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SENATE BILL 38

46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2004

INTRODUCED BY

Roman M. Maes III

FOR THE ECONOMIC AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION: AMENDING THE TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT.

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

Section 1. Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-17. ASSESSMENT OF TAX--PRESUMPTION OF CORRECTNESS.--

A. If the secretary or the secretary's delegate determines that a taxpayer is liable for taxes in excess of [ten dollars (\$10.00)] twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) that are due and that have not been previously assessed to the taxpayer, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall promptly assess the amount thereof to the taxpayer.

B. Assessments of tax are effective:

(1) when a return of a taxpayer is received by the department showing a liability for taxes;

- (2) when a document denominated "notice of assessment of taxes", issued in the name of the secretary, is mailed or delivered in person to the taxpayer against whom the liability for tax is asserted, stating the nature and amount of the taxes assertedly owed by the taxpayer to the state, demanding of the taxpayer the immediate payment of the taxes and briefly informing the taxpayer of the remedies available to the taxpayer; or
- (3) when an effective jeopardy assessment is made as provided in the Tax Administration Act.
- C. Any assessment of taxes or demand for payment made by the department is presumed to be correct.
- D. When taxes have been assessed to any taxpayer and remain unpaid, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may demand payment at any time except as provided otherwise by Section 7-1-19 NMSA 1978."
- Section 2. Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 26, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-24. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING--PROCEDURE. --

A. Any taxpayer may dispute the assessment to the taxpayer of any amount of tax, the application to the taxpayer of any provision of the Tax Administration Act or the denial of or failure to either allow or deny a claim for refund made in accordance with Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 by filing with the secretary a written protest against the assessment or against

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the application to the taxpayer of the provision or against the denial of or the failure to allow or deny the amount claimed to have been erroneously paid as tax. Every protest shall identify the taxpayer and the tax involved and state the grounds for the taxpayer's protest and the affirmative relief The statement of grounds for protest shall specify requested. individual grounds upon which the protest is based and a summary statement of the evidence expected to be produced supporting each ground asserted, if any; provided that the taxpayer may supplement the statement at any time prior to ten days before any hearing conducted on the protest pursuant to Subsection D of this section or, if a scheduling order has been issued, in accordance with the scheduling order. The secretary may, in appropriate cases, provide for an informal conference before setting a hearing of the protest or acting on any claim for refund.

B. Any protest by a taxpayer shall be filed within thirty days of the date of the mailing to the taxpayer by the department of the notice of assessment or mailing to, or service upon, the taxpayer of other peremptory notice or demand, or the date of mailing or filing a return. Upon written request of the taxpayer made within the time permitted for filing a protest, the secretary may grant an extension of time, not to exceed sixty days, within which to file the protest. If a protest is not filed within the time required

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for filing a protest or, if an extension has been granted, within the extended time, the secretary may proceed to enforce collection of any tax if the taxpayer is delinquent within the meaning of Section 7-1-16 NMSA 1978. Upon written request of the taxpayer made after the time for filing a protest but not more than sixty days after the expiration of the time for filing a protest, the secretary may grant a retroactive extension of time, not to exceed sixty days, within which to file the protest; provided that the taxpayer demonstrates to the secretary's satisfaction that the taxpayer was not able to file a protest or to request an extension within the time to file the protest and that the grounds for the protest have substantial merit. The fact that the department did not mail the assessment or other peremptory notice or demand by certified or registered mail or otherwise demand and receive acknowledgment of receipt by the taxpayer shall not be deemed to demonstrate the taxpayer's inability to protest or request an extension within the time for filing a protest within the The secretary shall not grant a retroactive required time. extension if a levy has already been served under Section 7-1-31 or 7-1-33 NMSA 1978 or a jeopardy assessment has been made under Section 7-1-59 NMSA 1978. No proceedings other than those to enforce collection of any amount assessed as tax and to protect the interest of the state by injunction, as provided in Sections 7-1-31, 7-1-33, 7-1-34, 7-1-40, 7-1-53, 7-1-56 and

7-1-58 NMSA 1978, are stayed by timely filing of a protest under this section.

- C. Claims for refund shall be filed as provided for in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978.
- D. Upon timely receipt of a protest, the department or hearing officer shall promptly set a date for hearing and on that date hear the protest or claim.
- E. A hearing officer shall be designated by the secretary to conduct the hearing. Taxpayers may appear at a hearing for themselves or be represented by a bona fide employee, an attorney, a certified public accountant or a registered public accountant. Hearings shall not be open to the public except upon request of the taxpayer and may be postponed or continued at the discretion of the hearing officer.
- F. A hearing officer shall not engage or participate in any way as an employee of the department in the areas of enforcement or formulating general tax policy other than to conduct hearings. A taxpayer may request that the secretary determine whether a hearing officer has engaged or participated in tax policy or enforcement in a way that might reasonably be expected to affect the hearing officer's impartiality in a particular matter. The secretary may designate another hearing officer for the matter to avoid actual or apparent prejudice.

G. A hearing officer shall not engage in ex-parte communications concerning the substantive issues of any matter that has been protested while that matter is still pending. If the secretary finds that a hearing officer has engaged in prohibited ex-parte communications, the secretary shall designate another hearing officer for that matter.

H. In hearings before the hearing officer, the taxpayer may elect that the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts apply to the proceedings. The secretary shall prescribe by regulation the manner in which an election shall be made. In the absence of such an election, the technical rules of evidence shall not apply, but in ruling on the admissibility of evidence, the hearing officer may require reasonable substantiation of statements or records tendered, the accuracy or truth of which is in reasonable doubt. A taxpayer may request a written ruling on any contested question of evidence in a matter in which the taxpayer has filed a written protest and that protest is pending.

I. In hearings before the hearing officer when the Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts [shall] do not apply, [but] the hearing shall be conducted so that both complaints and defenses are amply and fairly presented. To this end, the hearing officer shall hear arguments, permit discovery, entertain and dispose of motions, require written expositions of the case as the circumstances justify and render

a decision in accordance with the law and the evidence presented and admitted. A taxpayer may request a written ruling on any contested question of procedure in a matter in which the taxpayer has filed a written protest and that protest is pending.

- J. In the case of the hearing of any protest, the hearing officer shall make and preserve a complete record of the proceedings. At the beginning of the hearing, the hearing officer shall inform the taxpayer of the taxpayer's right to representation. The hearing officer, within thirty days of the hearing, shall inform the protestant in writing of the decision, informing the protestant at the same time of the right to, and the requirements for perfection of, an appeal from the decision to the court of appeals and of the consequences of a failure to appeal. The written decision shall embody an order granting or denying the relief requested or granting such part thereof as seems appropriate.
- K. A taxpayer with two or more protests containing related issues may request that such protests be combined and heard jointly. The designated hearing officer shall grant the request to combine protests unless it would create an unreasonable burden on the department.
- L. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any criminal proceedings hereunder or to authorize an administrative protest of the issuance of a subpoena or

summons. "

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Section 3. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-26. CLAIM FOR REFUND. --

Any 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, E and F of this section, a written claim for refund. Except as provided in Subsection J of this section, a refund claim shall include the taxpayer's name, address and identification number, the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the sum of money being claimed, the period for which overpayment was made and the basis for the refund. As used in this subsection, "basis for the refund" means a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based. Upon receipt of a claim for a refund of gross receipts tax, compensating tax, personal income tax for years other than the current tax year or corporate income tax for years other than the current tax year, other than a claim described in Subsection J of this section, the department shall promptly send a notice to the person filing the claim

stating that it has received the claim and indicating whether
it considers the claim to be complete. The department and the
person filing the claim may agree to designate the claim as a
protective claim.

- 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.
- if the department has neither granted 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 C 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.
 - (3) For a protective claim, if the department

has not acted within one hundred twenty days from either the date of a final decision in the lead case from which appeal may not be taken or the last date on which appeal may be taken when no appeal is taken, any part of the claim not granted or denied is denied.

- C. A person may elect to pursue one, but only one, of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. In any case, if a person does timely pursue more than one remedy, the person shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The remedies are as follows:
- written protest against the denial of, or failure to either allow or deny the claim or portion thereof, which shall be set for hearing by a hearing officer designated by the secretary promptly after the receipt of the protest in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, and pursue the remedies of appeal from decisions adverse to the protestant as provided in Section 7-1-25 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) the person may commence a civil action in the district court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount 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 Subsections E and F 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 Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- (2) when an amount of a claim for credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act, Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act, Capital Equipment Tax Credit Act or similar act

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or for the rural job tax credit pursuant to Sections 7-2E-1 and 7-2E-2 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;

- (3) when a taxpayer under audit by the 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;
- 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
- when a taxpayer has been assessed a 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 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.

F. If, as a result of an audit by the internal revenue service or the filing of an amended federal return changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code, any adjustment of federal tax is made with the result that there would have been an overpayment of tax if the adjustment to federal tax had been applied to the taxable period to which it relates, claim for credit or refund of only that amount based on the adjustment may be made as provided in this section within one year of the date of the internal revenue service

audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund or within the period limited by Subsection D of this section, whichever expires later. Interest computed at the rate specified in Subsection B of Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 shall be allowed on any such claim for refund from the date one hundred twenty days after the claim is made until the date the final decision to grant the credit or refund is made.

- G. 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.
- H. 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.
- I. For the purposes of this section, the term "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School

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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 J. 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.

Disposition of a protective claim shall be postponed until a final decision is reached in the lead case.

L. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "protective claim" means a claim for a refund filed by a person asserting that the person's entitlement to a refund will be established by a final decision of a New Mexico court of competent jurisdiction on a claim for a refund or protest previously filed by that person or another; and

(2) "lead case" means the previously filed claim or protest described in Paragraph (1) of this

subsection."

Section 4. Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 68, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-67. INTEREST ON DEFICIENCIES. --

A. If a tax imposed is not paid on or before the day on which it becomes due, interest shall be paid to the state on that amount from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due, without regard to any extension of time or installment agreement, until it is paid, except that:

- (1) for income tax imposed on a member of the armed services of the United States serving in a combat zone under orders of the president of the United States, interest shall accrue only for the period beginning the day after any applicable extended due date if the tax is not paid;
- (2) if the amount of interest due at the time payment is made is less than one dollar (\$1.00), then no interest shall be due:
- (3) if demand is made for payment of a tax, including accrued interest, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of the demand, no interest on the amount paid shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand:
- (4) if a managed audit is completed by the taxpayer on or before the date required, as provided in the agreement for the managed audit, and payment of any tax found

to be due is made in full within thirty days of the date the secretary has mailed or delivered an assessment for the tax to the taxpayer, no interest shall be due on the assessed tax;

- (5) when, as the result of an audit or a managed audit, an overpayment of a tax is credited against an underpayment of tax pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, interest shall accrue from the date the tax was due until the tax is deemed paid;
- (6) if the department does not issue an assessment for the tax program and period within the time provided in Subsection D of Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978, interest shall be paid from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due until the tax is paid, excluding the period between either:
- (a) the one hundred eightieth day after giving a notice of outstanding records or books of account and the date of the assessment of the tax; or
- (b) the ninetieth day after the expiration of the additional time requested by the taxpayer to comply, if such request was granted, and the date of the assessment of the tax; and
- (7) if the taxpayer was not provided with proper notices as required in Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978, interest shall be paid from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due until the tax is paid, excluding the

Z	assessment and the date of assessmen	
3	B. Interest due to the s	
4	$[\theta]$ <u>E</u> of this section shall be:	
5	(1) through June 3	
6	fifteen percent a year, computed on	
7	that];	
8	(2) from July 1, 2	
9	2005, at the rate of ten percent a y	
10	basis; and	
11	(3) on and after J	
12	underpayment rate for the period det	
13	Section 6621 of the Internal Revenue	
14	$\underline{C.}$ If a different rate \underline{t}	
15	<u>Subsection B of this section</u> is spec	
16	interstate agreement to which New Ma	
17	rate <u>specified</u> by the compact or oth	
18	applied to amounts due under the cor	
19	[C.] <u>D.</u> Nothing in this	
20	to impose interest on interest or in	
21	penal ty.	
22	[D.] <u>E.</u> If any tax requi	
23	accordance with Section 7-1-13.1 NM	
24	manner required by that section, int	
25	state on the amount required to be p	

period between one hundred eighty days prior to the date of nt.

- state under Subsection A or
- <u>0, 2004</u>, at the rate of a daily basis [provided
- 004 through December 31, <u>year, computed on a daily</u>
- anuary 1, 2006, at the termined in accordance with e Code.
- than the rate established by cified by a compact or other exico is a party, [that] the <u>her agreement</u> shall be mpact or other agreement.
- section shall be construed nterest on the amount of any
- red to be paid in SA 1978 is not paid in the terest shall be paid to the paid in accordance with

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Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978. If interest is due under this subsection and is also due under Subsection A of this section, interest shall be due and collected only pursuant to Subsection A of this section."

Section 5. Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 69, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 2, Section 1 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 439, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-1-68. INTEREST ON OVERPAYMENTS. --

- As provided in this section, interest shall be allowed and paid on the amount of tax overpaid by a person that is subsequently refunded or credited to that person.
- Interest on overpayments of tax shall accrue and be paid:
- (1) through June 30, 2004, at the rate of fifteen percent a year, computed on a daily basis [provided] that];
- (2) from July 1, 2004 through December 31, 2005, at the rate of ten percent a year, computed on a daily basis; and
- (3) on and after January 1, 2006, at the underpayment rate for the period determined in accordance with Section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code.
- C. If a different rate than the rate established by <u>Subsection B of this section</u> is specified by a compact or other . 148853. 1

interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, [that] the rate specified by the compact or other agreement shall apply to amounts due under the compact or other agreement.

[C.] D. Unless otherwise provided by this section, interest on an overpayment not arising from an assessment by the department shall be paid from the date of the claim for refund until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date of the credit or refund to any person; interest on an overpayment arising from an assessment by the department shall be paid from the date of overpayment until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date of the credit or refund to any person.

E. Interest on a refund or credit of tax paid on a deduction initially disallowed by the department for failure to produce a proper nontaxable transaction certificate or not claimed by the taxpayer on a timely filed original return shall be paid from the date on which the taxpayer produces to the department proof that the nontaxable transaction certificate has been obtained.

 $[rac{D.}{I.}]$ No interest shall be allowed or paid with respect to an amount credited or refunded if:

- $(1) \quad \text{the amount of interest due is less than}$ one dollar (\$1.00);
 - (2) the credit or refund is made within:
 - (a) fifty-five days of the date of the

claim for refund of income tax, pursuant to either the Income
Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act for the
tax year immediately preceding the tax year in which the claim
is made; or

- (b) seventy-five days of the date of the claim for refund of gasoline tax to users of gasoline off the highways;
- (3) the credit or refund is made within one hundred twenty days of the date of the claim for refund of income tax, pursuant to the Income Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act, for any tax year more than one year prior to the year in which the claim is made;
- (4) Sections 6611(f) and 6611(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, as those sections may be amended or renumbered, prohibit payment of interest for federal income tax purposes;
- (5) the credit or refund is made within sixty days of the date of the claim for refund of any tax other than income tax;
- (6) the credit results from overpayments found in an audit of multiple reporting periods and applied to underpayments found in that audit or refunded as a net overpayment to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978;
 - (7) the department applies the credit or

refund to an intercept program, to the taxpayer's estimated payment prior to the due date for the estimated payment, or to offset prior liabilities of the taxpayer pursuant to Subsection E of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978; [or]

- (8) the credit or refund results from overpayments the department finds pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 that exceed the refund claimed by the taxpayer on the return; or
- (9) the credit or refund is in settlement of a protective claim, as defined in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978; provided that interest shall be paid with respect to the period from the date of the final unappealable decision in the lead case until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date the credit or refund is paid on the protective claim.
- [E.] G. Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the payment of interest upon interest."

Section 6. Section 7-1-69 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-69. CIVIL PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAX OR FILE A
RETURN. --

A. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, in the case of failure due to negligence or disregard of department rules and regulations, but without intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, to pay in accordance with the provisions

of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 when required to do so or to file by the date required a return regardless of whether a tax is due, there shall be added to the amount assessed a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of:

- (1) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the tax was due multiplied by the amount of tax due but not paid, not to exceed ten percent of the tax due but not paid;
- (2) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the return was required to be filed multiplied by the tax liability established in the late return, not to exceed ten percent of the tax liability established in the late return: or
- (3) a minimum of [five dollars (\$5.00)] one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), but the [five-dollar (\$5.00)] minimum penalty shall not apply to taxes levied under the Income Tax Act or taxes administered by the department pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978.
- B. No penalty shall be assessed against a taxpayer if the failure to pay an amount of tax when due results from a mistake of law made in good faith and on reasonable grounds.
- C. If a different penalty is specified in a compact or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, the penalty provided in the compact or other interstate agreement shall be applied to amounts due under the compact or

other interstate agreement at the rate and in the manner prescribed by the compact or other interstate agreement.

- D. In the case of failure, with willful intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, there shall be added to the amount fifty percent of the tax or a minimum of [twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)] one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), whichever is greater, as penalty.
- E. If demand is made for payment of a tax, including penalty imposed pursuant to this section, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of such demand, no penalty shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand with respect to the amount paid.
- F. If a taxpayer makes electronic payment of a tax but the payment does not include all of the information required by the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 and if the department does not receive the required information within five business days from the later of the date a request by the department for that information is received by the taxpayer or the due date, the taxpayer shall be subject to a penalty of two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the fifth day following the date the request is received. If a penalty is imposed under Subsection A of this section with respect to the same transaction for the same period, no penalty shall be imposed

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under this subsection.

- G. No penalty shall be imposed on:
- (1) tax due in excess of tax paid in accordance with an approved estimated basis pursuant to Section 7-1-10 NMSA 1978:
- (2) tax due as the result of a managed audit; or
- (3) tax that is deemed paid by crediting overpayments found in an audit or managed audit of multiple periods pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978."
- Section 7. 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 [RENEWAL]. --
- 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 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. The] Nontaxable

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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 Mexi co. 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 If the seller or lessor has been given an department. 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 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. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Gross

Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, when a seller or lessor

required by provisions of that act to have a nontaxable

transaction certificate to claim a deduction is unable to

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obtain the required nontaxable transaction certificate because
the buyer or lessee has initiated bankruptcy proceedings under
federal bankruptcy laws, is dead or no longer exists as a
business entity, the department shall allow the deduction upon
presentation of other evidence acceptable to the secretary that
the taxpayer is entitled to claim the deduction.

[B.] C. 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 on a date not later than thirty days prior to the date of a formal hearing on a protest that requires the documents to establish the taxpayer's entitlement to any deduction under protest, the deductions claimed by the seller or lessor that require delivery of these documents shall be disallowed. 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.

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

D. On January 1, 2005, every nontaxable transaction certificate, except for nontaxable transaction certificates of the series applicable to the twelve-year period beginning January 1, 2005 and issued by the department prior to that date, is void with respect to transactions after December 31, 2004. The department shall issue separate series of nontaxable transaction certificates for the twelve-year period beginning January 1, 2005 and for each twelve-year period beginning on January 1 of every twelfth year succeeding calendar year 2005. A series of nontaxable transaction certificates issued by the department for any twelve-year period may be executed by buyers or lessees for transactions occurring within or prior to that twelve-year period but is not valid for transactions occurring after that twelve-year period, except the nontaxable transaction certificates issued by the department for the period January 1, 1992 to December 31, 2001 may be executed by buyers or lessees for transactions occurring prior to December 31, 2004. For administrative convenience, the department may

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accept and approve qualifying applications for the privilege of executing nontaxable transaction certificates and pre-issue certificates of any series within the six-month period immediately preceding the beginning of the twelve-year period to which the series of nontaxable transaction certificates applies.

E.] D. 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

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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."

Section 8. Section 9-11-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 31, Section 3) is amended to read:

"9-11-6.2. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, RULINGS,
INSTRUCTIONS AND ORDERS--PRESUMPTION OF CORRECTNESS.--

A. The secretary is empowered and directed to issue and file as required by law all regulations, rulings, instructions or orders necessary to implement and enforce any provision of any law the administration and enforcement of which the department, the secretary, any division of the department is

charged, including all rules and regulations necessary by reason of any alteration of any such law. In order to accomplish its purpose, this provision is to be liberally construed.

- B. Directives issued by the secretary shall be in form substantially as follows:
- (1) regulations shall be written statements of the secretary of general application, interpreting and exemplifying or implementing the [statues] statutes to which they relate and may be issued in response to a request from a taxpayer or other interested party;
- (2) rulings shall be written statements of the secretary, of limited application to one or a small number of persons, interpreting the statutes to which they relate, ordinarily issued in response to a request for clarification of the consequences of a specified set of circumstances;
- (3) orders shall be written statements of the secretary or a hearing officer or other delegate of the secretary to implement a decision after a hearing; and
- (4) instructions shall be other written statements or directives of the secretary or secretary's delegate not dealing with the merits of any law but otherwise in aid of the accomplishment of the duties of the secretary.
- C. To be effective, any ruling or regulation issued by the secretary shall be reviewed by the attorney general or

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other legal counsel of the department prior to being filed as required by law, and the fact of the review shall be indicated on the ruling or regulation.

To be effective, a regulation shall first be D. issued as a proposed regulation and filed for public inspection in the office of the secretary. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no regulation affecting any person or agency outside the department shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the secretary or a hearing officer designated by the secretary. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested parties may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, proposed amendment or repeal of an existing regulation may be obtained shall be published at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in [a] the New Mexico register and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearing. the proposed regulation has been on file for not less than sixty days and a public hearing on the proposed action has been held by the secretary or a hearing officer designated by the secretary, the secretary may issue it as a final regulation by signing the regulation and filing the regulation in the manner

required by law. The secretary shall not delegate the authority to sign regulations.

- E. In addition to filing copies of regulations with the state records center as required by law, the secretary shall maintain in the office of the secretary a duplicate official set of current and superseded regulations, a set of current and superseded rulings and such additional sets of those regulations and rulings as appear necessary, which duplicate or additional sets shall be available for inspection by the public, but superseded regulations need be maintained for no longer than ten years from the date of supersession.
- F. The secretary shall develop and maintain a file of names and addresses of individuals and professional and industry groups having an interest in the promulgation of new, revised or proposed regulations. At convenient times, the secretary shall distribute to these persons all such regulations and all pertinent rulings, making such charges as will defray the expense incurred in their physical preparation and mailing. Such charges are appropriated to the department to defray the costs of preparing and distributing regulations and rulings.
- G. Any regulation, ruling, instruction or order issued by the secretary or order or instruction issued by a hearing officer or other delegate of the secretary is presumed to be a proper implementation of the provisions of the laws

that are charged to the department, the secretary, any division of the department or any director of any division of the department.

H. The extent to which regulations, rulings and orders will have retroactive effect shall be stated and, if no such statement is made, they will be applied prospectively only."

Section 9. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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