or county area,
21	multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the
22	nearest one-hundredth percent; and
23	(3) on and after July 1, 2020:
24	(a) for a county that, on July 1, 2018,
25	had in effect a county sales tax rate of greater than two and

1	two-tenths percent on the gross receipts of any person
2	engaging business in the county: 1) six-tenths percent, which
3	shall not be subject to referendum pursuant to Section 7-20E-3
4	NMSA 1978; plus 2) seventy-five hundredths percent, which
5	shall be subject to referendum pursuant to Section 7-20E-3
6	NMSA 1978;
7	(b) for a county that, on July 1, 2018,
8	had in effect a county sales tax rate of two and two-tenths
9	percent or less on the gross receipts of any person engaging
10	business in the county: 1) six-tenths percent, which shall
11	not be subject to referendum pursuant to Section 7-20E-3 NMSA
12	1978; plus 2) four-tenths percent, which shall be subject to
13	an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section;
14	(c) for a county that, on July 1, 2018,
15	had in effect a county sales tax rate of greater than one and
16	four-tenths percent on the gross receipts of any person
17	engaging business in the county area: 1) eight-tenths
18	percent, which shall not be subject to referendum pursuant to
19	Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978; plus 2) ninety-five hundredths
20	percent, which shall be subject to referendum pursuant to
21	Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978; and
22	(d) for a county that, on July 1, 2018,
23	had in effect a county sales tax rate of one and four-tenths
24	percent or less on the gross receipts of any person engaging
25	business in the county area: 1) eight-tenths percent, which

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shall not be subject to referendum pursuant to Section 7-20E-3

NMSA 1978; plus 2) six-tenths percent, which shall be subject
to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section.

- C. A class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico enacting [the second one-eighth] an increment of county [gross receipts] sales tax shall provide, each year that the tax is in effect, not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in funds, and that amount shall be dedicated to the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. Funds for indigent care shall be made available each month of each year the tax is in effect in an amount not less than eighty-three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents (\$83,333.33). The interest from the investment of county funds for indigent care may be used for other assistance to indigent persons, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for all other assistance in any year.
- D. A county, except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, imposing [the second one-eighth] an increment of a county [gross receipts] sales tax shall be required to dedicate the

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[entire] same amount of revenue that would have been produced by the imposition of [the second] a one-eighth increment of a county gross receipts tax, if the county gross receipts tax was still in effect, for the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. [The revenue produced by the imposition of the third one-eighth increment and the onesixteenth increment may be used for general purposes. Any ] A county that has [imposed the second one-eighth increment or the third one-eighth increment, or both, on January 1, 1996 for support of indigent patients in the county or, after January 1, 1996, imposes the second one-eighth increment or imposes the third one-eighth increment and dedicates one-half of that increment | dedicated revenue from a county sales tax 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.

# E. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue" means, for each county and county area, the total net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax of persons engaging in business in the county or county area in fiscal year 2015, 2016 or 2017, whichever is greater;

(2) "fiscal year 2018 base revenue" means, for each county and county area, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the county or county area in fiscal year 2018 that are subject to the gross receipts tax, as estimated by the taxation and revenue department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee; and

(3) "fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means, for each county and county area, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the county or county area in fiscal year 2019 that are subject to the state sales tax, as estimated by the taxation and revenue department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee."

**SECTION 129.** Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws .204982.3

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2014,	Chapter	79,	Section	16)	is	amended	to	read:
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TRANSFER TO SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND. --"27-5-6.2.

A. A county shall [by ordinance to be effective July 1, 2014] dedicate to the safety net care pool fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate [of one-twelfth percent] as determined pursuant to Subsection H of Section 50 of this 2017 act applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this [subsection] section, a county may use public funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

A county [enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section | shall transfer the dedicated amounts to the safety net care pool fund by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year an amount equal to one-fourth of the county's payment to the safety net care pool fund."

SECTION 130. Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"27-10-4. [ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCE TO IMPOSITION OF COUNTY HEALTH CARE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX | COUNTY TRANSFER TO COUNTY-SUPPORTED MEDICAID FUND .--

[In the event a county does not enact an ordinance imposing a county health care gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-20D-3 NMSA 1978, the]  $\underline{A}$  county shall [by .204982.3

ordinance to be effective July 1, 1993] dedicate to the county-supported medicaid fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate [of one-sixteenth of one percent] as determined pursuant to Subsection I of Section 50 of this 2017 act applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this subsection, a county may use funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

B. For each county, [that has in effect an ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection A of this section on July 1 of each year] the taxation and revenue department shall certify to the county [by September 15, 1993 and] by September 15 of each [subsequent] fiscal year the amount of gross receipts reported for the county [for purposes of the gross receipts tax] during the prior fiscal year. Upon certification by the taxation and revenue department, [any county enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section] a county shall transfer one-fourth of the dedication to the county-supported medicaid fund by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year [an amount equal to a rate of one sixty-fourth of one percent applied to the certified amount.

C. The requirements of an ordinance enacted

pursuant to this section may be terminated for a county only

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on the effective date of an ordinance enacted by the county imposing the county health care gross receipts tax; provided that if the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax is January 1, the termination does not apply to the payments required for September and December of that year]."

SECTION 131. Section 47-14-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 214, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-14-18. PAYMENT--LIMITS--DISCLOSURE [NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE].--

A. The fees paid to an appraiser for completion of the appraisal shall not include a fee for management of the appraisal process or any activity other than the performance of the appraisal.

- B. An appraisal management company shall separately state the fees paid to an appraiser for appraisal services and the fees charged by the appraisal management company for services associated with the management of the appraisal process, including procurement of the appraiser's services to the client, borrower and any other payor.
- C. Appraisers shall not be prohibited by the appraisal management company, client or other third party from disclosing the fee paid to the appraiser for the performance of the appraisal in the appraisal report.
- D. As used in this section, "payor" means any person or entity who is responsible for making payment for the .204982.3

appraisal.

E. An appraisal management company shall, except in cases of breach of contract or substandard performance of services, make payment to an independent appraiser for the completion of an appraisal or valuation assignment within sixty days of the date on which the independent appraiser transmits or otherwise provides the completed appraisal or valuation study to the appraisal management company or its assignee.

[F. An appraisal management company shall provide an appraiser with the appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate pursuant to Section 7-9-48 NMSA 1978.]"

SECTION 132. Section 58-31-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Spaceport Development Act:

- A. "authority" means the spaceport authority;
- B. "project" means any land, building or other improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary in connection with the spaceport;
- C. "revenue" means municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] and county [regional spaceport gross receipts] local option sales tax revenue dedicated by the .204982.3

municipality or county for the financing, planning, designing,
engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant
to the Regional Spaceport District Act and received from a
regional spaceport district, revenue generated by a project
and any other legally available funds of the authority;
D. "space vehicle" means a vehicle capable of
being flown in space or launching a payload into space; and
E. "spaceport" means a facility in New Mexico at

which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

SECTION 133. Section 58-31-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
"58-31-5. AUTHORITY POWERS AND DUTIES.--

#### A. The authority shall:

- (1) hire an executive director, who shall employ the necessary professional, technical and clerical staff to enable the authority to function efficiently and shall direct the affairs and business of the authority, subject to the direction of the authority;
- (2) be located within fifty miles of a southwest regional spaceport;
- (3) advise the governor, the governor's staff and the New Mexico finance authority oversight committee on methods, proposals, programs and initiatives involving a .204982.3

1	southwest regional spaceport that may further stimulate space-
2	related business and employment opportunities in New Mexico;
3	(4) initiate, develop, acquire, own,
4	construct, maintain and lease space-related projects;
5	(5) make and execute all contracts and other
6	instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its
7	powers and duties;
8	(6) create programs to expand high-
9	technology economic opportunities within New Mexico;
10	(7) create avenues of communication among
11	federal government agencies, the space industry, users of
12	space launch services and academia concerning space business;
13	(8) promote legislation that will further
14	the goals of the authority and development of space business;
15	(9) oversee and fund production of
16	promotional literature related to the authority's goals;
17	(10) identify science and technology trends
18	that are significant to space enterprise and the state and act
19	as a clearinghouse for space enterprise issues and
20	information;
21	(11) coordinate and expedite the involvement
22	of the state executive branch's space-related development
23	efforts; and
24	(12) perform environmental, transportation,
25	communication, land use and other technical studies necessary

or advisable for projects and programs or to secure licensing by appropriate United States agencies.

# B. The authority may:

- (1) advise and cooperate with municipalities, counties, state agencies and organizations, appropriate federal agencies and organizations and other interested persons and groups;
- (2) solicit and accept federal, state, local and private grants of funds or property and financial or other aid for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Spaceport Development Act;
- (3) adopt rules governing the manner in which its business is transacted and the manner in which the powers of the authority are exercised and its duties performed;
- (4) operate spaceport facilities, including acquisition of real property necessary for spaceport facilities and the filing of necessary documents with appropriate agencies;
- (5) construct, purchase, accept donations of or lease projects located within the state;
- (6) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a project upon terms and conditions acceptable to the authority and in the best interests of the state;
- (7) issue revenue bonds and borrow money for .204982.3

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2	purchase or construction and of securing the payment of the
3	bonds or repayment of a loan;
4	(8) enter into contracts with regional
5	spaceport districts and issue bonds on behalf of regional
6	spaceport districts for the purpose of financing the purchase,
7	construction, renovation, equipping or furnishing of a
8	regional spaceport or a spaceport-related project;
9	(9) refinance a project;
10	(10) contract with any competent private or
11	public organization or individual to assist in the fulfillment
12	of its duties;
13	(ll) fix, alter, charge and collect tolls,
14	fees or rentals and impose any other charges for the use of or
15	for services rendered by any authority facility, program or
16	service; and
17	(12) contract with regional spaceport
18	districts to receive <u>revenue from a</u> municipal [ <del>spaceport gross</del>
19	receipts tax and] or county [regional spaceport gross
20	receipts] local option sales tax [revenues].
21	C. The authority shall not:
22	(1) incur debt as a general obligation of
23	the state or pledge the full faith and credit of the state to
24	repay debt; or
25	(2) expend funds or incur debt for the

the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring a project by

payment of the

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improvement, maintenance, repair or addition to property unless it is owned by the authority, the state or a political subdivision of the state."

SECTION 134. Section 58-31-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-6. SPACEPORT AUTHORITY--BONDING AUTHORITY--POWER
TO ISSUE REVENUE BONDS.--

The authority may issue revenue bonds on its own behalf or on behalf of a regional spaceport district, for regional spaceport purposes and spaceport-related projects. Revenue bonds so issued may be considered appropriate investments for the severance tax permanent fund or collateral for the deposit of public funds if the bonds are rated not less than "A" by a national rating service and both the principal and interest of the bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a lease agreement executed by an agency of the United States government or by a corporation organized and operating within the United States, that corporation or the long-term debt of that corporation being rated not less than "A" by a national rating service. All bonds issued by the authority are legal and authorized investments for banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations and insurance companies.

B. The authority may pay from the bond proceeds all expenses, premiums and commissions that the authority .204982.3

deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds.

# C. Authority revenue bonds:

- (1) may have interest or appreciated principal value or any part thereof payable at intervals determined by the authority;
- (2) may be subject to prior redemption or mandatory redemption at the authority's option at the time and upon such terms and conditions with or without the payment of a premium as may be provided by resolution of the authority;
- (3) may mature at any time not exceeding twenty years after the date of issuance if secured by revenue from [the] a county or municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax or thirty years if secured by revenue from other sources;
- (4) may be serial in form and maturity; may consist of one or more bonds payable at one time or in installments; or may be in such other form as determined by the authority;
- (5) may be in registered or bearer form or in book-entry form through facilities of a securities depository either as to principal or interest or both;
- (6) shall be sold for cash at, above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective interest rate that conforms to the Public Securities Act; and .204982.3

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1	(7) may be sold at public or negotiated
2	sale.
3	D. Subject to the approval of the state board of
4	finance, the authority may enter into other financial
5	arrangements if it determines that the arrangements will
6	assist the authority."
7	SECTION 135. TEMPORARY PROVISIONREFERENCES IN LAW
8	A. References in law to the compensating tax shall
9	be deemed to be references to the use tax.
10	B. References in law to the county gross receipts
11	tax shall be deemed to be references to county sales tax.
12	C. References in law to a county local option
13	gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a
14	county sales tax.
15	D. References in law to the County Local Option
16	Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall be deemed to be references to

the County Local Option Sales Tax Act.

governmental sales tax. References in law to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the

receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the

References in law to the governmental gross

References in law to the gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.

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Sales and Use Tax Act.

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H. References
telecommunications gross
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I. References
Telecommunications Gross
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Act.
J. References
receipts tax shall be dee
vehicle sales tax.
K. References
Receipts Tax Act shall be
Leased Vehicle Sales Tax
L. References
receipts tax shall be dee
option sales tax.
M. References
receipts tax shall be dee
sales tax.

- H. References in law to the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the interstate telecommunications sales tax.
- I. References in law to the Interstate
  Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to
  be references to the Interstate Telecommunications Sales Tax
- J. References in law to the leased vehicle gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the leased webicle sales tax.
- K. References in law to the Leased Vehicle Gross
  Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the
  Leased Vehicle Sales Tax Act.
- L. References in law to a local option gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a local option sales tax.
- M. References in law to the municipal gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the municipal sales tax.
- N. References in law to the state gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.
- SECTION 136. TEMPORARY PROVISION--MORATORIUM OF

  ENACTMENT OF ADDITIONAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES.-
  Notwithstanding the provisions of the Municipal Local Option

  Gross Receipts Taxes Act or the County Local Option Gross

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2 3 effect on the effective date of this act. SECTION 137. 5 BONDS . --7 Α. 8 9 secured by a pledge of those taxes. 10 11 12 13 14 on or before July 1, 2018: 15 16

Receipts Taxes Act, on and after the effective date of this act, a municipality or county shall not impose any local option gross receipts tax increments in addition to those in

TEMPORARY PROVISION--OUTSTANDING REVENUE

- The repeal of and changes to certain taxes made in this act shall not impair outstanding bonds that are
- If a municipality or county has issued a revenue bond that is secured by a pledge of any tax being amended by Sections 119 or 128 of this act, or being repealed by Section 139 of this act, the municipality or county shall,
- enact an ordinance imposing an increment of the municipal or county sales tax, as applicable, that will produce revenue in an amount equal to the amount of revenue of the tax that was previously pledged to secure the revenue bond; and
- (2) pledge the increment imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection to the payment of the revenue bond until the revenue bond has been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

SECTION 138. TEMPORARY PROVISION--PREVIOUSLY IMPOSED LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES -- DEDICATIONS . -- If a .204982.3

municipality or county has dedicated any amount of revenue attributable to a local option gross receipts tax, the municipality or county shall continue to dedicate the same amount of local option sales tax revenue until the ordinance dedicating the revenue expires.

SECTION 139. REPEAL.--

A. To be determined.

SECTION 140. APPLICABILITY.--

A. To be determined.

SECTION 141. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- To be determined.

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