## SENATE BILL

# 57TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2025

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

.228887.2

## AN ACT

RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE PROPERTY TAX CODE; PROVIDING TEMPORARY LIMITATIONS ON THE VALUATION OF NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; PROVIDING THAT PROPERTY TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR A DISABLED VETERAN OR DISABLED VETERAN'S SURVIVING SPOUSE MAY BE TRANSFERRED IN THE SAME TAX YEAR BY WRITTEN REQUEST TO THE COUNTY ASSESSOR; PROVIDING THAT A LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN THE VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY APPLIES TO CERTAIN PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS; REQUIRING AN AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED WITH THE COUNTY ASSESSOR FOR THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY; INCLUDING ADDITIONAL INSTRUMENTS THAT DO NOT REQUIRE AN AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED; PROVIDING AN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY FOR THE FAILURE TO REPORT IN A TIMELY MANNER AFFIDAVITS FOR PROPERTY TRANSFERS; REMOVING THE REQUIREMENT THAT A FORM DECLARING A PROPERTY AS RESIDENTIAL BE MAILED TO THE PROPERTY OWNER; AMENDING FORM REQUIREMENTS FOR

NOTICES OF VALUATION SENT TO PROPERTY OWNERS; INCREASING THE RATE OF PAY FOR COUNTY VALUATION PROTESTS BOARD MEMBERS AND ADJUSTING IT FOR INFLATION; CLARIFYING REVENUE STREAMS OF THE COUNTY PROPERTY VALUATION FUND; PROVIDING AN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 10, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-36-21.2. LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.--

A. Residential property shall be valued at its current and correct value in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code; provided that for the 2001 and subsequent tax years, the value of a property in any tax year shall not exceed the higher of one hundred three percent of the value in the tax year prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued or one hundred six and one-tenth percent of the value in the tax year two years prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued. This limitation on increases in value does not apply to:

- (1) a residential property in the first tax year that it is valued for property taxation purposes;
- (2) any physical improvements [except for solar energy system installations] made to the property during

2	prior tax year, except for:
3	(a) a solar energy system installation;
4	<u>or</u>
5	(b) reproduction of physical
6	improvements destroyed by a declared state disaster or
7	<pre>emergency; or</pre>
8	(3) valuation of a residential property in any
9	tax year in which:
10	(a) a change of ownership of the
11	property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year
12	for which the value of the property for property taxation
13	purposes is being determined; or
14	(b) the use or zoning of the property
15	has changed in the year prior to the tax year.
16	B. If a change of ownership of residential property
17	occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year for
18	which the value of the property for property taxation purposes
19	is being determined, the value of the property shall be its
20	current and correct value as determined pursuant to the general
21	valuation provisions of the Property Tax Code.
22	[C. To assure that the values of residential
23	property for property taxation purposes are at current and
24	correct values in all counties prior to application of the
25	limitation in Subsection A of this section, the department

the year immediately prior to the tax year or omitted in a

<del>idential</del> <del>current and</del> ion of the department .228887.2 - 3 -

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shall determine for the 2000 tax year the sales ratio pursuant to Section 7-36-18 NMSA 1978 or, if a sales ratio cannot be determined pursuant to that section, conduct a sales-ratio analysis using both independent appraisals by the department and sales. If the sales ratio for a county for the 2000 tax year is less than eighty-five, as measured by the median ratio of value for property taxation purposes to sales price or independent appraisal by the department, the county shall not be subject to the limitations of Subsection A of this section and shall conduct a reassessment of residential property in the county so that, by the 2003 tax year, the sales ratio is at least eighty-five. After such reassessment, the limitation on increases in valuation in this section shall apply in those counties in the earlier of the 2004 tax year or the first tax year following the tax year that the county has a sales ratio of eighty-five or higher, as measured by the median ratio of value for property taxation purposes to sales value or independent appraisal by the department. Thereafter, the limitation on increases in valuation of residential property for property taxation purposes in this section shall apply to subsequent tax years in all counties.

 $\Phi$ -] C. The provisions of this section do not apply to residential property for any tax year in which the property is subject to the valuation limitation in Section 7-36-21.3 NMSA 1978.

[ <del>Ľ•</del> ]	<u>D•</u>	As	usea	1n	tnis	section:

(1) "change of ownership" means a transfer to a transferee by a transferor of all or any part of the transferor's legal or equitable ownership interest in residential property except for a transfer:

 $\left[\frac{1}{a}\right]$  to a trustee for the beneficial use of the spouse of the transferor or the surviving spouse of a deceased transferor;

 $[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$  to the spouse of the transferor that takes effect upon the death of the transferor;

 $[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$  (c) that creates, transfers or

terminates, solely between spouses, any co-owner's interest;

[(4)] (d) to a child of the transferor, who occupies the property as that person's principal residence at the time of transfer; provided that the first subsequent tax year in which that person does not qualify for the head of household exemption on that property, a change of ownership shall be deemed to have occurred;

[(5)] (e) that confirms or corrects a previous transfer made by a document that was recorded in the real estate records of the county in which the real property is located;

 $[\frac{(6)}{(f)}]$  for the purpose of quieting the title to real property or resolving a disputed location of a real property boundary;

2	transferor with the transferor, the transferor's spouse or a
3	child of the transferor as beneficiary; or
4	[ <del>(8)</del> ] <u>(h)</u> from a revocable trust
5	described in [ <del>Paragraph (7)</del> ] <u>Subparagraph (g)</u> of this
6	[subsection] paragraph back to the settlor or trustor or to the
7	beneficiaries of the trust;
8	[F. As used in this section] (2) "declared
9	state disaster or emergency" means a disaster or emergency
10	event for which:
11	(a) a governor's state-of-emergency
12	proclamation has been issued; or
13	(b) a presidential declaration of a
14	federal major disaster or emergency has been issued;
15	(3) "reproduction" means a new construction
16	structure that is a close or an exact copy of previously
17	existing physical improvements that have substantially similar
18	total square footage, living square footage and quality of
19	building materials that tends to replicate the previously
20	existing structure; and
21	(4) "solar energy system installation" means
22	an installation that is used to provide space heat, hot water
23	or electricity to the property in which it is installed and is:
24	$[\frac{(1)}{(a)}]$ an installation that uses
25	solar panels that are not also windows;
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 $[\frac{(7)}{g}]$  to a revocable trust by the

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		[ <del>(2)</del> ]	<u>(b)</u>	a dark-colore	ed water	tank
exposed to	sunlight;	or				
		[ <del>(3)</del> ]	(c)	a non-vented	trombe	wall."

SECTION 2. A new section of the Property Tax Code, Section 7-36-21.4 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-36-21.4. [NEW MATERIAL] TEMPORARY LIMITATION ON NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUATION.--

A. Nonresidential property shall be valued at its current and correct value in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code; provided that for the 2026 through 2037 tax years, the value of a property in any tax year shall not exceed one hundred eighteen percent of the value in the tax year prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued.

- B. The limitation on increases in value in Subsection A of this section does not apply to:
- (1) a nonresidential property in the first tax year that the property is valued for property taxation purposes;
- (2) any physical improvements made to a property during the year immediately prior to the tax year or omitted in a prior tax year, except for reproduction of physical improvements destroyed by a declared state disaster or emergency; or
- (3) valuation of a nonresidential property in .228887.2

1	any tax year in which the use or zoning of the property has
2	changed in the year prior to the tax year.
3	C. As used in this section:
4	(l) "declared state disaster or emergency"
5	means a disaster or emergency event for which:
6	(a) a governor's state-of-emergency
7	proclamation has been issued; or
8	(b) a presidential declaration of a
9	federal major disaster or emergency has been issued; and
10	(2) "reproduction" means a new construction
11	structure that is a close or an exact copy of previously
12	existing physical improvements that have substantially similar
13	total square footage, living square footage and quality of
14	building materials that tends to replicate the previously
15	existing structure."
16	<b>SECTION 3.</b> Section 7-37-5.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000,
17	Chapter 92, Section 1 and Laws 2000, Chapter 94, Section 1, as
18	amended) is amended to read:
19	"7-37-5.1. DISABLED VETERAN EXEMPTION
20	A. As used in this section:
21	(1) "disabled veteran" means an individual
22	who:
23	(a) has been honorably discharged from
24	membership in the armed forces of the United States or has
25	received a discharge certificate from a branch of the armed
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forces of the United States for civilian service recognized pursuant to federal law as service in the armed forces of the United States; and

- (b) has been determined pursuant to federal law to have a one hundred percent permanent and total service-connected disability; and
- "honorably discharged" means discharged from the armed forces pursuant to a discharge other than a dishonorable or bad conduct discharge.
- The property of a disabled veteran, including joint or community property of the veteran and the veteran's spouse, is exempt from property taxation if it is occupied by the disabled veteran as the veteran's principal place of residence. Property held in a grantor trust established under Sections 671 through 677 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as those sections may be amended or renumbered, by a disabled veteran or the veteran's surviving spouse is also exempt from property taxation if the property otherwise meets the requirements for exemption in this subsection or Subsection C of this section.
- The property of the surviving spouse of a disabled veteran is exempt from property taxation if:
- the surviving spouse and the disabled (1) veteran were married at the time of the disabled veteran's death; and

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- the surviving spouse continues to occupy (2) the property continuously after the disabled veteran's death as the spouse's principal place of residence.
- Upon the transfer of the principal place of residence of a disabled veteran or of a surviving spouse of a disabled veteran entitled to and granted a disabled veteran exemption, the disabled veteran or the surviving spouse may choose to:
- (1) maintain the exemption for that residence for the remainder of the year, even if the residence is transferred during the year; or
- (2) remove the exemption for that residence for the current tax year and apply it to the disabled veteran's or the disabled veteran's surviving spouse's new principal place of residence, regardless of whether the exemption was applied for and claimed within thirty days of the mailing of the county assessor's notice of valuation made pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-38-20 NMSA 1978. To transfer the exemption, the disabled veteran or the disabled veteran's surviving spouse shall, no later than thirty days following the change of ownership, make a written transfer request to the county assessor to remove the exemption from the prior principal place of residence and apply it to the new principal place of residence.
- The exemption provided by this section may be Ε. .228887.2

referred to as the "disabled veteran exemption".

- F. The disabled veteran exemption shall be applied only if claimed and allowed in accordance with Section 7-38-17 NMSA 1978 and the rules of the department.
- G. The veterans' services department shall assist the department and the county assessors in determining which veterans qualify for the disabled veteran exemption."
- SECTION 4. Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 118, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-38-12.1. [RESIDENTIAL] REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS-AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED WITH ASSESSOR.--
- A. [After January 1, 2004] A transferor or the transferor's authorized agent or a transferee or the transferee's authorized agent presenting for recording with a county clerk a deed, real estate contract or memorandum of real estate contract transferring an interest in real property [classified as residential property] for property taxation purposes shall also file with the county assessor within thirty days of the date of filing with the county clerk an affidavit signed and completed in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this section.
- B. The affidavit required for submission shall be in a form approved by the department and signed by the transferors or their authorized agents or the transferees or their authorized agents of any interest in [residential] real .228887.2

property transferred by deed or real estate contract. The affidavit shall contain only the following information to be used only for analytical and statistical purposes in the application of appraisal methods:

- (1) the complete names of all transferors and transferees;
- (2) the current mailing addresses of all transferors and transferees;
- (3) the legal description of the real property interest transferred as it appears in the document of transfer;
- (4) the full consideration, including money or any other thing of value, paid or exchanged for the transfer and the terms of the sale, including any amount of seller incentives; and
- (5) the value and a description of personal property that is included in the sale price.
- C. Upon receipt of the affidavit required by Subsection A of this section, the county assessor shall place the date of receipt on the original affidavit and on a copy of the affidavit. The county assessor shall retain the original affidavit as a confidential record and as proof of compliance and shall return the copy marked with the date of receipt to the person presenting the affidavit. The assessor shall index the affidavits in a manner that permits cross-referencing to other records in the assessor's office pertaining to the

1	specific property described in the affidavit. The affidavit
2	and its contents are not part of the valuation record of the
3	assessor.
4	D. The affidavit required by Subsection A of this
5	section shall not be required for:
6	[ <del>(l) a deed transferring nonresidential</del>
7	<del>property;</del>
8	$\frac{(2)}{(1)}$ a deed that results from the payment
9	in full or forfeiture by a transferee under a recorded real
10	estate contract or recorded memorandum of real estate contract;
11	[ <del>(3)</del> ] <u>(2)</u> a lease of or easement on real
12	property, regardless of the length of term;
13	$\left[\frac{(4)}{(3)}\right]$ a deed, patent or contract for sale
14	or transfer of real property in which an agency or
15	representative of the United States <u>or</u> New Mexico or any
16	political subdivision of the state is the named grantor or
17	grantee and authorized transferor or transferee;
18	$\left[\frac{(5)}{(4)}\right]$ a quitclaim deed to quiet title or
19	clear boundary disputes;
20	[ <del>(6)</del> ] <u>(5)</u> a conveyance of real property
21	executed pursuant to court order;
22	[ <del>(7)</del> ] <u>(6)</u> a deed to an unpatented mining
23	claim;
24	[ <del>(8)</del> ] <u>(7)</u> an instrument solely to provide or
25	release security for a debt or obligation;
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1	$[\frac{(9)}{(8)}]$ an instrument that confirms or
2	corrects a deed previously recorded;
3	$[\frac{(10)}{(9)}]$ an instrument between husband and
4	wife or parent and child with only nominal actual consideration
5	therefor;
6	$[\frac{(11)}{(10)}]$ an instrument arising out of a
7	sale for delinquent taxes or assessments;
8	[ <del>(12)</del> ] <u>(11)</u> an instrument accomplishing a
9	court-ordered partition;
10	$[\frac{(13)}{(12)}]$ an instrument arising out of a
11	merger or incorporation;
12	[ <del>(14)</del> ] <u>(13)</u> an instrument by a subsidiary
13	corporation to its parent corporation for no consideration,
14	nominal consideration or in sole consideration of the
15	cancellation or surrender of the subsidiary's stock;
16	$[\frac{(15)}{(14)}]$ an instrument from a person to a
17	trustee or from a trustee to a trust beneficiary with only
18	nominal actual consideration therefor;
19	$[\frac{(16)}{(15)}]$ an instrument to or from an
20	intermediary for the purpose of creating a joint tenancy estate
21	or some other form of ownership; [or
22	$\frac{(17)}{(16)}$ an instrument delivered to
23	establish a gift or a distribution from an estate of a decedent
24	or trust;
25	(17) a deed, patent or contract for sale or
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1	transfer of real property in which the property was valued
2	pursuant to Section 7-36-20 NMSA 1978 in the prior tax year; or
3	(18) an instrument delivered to convey solely
4	the mineral or subsurface estate of real property.
5	E. The affidavit required by Subsection A of this
6	section shall not be construed to be a valuation record
7	pursuant to Section 7-38-19 NMSA 1978.
8	[F. Prior to November 1, 2003, the department shall
9	print and distribute to each county assessor affidavit forms
10	for distribution to the public upon request.]"
11	SECTION 5. Section 7-38-12.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
12	Chapter 118, Section 3) is amended to read:
13	"7-38-12.2. PENALTIESCRIMINALADMINISTRATIVE
14	A. A person who intentionally refuses to make a
15	required report within the time period specified under the
16	provisions of Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 or who knowingly
17	makes a false statement on an affidavit required under the
18	provisions of Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978:
19	(1) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon
20	conviction shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not
21	more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and
22	(2) may be assessed an administrative penalty
23	by the county assessor not to exceed one thousand dollars
24	(\$1,000). Each county assessor shall publish electronically
25	the amount that shall be assessed according to the valuation of
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the property. This penalty shall be imposed and collected at the same time and in the same manner that the tax and interest are imposed and collected. The county assessor shall report these violations to the county treasurer with the delivery of the tax roll, and the county treasurer shall be responsible for making entries on the appropriate records indicating amounts due and the dates of payment.

B. The secretary, any employee or any former employee of the department or any other person subject to the provisions of Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 who willfully releases information in violation of that section, except as provided in Section 7-38-4 NMSA 1978 or as part of a protest proceeding as defined in Section 7-38-24 NMSA 1978, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000)."

SECTION 6. Section 7-38-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 57, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-17. CLAIMING EXEMPTIONS--REQUIREMENTS--PENALTIES.--

A. Subject to the requirements of Subsection E of this section, head-of-family exemptions, veteran exemptions, disabled veteran exemptions or veterans' organization exemptions claimed and allowed in a tax year need not be claimed for subsequent tax years if there is no change in eligibility for the exemption nor any change in ownership of the property against which the exemption was claimed. Head-of-228887.2

family, veteran and veterans' organization exemptions allowable under this subsection shall be applied automatically by county assessors in the subsequent tax years.

- B. Other exemptions of real property specified under Section 7-36-7 NMSA 1978 for nongovernmental entities shall be claimed in order to be allowed. Once such exemptions are claimed and allowed for a tax year, they need not be claimed for subsequent tax years if there is no change in eligibility. Exemptions allowable under this subsection shall be applied automatically by county assessors in subsequent tax years.
- C. [Except as set forth in Subsection II of this section] An exemption required to be claimed under this section shall be applied for no later than thirty days after the mailing of the county assessor's notices of valuation pursuant to Section 7-38-20 NMSA 1978 in order for it to be allowed for that tax year.
- D. A person who has had an exemption applied to a tax year and subsequently becomes ineligible for the exemption because of a change in the person's status or a change in the ownership of the property against which the exemption was applied shall notify the county assessor of the loss of eligibility for the exemption by the last day of February of the tax year immediately following the year in which loss of eligibility occurs.

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Ε. Exemptions may be claimed by filing proof of eligibility for the exemption with the county assessor. proof shall be in a form prescribed by regulation of the department. Procedures for determining eligibility of claimants for any exemption shall be prescribed by regulation of the department, and these regulations shall include provisions for requiring the veterans' services department to issue certificates of eligibility for veteran and veterans' organization exemptions in a form and with the information required by the department. The regulations shall also include verification procedures to assure that veteran exemptions in excess of the amount authorized under Section 7-37-5 NMSA 1978 are not allowed as a result of multiple claiming in more than one county or claiming against more than one property in a single tax year.

- F. The department shall consult and cooperate with the veterans' services department in the development, adoption and promulgation of regulations under Subsection E of this section. The veterans' services department shall comply with the promulgated regulations. The veterans' services department shall collect a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for the issuance of a duplicate certificate of eligibility to a veteran or to a veterans' organization.
- G. A person who violates the provisions of this section by intentionally claiming and receiving the benefit of .228887.2

an exemption to which the person is not entitled or who fails to comply with the provisions of Subsection D of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). A county assessor or the assessor's employee who knowingly permits a claimant for an exemption to receive the benefit of an exemption to which the claimant is not entitled is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and shall also be automatically removed from office or dismissed from employment upon conviction under this subsection.

[H. When a disabled veteran or the disabled veteran's unmarried surviving spouse provides proof of eligibility pursuant to Subsection E of this section, the disabled veteran or the disabled veteran's unmarried surviving spouse shall be allowed the exemption for the current tax year; provided that the exemption shall not be allowed for property tax due for previous tax years.]"

SECTION 7. Section 7-38-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 68) is amended to read:

"7-38-17.1. PRESUMPTION OF NONRESIDENTIAL CLASSIFICATION.--

A. Property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes for the 1982 and succeeding tax years is presumed to be nonresidential and will be so recorded by the .228887.2

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appropriate valuation authority unless the property owner declares the property to be residential. This declaration will be made on a form prescribed by the [division] department, signed by the owner or [his] the owner's agent and mailed to the valuation authority not later than the last day of February of the property tax year to which it applies. [The form for the declaration shall be mailed by the valuation authority to property owners no later than January 31 of each property tax year and shall include the property owner's name and address and the description or identification of the property. It may be included as part of a preliminary notice of valuation form or any other similar form mailed to property owners during the appropriate time period. The valuation authority will take reasonable steps to verify any such declaration. [Once the declaration is accepted] The valuation authority [will] shall determine the tax classification of the property and make appropriate entries on the valuation records. Declarations, once accepted by the valuation authority, need not be made in subsequent tax years if there is no change in the use of the property.

B. No later than the last day of February of each tax year, every owner of property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes shall report to the appropriate valuation authority as set out in Section 7-36-2 NMSA 1978 whenever the use of the property changes from residential to

nonresidential or from nonresidential to residential. This report will be made on a form prescribed by the [division]

department and will be signed by the owner of the property or [his] the owner's agent.

- C. Any person who violates Subsection A of this section by declaring a property [which] that is nonresidential to be residential or who violates Subsection B of this section by failing to report a change of use from residential to nonresidential shall be liable, for each tax year to which declaration or failure to report applies, for:
- (1) any additional taxes because of a difference in tax rates imposed against residential and nonresidential property;
- (2) interest, calculated as provided under Section 7-38-49 NMSA 1978, on any additional taxes determined to be due under Paragraph (1) of this subsection; and
- (3) a civil penalty of five percent of any additional taxes determined to be due under Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- D. Any person who violates Subsection A of this section by declaring a property [which] that is nonresidential to be residential with the intent to evade any tax or who violates Subsection B of this section by refusing or failing to report a change of use from residential to nonresidential with the intent to evade any tax is guilty of a misdemeanor and

shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000). Any director, employee of the [division] department, county assessor or employee of any assessor who knowingly records a property [which] that is nonresidential to be residential is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) and shall be automatically removed from office or dismissed from employment upon conviction under this subsection.

E. The civil penalties authorized in Subsection C of this section shall be imposed and collected at the same time and in the same manner that the tax and interest are imposed and collected. The county treasurer is responsible for making entries on the appropriate records indicating amounts due and the date of payment."

SECTION 8. Section 7-38-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 60, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-20. COUNTY ASSESSOR AND DEPARTMENT TO MAIL NOTICES
OF VALUATION.--

A. By April 1 of each year, the county assessor shall mail a notice in a form prescribed by the county assessor to each property owner informing the property owner of the net taxable value of the property owner's property that has been valued for property taxation purposes by the assessor and other related information as required by Subsection D of this

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- B. By May 1 of each year, the department shall mail a notice in a form prescribed by the department to each property owner informing the property owner of the net taxable value of the property owner's property that has been valued for property taxation purposes by the department and other related information as required by Subsection D of this section.
- C. Failure to receive the notice required by this section does not invalidate the value set on the property, any property tax based on that value or any subsequent procedure or proceeding instituted for the collection of the tax.
- D. The notice required by this section shall state, at a minimum:
  - (1) the property owner's name and address;
- (2) the description or identification of the property valued;
  - (3) the classification of the property valued;
- (4) the value set on the property for property taxation purposes;
  - (5) the tax ratio;
- (6) the taxable value of the property for the previous and current tax years;
  - (7) the tax rate from the previous tax year;
  - (8) the amount of tax from the previous tax

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year;

(9) with respect to residential property,
instructions for calculating an estimated tax for the current
tax year, which shall be prominently displayed on the front of
the notice, and a disclaimer for such instructions similar to
the following:
 "The calculation of property tax may be higher or lower
than the property tax that will actually be imposed.";
 (10) the amount of any exemptions allowed and

- (10) the amount of any exemptions allowed and a statement of the net taxable value of the property after deducting the exemptions;
- (11) the allocations of net taxable values to the governmental units;
- (12) briefly, the eligibility requirements and application procedures and deadline for claiming eligibility for a limitation on increases in the valuation for property taxation purposes of a single-family dwelling owned and occupied by a person sixty-five years of age or older; and
- (13) briefly, the procedures for protesting the value determined for property taxation purposes, classification, allocation of values to governmental units or denial of a claim for an exemption or for the limitation on increases in valuation for property taxation purposes.
- E. The county assessor may mail the valuation notice required pursuant to Subsection A of this section to taxpayers with:

(1) the preceding tax year's property tax
bills if the net taxable value of the property has not changed
since the preceding taxable year. In this early mailing, the
county assessor shall provide clear notice to the taxpayer that
the valuation notice is for the succeeding tax year and that
the deadlines for protest of the value or classification of the
property apply to this mailing date; and

(2) a form that may be completed by the taxpayer and returned to the county assessor to update the taxpayer's mailing address or the classification of the taxpayer's property or to claim an exemption or a limitation on increases in valuation for property taxation purposes pursuant to the Property Tax Code."

SECTION 9. Section 7-38-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 65, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-25. COUNTY VALUATION PROTESTS BOARDS--CREATION-DUTIES--FUNDING.--

A. There is created in each county a "county valuation protests board". Each board shall consist of three voting members. Three alternates shall also be appointed to serve as voting members in the absence of a voting member.

Voting members and alternates shall be appointed as follows:

(1) one member and one alternate shall be [a] qualified [elector] electors of the county and shall be appointed by the board of county commissioners for [a term]

## terms of two years;

- (2) one member and one alternate shall be  $[\frac{1}{4}]$  qualified  $[\frac{1}{4}]$  electors of the county, shall have demonstrated experience in the field of valuation of property and shall be appointed by the board of county commissioners for  $[\frac{1}{4}]$  terms of two years; and
- (3) one member and one alternate shall be  $[\frac{a}{a}]$  property appraisal  $[\frac{officer}{officers}]$  employed by the department, assigned by the  $[\frac{director}{officers}]$  secretary, and the member shall be the  $[\frac{chairman}{officers}]$  chair of the board.
- B. Members of the board and alternates appointed under Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection A of this section shall not hold any elective public office during the [term] terms of their appointment, nor shall any such member or alternate be employed by the state, a political subdivision or a school district during the term of [his] the member's or alternate's appointment.
- C. Vacancies occurring on the board shall be filled by the authority making the original appointment and shall be for the unexpired term of the vacated membership.
- D. The county valuation protests board shall hear and decide protests of determinations made by county assessors and protested under Section 7-38-24 NMSA 1978.
- E. Members of the board and alternates when serving as voting members appointed under Paragraphs (1) and (2) of .228887.2

contractors at the rate of [eighty dollars (\$80.00)] four hundred dollars (\$400) a day for each day of actual service in 2025 and for each subsequent year, that rate adjusted for inflation by multiplying four hundred dollars (\$400) by a fraction, the numerator of which is the consumer price index ending during the prior tax year and the denominator of which is the consumer price index ending in tax year 2025; the result of the multiplication shall be rounded down to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), except that if the result would be an amount less than the corresponding amount for the preceding taxable year, then no adjustment shall be made. The payment of board members and alternates and all other actual and direct expenses incurred in connection with protest hearings shall be paid by the department."

Subsection A of this section shall be paid as independent

SECTION 10. Section 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 116, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-38.1. RECIPIENTS OF REVENUE PRODUCED THROUGH AD VALOREM LEVIES REQUIRED TO PAY COUNTIES ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE TO OFFSET COLLECTION COSTS.--

## A. As used in this section:

(1) "revenue" means money for which a county treasurer has the legal responsibility for collection and which is owed to a revenue recipient as a result of an imposition authorized by law of a rate expressed in mills per dollar or .228887.2

dollars per thousands of dollars of net taxable value of property, assessed value of property or a similar term, including but not limited to money resulting from the authorization of rates and impositions under Subsection B and Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection C of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978, special levies for special purposes and benefit assessments, but the term does not include any money resulting from the imposition of taxes imposed under the provisions of the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act or the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act or money resulting from impositions under Paragraph (3) of Subsection C of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978; and

- (2) "revenue recipient" means the state and any of its political subdivisions, including charter schools, but excluding institutions of higher education located in class A counties and class B counties having more than three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) valuation, that are authorized by law to receive revenue.
- B. Prior to the distribution to a revenue recipient of revenue received by a county treasurer, the treasurer shall deduct as an administrative charge an amount equal to one percent of the revenue received.
- C. The "county property valuation fund" is created [All] as a nonreverting fund and shall consist of

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appropriations, transfers, gifts, income from investment of the fund, administrative charges deducted by the county treasurer [shall be distributed to the county property valuation fund] and all proceeds from the disposition or sale of any asset purchased in whole or in part with money from the fund.

Expenditures from the county property valuation fund shall be made pursuant to a property valuation program presented by the county assessor and approved by the majority of the county commissioners."

SECTION 11. TEMPORARY PROVISION. -- Prior to November 1, 2025, the taxation and revenue department shall print and transmit to each county assessor affidavit forms that comply with Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 for distribution by a county assessor to the public upon request from the public.

SECTION 12. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of Sections 1 and 2 of this act apply to property tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

## SECTION 13. EFFECTIVE DATE. --

- The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1 through 3 and 5 through 10 of this act is July 1, 2025.
- The effective date of the provisions of Section 4 of this act is January 1, 2026.