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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

## AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; ALLOWING A REFUND OF GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

DUE A PERSON TO BE APPLIED AGAINST COMPENSATING TAX OWED BY THE

PERSON'S CUSTOMER AS A RESULT OF TRANSACTIONS WITH THAT PERSON;

CLARIFYING 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

GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAX ACT; BARRING THE TAXATION

AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT FROM ENFORCING COLLECTION OF THE GROSS

RECEIPTS TAX IN CERTAIN CIRCUMSTANCES.

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

SECTION 1. 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.--

A. In response to a claim for refund, credit or

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

B. Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has properly claimed a credit or rebate or made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the payment to the person of the amount thereof.

C. In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of credit or rebate to be paid or tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the credit, rebate payment or refund is liable, or in the case of a refund of gross receipts tax, any compensating tax owed by that person's customer as a result of transactions with that person. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the credit, rebate payment or refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall be entitled to interest pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the credit, rebate or refund amount.

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

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amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

- 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.
- 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.
- Records of refunds and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for

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inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.

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 2. 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 Tax Act, "engaging in business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit,

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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:

- ["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]
- ["engaging in business" does not include] using a nonaffiliated third-party call center to accept and process telephone or electronic orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders are forwarded to a location outside New Mexico for filling, or to provide services primarily to non-New Mexico customers; and
- C. the activities of a person without physical presence in this state if the person and the person's affiliates have less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of gross receipts in the state, based on receipts during the prior calendar year. As used in this subsection, "affiliate" means a business entity that, directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls, is controlled by or is under common control with another business entity."
- SECTION 3. Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-9-7.1. DEPARTMENT BARRED FROM TAKING COLLECTION .205287.1

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ACTIONS	WITH	RESPECT	TO	CERTAIN	COMPENSATING	AND	GROSS	RECEIPTS
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- The department shall take no action to enforce Α. collection of compensating tax due on purchases made by an individual if:
- the property is used only for nonbusiness purposes;
- the property is not a manufactured home; (2) and
- the individual is not an agent for (3) collection of compensating tax pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978.
- B. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of gross receipts tax for a tax period prior to July 1, 2018 on persons engaging in business if, for those tax periods, those persons:
  - (1) lacked physical presence in the state; and (2) did not report taxable gross receipts.
- [B.] C. The prohibition in Subsection A of this section does not prevent the department from enforcing collection of compensating 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 tax due on purchase of manufactured

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SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2018.

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