HOUSE FLOOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 412

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

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROHIBITING A MUNICIPALITY FROM IMPOSING AN EXCISE TAX ON FOOD AND BEVERAGES; CHANGING DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE LIQUOR EXCISE TAX; DISTRIBUTING A PORTION OF THE MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX TO THE STATE ROAD FUND AND THE LOCAL GOVERNMENTS ROAD FUND; CREATING THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT STABILIZATION FUND; MODIFYING CERTAIN TAX CREDITS SO THAT THE CREDITS CANNOT BE APPLIED AGAINST MODIFIED COMBINED TAX LIABILITIES; RENAMING THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES TO THE STATE SALES TAX AND THE LOCAL OPTION SALES TAXES AND THE COMPENSATING TAX TO THE USE TAX; BASING THE RATE OF THE STATE AND LOCAL SALES TAXES ON A FORMULA USING ESTIMATES OF BASELINE AND REVENUE PROJECTIONS; PROVIDING THAT A PERSON WITHOUT PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THIS STATE THAT HAS LESS THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000) IN GROSS RECEIPTS IS NOT ENGAGING IN BUSINESS; PROVIDING ALTERNATIVE EVIDENCE OTHER THAN A

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1	NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE TO ENTITLE PERSONS TO A
2	DEDUCTION FROM GROSS RECEIPTS; DE-EARMARKING CERTAIN LOCAL
3	OPTION TAXES; REQUIRING MUNICIPALITIES AND COUNTIES TO IMPOSE A
4	LOCAL OPTION USE TAX; NARROWING THE PREMIUM TAX IN-LIEU-OF
5	PROVISION TO REVENUE AND RECEIPTS FOR WHICH THE PREMIUM TAX IS
6	ASSESSED; PROVIDING THAT CHANGES OR REPEALS OF CERTAIN LOCAL
7	OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES SHALL NOT IMPAIR OUTSTANDING
8	REVENUE BONDS; PROVIDING A MORATORIUM ON NEW INCREMENTS OF
9	LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS OR SALES TAXES; PROVIDING THAT
10	PREVIOUSLY DEDICATED REVENUE ATTRIBUTABLE TO A LOCAL OPTION
11	GROSS RECEIPTS TAX SHALL CONTINUE TO BE DEDICATED FOR THE SAME
12	PURPOSES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA
13	1978; PROVIDING A CIVIL PENALTY; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.
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15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	SECTION 1. Section 3-18-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972,
17	Chapter 26, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"3-18-2. PROHIBITION ON MUNICIPAL TAXING POWER
19	$\underline{\mathtt{A.}}$ Unless otherwise provided by law, no

no municipality may impose:

[A.] (1) an income tax;

[B.] (2) a tax on property measured on an ad valorem, per unit or other basis; or

[C.] (3) any excise tax, including [but not limited to]:

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relating to:

[(1)] <u>(a)</u>	sales taxes;
[(2)] <u>(b)</u>	gross receipts <u>taxes</u> ; and
[(3)] <u>(c)</u>	excise taxes on any incident
[(a)] l) tobacco;	[(b)] 2) liquor; [(e)] 3) food

 $[\underline{D}_{\bullet}]$ \underline{B}_{\bullet} However, any municipality may impose excise taxes of the sales, gross receipts or any other type on specific products and services, other than those enumerated in <u>Subparagraph</u> (c) of Paragraph (3) of Subsection [G] \underline{A} of this section, if the products and services taxed are each named specifically in the ordinance imposing the tax on them and if the ordinance is approved by a majority vote in the municipality.

or beverages; 4) motor fuels; and [(d)] 5) motor vehicles.

[E. Subsections C and D] C. The provisions in Paragraph (3) of Subsection A and in Subsection B of this section shall not [be construed to] apply to [or otherwise affect any occupation tax imposed prior to or after the effective date of this act under Sections 3-38-1 through 3-38-12 NMSA 1978, as those sections may be amended from time to time; provided the provisions of this subsection shall not apply to the sale of motor vehicles] a license fee authorized pursuant to Section 3-38-1 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 2. Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 395, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-31-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF .207939.1

REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--

A. In addition to any other law and constitutional home rule powers authorizing a municipality to issue revenue bonds, a municipality may issue revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 for the purposes specified in this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as specifically provided in Subsections A through J of this section.

A-] B. Utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving a municipal utility or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the municipal utility or of any one or more of other such municipal utilities for payment of the interest on and principal of the revenue bonds. [These bonds are sometimes referred to in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 as "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds".

B.] C. Joint utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving joint water facilities, sewer facilities, gas facilities or electric facilities or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge

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irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation
of these municipal utilities for the payment of the interest on
and principal of the bonds. [These bonds are sometimes
referred to in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 as "joint
utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds".

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

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

(1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing,
equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making
improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or
improving any ground relating thereto, including but not
necessarily limited to acquiring and improving parking lots, or
any combination of the foregoing;

(2) acquiring or improving municipal or public parking lots, structures or facilities or any combination of the foregoing;

(3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating firefighting equipment or any combination of the foregoing;

(4) acquiring, extending, enlarging,
bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining storm
sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, sewage
treatment plants or water utilities, including but not

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necessarily limited to the acquisition of rights of way and water and water rights, or any combination of the foregoing;

(5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or laying off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing; provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include but are not limited to the acquisition of rights of way;

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

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

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

(9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining solid waste disposal equipment, equipment for .207939.1

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operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills, sanitary
landfills, solid waste facilities or any combination of the
foregoing; and

(10) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving a public transit system or regional transit systems or facilities. The] municipal purpose. A municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the [gross receipts] sales tax revenue received by the municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 to the payment of the interest on and principal of the [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or for specific purposes] or for any area of municipal government services [including but not limited to those specified in Subsection C of Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, or for public purposes authorized by municipalities having constitutional home rule charters]. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax or that affects the municipal [gross receipts | sales tax, or a law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal [gross receipts] sales tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor. Revenues in

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

[D. As used in this section, the term "public building" includes but is not limited to fire stations, police buildings, municipal jails, regional jails or juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, city halls and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining city vehicles and equipment. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in Subsection C of this section, and the term "gross receipts tax revenue" means the amount of money distributed to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 or the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, the term "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31

NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments.

E. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for laying off, opening, constructing, reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, acquiring rights of way, repairing and otherwise improving municipal buildings, alleys, streets, public roads and bridges or any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gasoline tax revenue received by the municipality to the payment of the interest on and principal of the gasoline tax revenue bonds.

[As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection, and "gasoline tax revenue" means all or portions of the amounts of tax revenues distributed to municipalities pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978, as from time to time amended and supplemented.]

F. Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, including [but not necessarily limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge

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irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. The net revenues of any revenue-producing project may not be pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for a revenue-producing project that clearly is unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection shall prevent the pledge to such project revenue bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

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

- (2) "project revenues" means the net revenues

 of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project

 revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.
- G. Fire district revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and .207939.1

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rehabilitating any fire district project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire protection fund as provided in the Fire Protection Fund Law and any or all of the revenues provided for the operation of the fire district project for which the particular bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. The revenues of any fire district project shall not be pledged to the bonds issued for a fire district project that clearly is unrelated in its purpose; but nothing in this section prevents the pledge to such bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular fire district project. A general determination by the governing body of the municipality that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified fire district project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the fire district bonds.

H. Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized standards. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the municipality from the law enforcement

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protection fund distributions pursuant to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund Act to the payment of the interest on and principal of the law enforcement protection revenue bonds.

[I. Economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds for any of the purposes authorized in this subsection. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax, or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection, and "municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal

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infrastructure gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.

J. Municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax, or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection and "municipal higher

education facilities gross receipts tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.

R.] I. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no municipality may sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenues after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection C of Section 3-31-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue."

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

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

- A. "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments;
- B. "gasoline tax revenue" means all or portions of .207939.1

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purs	suant	to	Sec	ction	ns 7-1-6	5.9	and	7-1-6.	27 1	NMSA	1978;	

- C. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- "pledged revenues" means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of revenue bonds as specifically provided in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978;
- "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection F of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- G. "sales tax revenue" means the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal sales tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act;
- "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978; and
- "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds" means I. the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 4. Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 284, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "3-37A-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Small Cities .207939.1

Assistance Act:

- A. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, and incorporated counties and H-class counties;
- B. "municipal share" means [one and thirty-five one-hundredths percent of] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 multiplied by the taxable gross receipts as defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act reported annually for each municipality to the taxation and revenue department during a twelve-month period ending June 30;
- C. "total municipal share" means the sum of all
 municipal shares;
- D. "statewide per capita average" means the quotient of the total municipal share divided by the total population in all municipalities;
- E. "municipal per capita average" means the quotient of the municipal share divided by the municipality's population;
- F. "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the <u>United States census</u> bureau [of the census], or, if neither is available, "population" means an estimate as determined by the local government division of the department of finance and

1 administration;

- G. "local tax effort" means the amount produced by [a one-fourth of one percent municipal gross receipts tax] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 in the previous fiscal year;
- H. "qualifying municipality" means a municipality with a population of less than ten thousand that has enacted on or before the last day of the preceding fiscal year an ordinance or ordinances imposing a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax [pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978] at [a rate of one-fourth of one percent or more] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978;
- I. "enacted" means adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body of the municipality pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 and:
- (1) for which no election has been called in the manner and within the time provided by Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) that has been approved by a majority of the registered voters voting on the question pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; and
- J. "minimum amount" means an amount equal to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000)."
- SECTION 5. Section 3-65-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 231, Section 8) is amended to read:

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

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 6-21-6 NMSA 1978, the legislature authorizes the authority to make a loan from the public project revolving fund to a municipality to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a minor league baseball stadium on terms and conditions established by the authority.

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

municipality to make the loan payments.

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

SECTION 6. Section 3-66-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 351, Section 10) is amended to read:

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

A. A municipality may issue revenue bonds, in accordance with the procedures set forth in Sections 3-31-3 through 3-31-7 NMSA 1978, to acquire land for and to design, purchase, construct, remodel, renovate, rehabilitate, improve, equip or furnish a municipal event center.

- B. Revenue bonds issued by a municipality may be secured by event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues [distributed] transferred to that municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.
- C. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the pledge of event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues, bonds issued pursuant to the Municipal Event Center Funding

Act, issuance of those bonds, an event center surcharge included in a vendor contract or any other matter concerning the bonds after thirty days from the date of publication of the ordinance authorizing issuance of the bonds and the pledging of event center receipts, event center surcharge receipts or [gross receipts] sales tax revenues of a municipality to make debt service payments.

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

SECTION 7. Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 83, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

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2 4-44-1 NMSA 1978, the mill levy shall not exceed a rate of six 3 dollars fifty cents (\$6.50), or any lower maximum amount 4 required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of 5 Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net 6 7 taxable value of property allocated to the county; however, if the county uses any portion, not to exceed one dollar fifty 8 cents (\$1.50), of the rate authorized by this paragraph to meet 9 the requirement of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, the provisions of 10 Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 do not apply to the portion of the 11 12 rate necessary to produce the revenues required; provided that the portion of the rate does not exceed one dollar fifty cents 13 (\$1.50); and 14

(1)

in class A counties as defined in Section

(2) in other counties, the mill levy shall not exceed four dollars twenty-five cents (\$4.25), or any lower maximum amount required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county.

B. The mill levies provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section shall be made at the direction of the county commissioners, but only to the extent that the county commissioners deem it necessary to operate and .207939.1

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maintain county hospitals, to pay the amounts required in the performance of any health care facilities contracts made pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act and to provide for a class A county's transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978.

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

D. A class A county imposing the mill levy provided for in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section may enter into a mutual agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico operating the hospital permitting the transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund by the county pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 of not to exceed the amount that would be produced by a mill levy at a rate of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) applied to the net taxable value of property allocated to the county for the prior property tax year and also not to exceed the amount that would be produced by imposition of [the county health care gross receipts tax] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978.

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

SECTION 8. Section 4-61-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 44, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. "adjustment factor" means a fraction, the numerator of which is the net taxable value of the state for the property tax year prior to the year in which the amount of .207939.1

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

B. "ceiling valuation" means,

[(1) for the 2002 property tax year, one billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000); and

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

- C. "demographer" means the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico;
- D. "inflation factor" means a fraction whose numerator is the annual implicit price deflator index for state and local government purchases of goods and services, as published in the United States department of commerce monthly publication entitled "Survey of Current Business" or any successor publication prepared by an agency of the United States and adopted by the department of finance and administration, for the calendar year one year prior to the

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year in which the distribution is to be made and whose denominator is the annual index for calendar year 2004; provided that, if the inflation factor is calculated to have a value less than one, it shall be deemed to have a value of one;

- "population" means the official population shown by the most recent federal decennial census or, if there is a change in boundaries after the date of the census, "population" for each affected unit shall be the most current estimated population for that unit provided in writing by the demographer; provided that after five years from the first day of the calendar year of the most recent federal decennial census, that census shall not be used, and "population" for the period from that date until the date when the next following official final decennial census population data are available shall be the most current estimated population provided in writing by the demographer;
 - "qualifying county" means a county that has:
- for the property tax year in which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, imposed a property tax rate for general county purposes pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 as limited by Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 of at least eight dollars eighty-five cents (\$8.85) per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value;
 - (2) by July 1 of the property tax year in

which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, received a written certification from the director of the property tax division of the taxation and revenue department that the county assessor of that county has implemented an acceptable program of maintaining current and correct property values for property taxation purposes as required by Section 7-36-16 NMSA 1978 or has submitted to the director an acceptable plan for the implementation of such a program;

- (3) on July 1 of the year in which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, a population of not more than forty-eight thousand;
- increments [authorized pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 totaling at least three-eighths percent] at a rate of at least the rate determined pursuant to Subsection D of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 and has those increments in effect on July 1 of the year in which a distribution is made; provided that this paragraph does not apply to a county if the county's valuation for property taxation purposes does not exceed the product of two hundred thirty million dollars (\$230,000,000) multiplied by the adjustment factor for the year; and
- (5) a total valuation for the property tax
 year preceding the year in which a distribution pursuant to the
 Small Counties Assistance Act for that county is to be made

that is no greater than the ceiling valuation for that property tax year;

- G. "tax rate factor" means [a fraction, the numerator of which is the average rate imposed in Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 for the fiscal year one year prior to the fiscal year in which the distribution is to be made and the denominator of which is five] one and twenty-five thousandths percent; and
- H. "total valuation" means the sum for a jurisdiction for a property tax year of the net taxable value determined pursuant to the Property Tax Code, the assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act and the taxable value determined pursuant to the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act."

SECTION 9. Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1982, Chapter 44, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. The "small counties assistance fund" is created within the state treasury.
- B. On or before September 1, 2003 and on or before September 1 of each subsequent year, the demographer shall certify in writing to the department of finance and administration the population of the state and of each county .207939.1

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as of June 30 of the year.

C. On or before September 15, 2003 and on or before September 15 of each subsequent year, the secretary of finance and administration shall certify to the state treasurer with respect to each qualifying county:

- (1) its population as certified by the demographer;
- (2) its total valuation for the preceding property tax year; and
 - (3) the distribution amount calculated for it.
- D. The distribution amount for each qualifying county shall be determined for 2003 and each subsequent year in accordance with the following table; provided that the bracket amounts in the first two columns of the table shall be adjusted annually after 2003 by the adjustment factor. The bracket amounts in the last column shall be adjusted annually after 2005 by the inflation factor, and, in 2011 [and subsequent years] through 2018 shall also be adjusted by the tax rate factor. The department of finance and administration may round the results of the adjustments made pursuant to this subsection to the nearest one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

If the county's total valuation for the preceding property tax year is:

at least: but less and the county then the distribution than: population is: amount is:

1	\$	0	\$100,000,000	under	1,000	\$515,000
2	\$	0	\$100,000,000	at least	1,000	\$370,000
3				but under	4,000	
4	\$	0	\$100,000,000	at least	4,000	\$285,000
5	\$100,0	00,000	\$230,000,000	under	12,000	\$200,000
6	\$100,0	00,000	\$230,000,000	at least	12,000	\$145,000
7	\$230,0	00,000	\$1,400,000,000	under	48,000	\$ 85,000.

E. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section, the department of finance and administration shall increase the distribution amount for each county receiving a distribution amount pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section by:

(1) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made, a county [correctional facility gross receipts] sales tax at a rate of at least [one-eighth percent] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection E of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 and the revenue from those increments is dedicated as follows:

(a) for the purpose of operating, maintaining, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, expanding or improving a judicial-correctional or a county correctional facility or the grounds of a

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1	judicial-correctional or county correctional facility,
2	including acquiring and improving parking lots, landscaping or
3	any combination of the foregoing;
4	(b) for the purpose of transporting or
5	extraditing prisoners; or
6	(c) to payment of principal and
7	interest on revenue bonds or refunding bonds issued for the
8	purposes described in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this
9	paragraph;
10	(2) twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) if the
11	county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in
12	which the distribution is to be made, a county [gross
13	receipts] sales tax increment of [one-sixteenth percent] the
14	rate determined pursuant to Subsection E of Section 7-1-84
15	<u>NMSA 1978</u> ; or
16	(3) seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) if the
17	county has met the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of
18	this subsection.
19	F. If the balance in the small counties assistance
20	fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the
21	distributions determined pursuant to Subsection D of this
2.2	section plus the distribution increases authorized pursuant to

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proportionately reduced.

Subsection E of this section, the distribution increases

pursuant to Subsection E of this section shall be

- G. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties, the department of finance and administration shall reduce each qualifying county's calculated distribution by a percentage computed by dividing the amount by which the fund is insufficient by the sum of all the calculated distributions and shall certify the reduced amounts as the qualifying counties' distributions.
- H. Any interest accruing from the temporary investment of the small counties assistance fund shall be credited to the general fund.
- I. On or before September 30, 2003 and on or before September 30 of each subsequent year, the state treasurer shall distribute to each county for whom a distribution has been certified for that year the amount certified for that county for that year. If the balance in the fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum of certified amounts distributed, the difference shall revert to the general fund.
- J. If any date specified in Subsection B, C or I of this section falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, any action required to be performed as provided in those subsections is timely if performed on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday."

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SECTION 10.	Section	4-62-1 NM	ISA 1978	(being Laws	1992,
Chapter 95, Secti	on l, as	amended)	is amende	ed to read:	

"4-62-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--

A. In addition to any other law authorizing a county to issue revenue bonds, a county may issue revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 for the purposes specified in this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as specifically provided in Subsections B through M of this section.]

- B. [Gross receipts] Sales tax revenue bonds may be issued for [one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or improving ground relating thereto, including but not necessarily limited to acquiring and improving parking lots, or any combination of the foregoing;
- (2) acquiring or improving county or public parking lots, structures or facilities or any combination of the foregoing;
 - (3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating
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1	firefighting equipment or any combination of the foregoing;
2	(4) acquiring, extending, enlarging,
3	bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or maintaining
4	storm sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewer
5	sewage treatment plants, water utilities or other water,
6	wastewater or related facilities, including but not limited
7	the acquisition of rights of way and water and water rights
8	or any combination of the foregoing;
9	(5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaini
10	repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets,
11	roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or lay:
12	off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys
13	streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing
14	provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include
15	the acquisition of rights of way;
16	(6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing,
17	making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or
18	equipping airport facilities or any combination of the
19	foregoing, including without limitation the acquisition of
20	land, easements or rights of way;
21	(7) purchasing or otherwise acquiring or

bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or maintaining
storm sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers,
sewage treatment plants, water utilities or other water,
wastewater or related facilities, including but not limited to
the acquisition of rights of way and water and water rights,
or any combination of the foregoing;
(5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining,
repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets,
roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or laying
off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys,
streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing;
provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include
the acquisition of rights of way;
(6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing,
making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or
equipping airport facilities or any combination of the
foregoing, including without limitation the acquisition of
land, easements or rights of way;
(7) purchasing or otherwise acquiring or
clearing land or purchasing, otherwise acquiring and
beautifying land for open space;
(8) acquiring, constructing, purchasing,
equipping, furnishing, making additions to, renovating,
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rehabilitating, beautifying or otherwise improving public
parks, public recreational buildings or other public
recreational facilities or any combination of the foregoing;

(9) acquiring, constructing, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or maintaining solid waste disposal equipment, equipment for operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills, sanitary landfills, solid waste facilities or any combination of the foregoing; or

(10) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving public transit systems or any regional transit systems or facilities] any county purpose. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue [from the first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax and any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax and county capital outlay gross receipts tax] received by the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or specific purposes] or for any area of county government services. If the revenue [from the first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment or the one-sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax

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or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts tax] is pledged for payment of principal and interest as authorized by this subsection, the pledge shall require the revenues received [from that increment of the county gross receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts tax] to be deposited into a special bond fund for payment of the principal, interest and expenses. At the end of each fiscal year, money remaining in the special bond fund after the annual obligations for the bonds are fully met may be transferred to any other fund of the county. Revenues in excess of the annual principal and interest due on [gross receipts] sales tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of [gross receipts] sales tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. governing body of the county may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the proceeds of the tax and to administer the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds.

[C. Fire protection revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating any independent fire district project or facilities, including where applicable purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project, or any

combination of such purposes. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county fire protection excise tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, fire protection revenue bonds. These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "fire protection revenue bonds".

D. Environmental revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition and construction of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county environmental services gross receipts tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, environmental revenue bonds. These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "environmental revenue bonds".

E.] C. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition of rights of way for and the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing, maintenance, repair or other improvement of county roads and bridges. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county gasoline tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, county gasoline tax revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "gasoline tax revenue bonds".

F.] D. Utility revenue bonds or joint utility
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revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving water facilities, sewer facilities, gas facilities or electric facilities or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the utility or joint utility for which the particular utility or joint utility bonds are issued to the payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, utility or joint utility revenue bonds. [These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds".

G. E. Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including, as applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor and [including but not limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, or may be issued for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. The net revenues of any revenue-producing project shall not be

pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for any other revenue-producing project that is clearly unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection prevents the pledge to any of the project revenue bonds of the revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978:

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

(2) "project revenues" means the net revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.

H-] F. Fire district revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any fire district project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire

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

 $[\underbrace{\text{H-}}]$ $\underline{\text{G.}}$ Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized standards. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the county from the law enforcement protection fund distributions pursuant to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund Act to the payment of the interest on and principal of the law enforcement protection revenue bonds.

[J. Hospital emergency gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, equipping, remodeling or

improving a county hospital or county health facility. A county may pledge irrevocably to the payment of the interest on and principal of the hospital emergency gross receipts tax revenue bonds any or all of the revenues received by the county from a county hospital emergency gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-20E-12.1 NMSA 1978 and dedicated to payment of bonds or a loan for acquiring, equipping, remodeling or improving a county hospital or county health facility.

K. Economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this subsection.

bonds may be issued for public school or off-campus
instruction program capital projects as authorized in Section
7-20E-20 NMSA 1978. A county may pledge irrevocably any or
all of the county education gross receipts tax revenue to the
payment of interest on and principal of the county education
gross receipts tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in
this section.

M+] H. PILT revenue bonds may be issued by a county to repay all or part of the principal and interest of an outstanding loan owed by the county to the New Mexico finance authority. A county may pledge irrevocably all or part of PILT revenue to the payment of principal of and interest on new loans or preexisting loans provided by the New Mexico finance authority to finance a public project as "public project" is defined in Subsection E of Section 6-21-3 NMSA 1978.

[N+] I. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no county may sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenue after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection C of Section 4-62-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue.

[0.] J. No bonds may be issued by a county, other than an H class county, a class B county as defined in Section 4-36-8 NMSA 1978 or a class A county as described in Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978, to acquire, equip, extend, enlarge, better, repair or construct a utility unless the utility is regulated

by the public regulation commission pursuant to the Public Utility Act and the issuance of the bonds is approved by the commission. For purposes of Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, a "utility" includes [but is not limited to] a water, wastewater, sewer, gas or electric utility or joint utility serving the public. H class counties shall obtain public regulation commission approvals required by Section 3-23-3 NMSA 1978.

[P+] K. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a county [gross receipts tax, a county environmental services gross receipts tax, a county fire protection excise tax, a county infrastructure gross receipts tax, the county education gross receipts tax, a county capital outlay gross receipts tax, the gasoline tax or the county hospital emergency gross receipts tax, or that affects any of those taxes] sales tax or that affects that tax shall not be repealed or amended in such a manner as to impair outstanding revenue bonds that are issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 and that may be secured by a pledge of [those taxes] that tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

[Q. As used in this section:

(1) "county infrastructure gross receipts tax
revenue" means the revenue from the county infrastructure
gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to
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Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
(2) "county capital outlay gross receipts tax
revenue" means the revenue from the county capital outlay
gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to
Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
(3) "county education gross receipts tax
revenue" means the revenue from the county education gross
receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section
7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
(4) "county environmental services gross
receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county
environmental services gross receipts tax transferred to the
county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
(5) "county fire protection excise tax
revenue" means the revenue from the county fire protection
excise tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section
7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
(6) "county gross receipts tax revenue" means
the revenue attributable to the first one-eighth increment,
the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment
of the county gross receipts tax transferred to the county
pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution
related to the first one-eighth increment made pursuant to
Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
(7) "gasoline tax revenue" means the revenue

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from that portion of the gasoline tax distribut	ad ta tha
Trom that portroll or the gasorine tax distribut	eu to the
county pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.2	<u> 6 MMCA 1070.</u>
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(8) "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes; and

(9) "public building" includes but is not limited to fire stations, police buildings, county or regional jails, county or regional juvenile detention facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices, courthouses and garages for housing, repairing and maintaining county vehicles and equipment.

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

SECTION 11. A new section of Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

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

A. "bond" means any obligation of a county issued under Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement .207939.1

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or	other	instrument	evidencing	an	obligation	of	а	county	to
mal	ce pavi	ments:							

- B. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- C. "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes;
- D. "pledged revenue" means the revenue, net income or net revenue authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bond as specifically provided in Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- E. "project revenues" means the net revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds;
- F. "sales tax revenue" means the revenue attributable to the county sales tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
- G. "sales tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978; and
- H. "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 12. Section 5-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 297, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
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bracketed material] = delete

- "5-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Local Economic Development Act:
- A. "arts and cultural district" means a developed district of public and private uses that is created pursuant to the Arts and Cultural District Act;
- "cultural facility" means a facility that is В. owned by the state, a county, a municipality or a qualifying entity that serves the public through preserving, educating and promoting the arts and culture of a particular locale, including theaters, museums, libraries, galleries, cultural compounds, educational organizations, performing arts venues and organizations, fine arts organizations, studios and media laboratories and live-work housing facilities;
- C. "department" means the economic development department;
- "economic development project" or "project" D. means the provision of direct or indirect assistance to a qualifying entity by a local or regional government and includes the purchase, lease, grant, construction, reconstruction, improvement or other acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings or other infrastructure; public works improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; payments for professional services contracts necessary for local or regional governments to implement a plan or project; the provision of direct loans or

grants for land, buildings or infrastructure; technical
assistance to cultural facilities; loan guarantees securing
the cost of land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not
to exceed the revenue that may be derived from [the municipal
infrastructure gross receipts tax or the county infrastructure
gross receipts tax] an increment of a local option sales tax
imposed by a municipality or county that is dedicated for
furthering or implementing economic development plans and
projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or
projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development
Finance Act; grants for public works infrastructure
improvements essential to the location or expansion of a
qualifying entity; grants or subsidies to cultural facilities;
purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park or a
publicly owned cultural facility; and the construction of a
building for use by a qualifying entity;

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

- I. "qualifying entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, syndicate, association or other person that is one or a combination of two or more of the following:
- (1) an industry for the manufacturing, processing or assembling of agricultural or manufactured products;
- (2) a commercial enterprise for storing, warehousing, distributing or selling products of agriculture, mining or industry, but, other than as provided in Paragraph (5), (6) or (9) of this subsection, not including any enterprise for sale of goods or commodities at retail or for distribution to the public of electricity, gas, water or telephone or other services commonly classified as public utilities;
- (3) a business, including a restaurant or lodging establishment, in which all or part of the activities of the business involves the supplying of services to the general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific industry or customer, but, other than as provided in Paragraph (5) or (9) of this subsection, not including businesses primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail;
- (4) an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a federally chartered tribal corporation;

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that makes	the	majori	ty	of	its	sales	to	pe	rsons	outside	
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- (6) a facility for the direct sales by
 growers of agricultural products, commonly known as farmers'
 markets;
- (7) a business that is the developer of a metropolitan redevelopment project;
 - (8) a cultural facility; and
 - (9) a retail business;
- J. "regional government" means any combination of municipalities and counties that enter into a joint powers agreement to provide for economic development projects pursuant to a plan adopted by all parties to the joint powers agreement; and
- K. "retail business" means a business that is primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail and that is located in a municipality with a population, according to the most recent federal decennial census, of:
 - (1) ten thousand or less; or
- (2) more than ten thousand but less than thirty-five thousand if:
- (a) the economic development project is not funded or financed with state government revenues; and .207939.1

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

SECTION 13. Section 5-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 297, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"5-10-4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS--RESTRICTIONS ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES OR PLEDGES OF CREDIT. --

No local or regional government shall provide public support for economic development projects as permitted pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico except as provided in the Local Economic Development Act or as otherwise permitted by law.

- The total amount of public money expended and В. the value of credit pledged in the fiscal year in which that money is expended by a local government for economic development projects pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of New Mexico and the Local Economic Development Act shall not exceed ten percent of the annual general fund expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year. limits of this subsection shall not apply to:
- the value of any land or building (1) contributed to any project pursuant to a project participation agreement;
- (2) revenue generated through the imposition .207939.1

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

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

(4) the proceeds of a revenue bond issue to which municipal [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax

revenue that is dedicated for furthering or implementing

economic development plans and projects as defined in the

Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the

Statewide Economic Development Finance Act is pledged;

- which county [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax revenue is pledged that is dedicated for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Finance Act; or
- (6) funds donated by private entities to be used for defraying the cost of a project.
- C. A regional or local government that generates revenue for economic development projects to which the limits of Subsection B of this section do not apply shall create an economic development fund into which such revenues shall be deposited. The economic development fund and income from the economic development fund shall be deposited as provided by law. Money in the economic development fund may be expended only as provided in the Local Economic Development Act or the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act.
- [D. In order to expend money from an economic development fund for arts and cultural district purposes, cultural facilities or retail businesses, the governing body of a municipality or county that has imposed a municipal or

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county local option infrastructure gross receipts tax for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects, as defined in the Local Economic Development Act, or projects, as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, by referendum of the majority of the voters voting on the question approving the ordinance imposing the municipal or county infrastructure gross receipts tax before July 1, 2013 shall be required to adopt a resolution. The resolution shall call for an election to approve arts and cultural districts as a qualifying purpose and cultural facilities or retail businesses as a qualifying entity before any revenue generated by the municipal or county local option gross receipts tax for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects, as defined in the Local Economic Development Act, or projects, as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, can be expended from the economic development fund for arts and cultural district purposes, cultural facilities or retail businesses.

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

Gross Receipts Taxes Act for furthering or implementing

economic development plans and projects as defined in the

Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the

Statewide Economic Development Finance Act.

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

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

SECTION 14. Section 5-15-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 3) is amended to read:

"5-15-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Tax Increment for .207939.1

Development Act:

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

sales taxes collected within a [tax increment development] district, as estimated by the governing body that adopted a resolution to form that district, in consultation with the taxation and revenue department, in the calendar year preceding the formation of the [tax increment development] district or, when an area is added to an existing district, the amount of gross receipts or sales taxes collected in the calendar year preceding the effective date of the modification of the tax increment development plan and designated by the governing body to be available as part of the gross receipts or sales tax increment; and

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

B. "base property taxes" means:

(1) the portion of property taxes produced by the total of all property tax levied at the rate fixed each year by each governing body levying a property tax on the assessed value of taxable property within the tax increment development area last certified for the year ending immediately prior to the year in which a tax increment

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

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

 means gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by counties

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

 and designated by the governing body of the county to be

 available as part of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment;
- D. "district" means a tax increment development district;
- E. "district board" means a board formed in accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act to govern a [tax increment development] district;

F. "enhanced services" means public services

provided by a municipality or county within the district at a

higher level or to a greater degree than otherwise available

to the land located in the district from the municipality or

county, including such services as public safety, fire

protection, street or sidewalk cleaning or landscape

maintenance in public areas; provided that "enhanced services"

does not include the basic operation and maintenance related

to infrastructure improvements financed by the district

pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act;

G. "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a city, the board of trustees or council of a town or village or the board of county commissioners of a county;

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

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

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2	county;
3	[K.] <u>I.</u> "municipal [option gross receipts] <u>sales</u>
4	taxes" means [those] gross receipts or sales taxes imposed by
5	municipalities [pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
6	Receipts Taxes Act] and designated by the governing body of
7	the municipality to be available as part of the [gross
8	receipts] sales tax increment;
9	$[\frac{L_{\bullet}}]$ <u>J.</u> "municipality" means an incorporated city,
10	town or village;
11	[M.] $K.$ "owner" means a person owning real
12	property within the boundaries of a district;
13	$[N_{ullet}]$ <u>L.</u> "person" means an individual, corporation,
14	association, partnership, limited liability company or other
15	legal entity;
16	$[\theta_{\bullet}]$ M. "project" means a tax increment
17	development project;
18	[P.] N. "property tax increment" means all
19	property tax collected on real property within the designated
20	tax increment development area that is in excess of the base
21	property tax until termination of the district and distributed
22	to the district in the same manner as distributions are made
23	under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
24	[Q.] <u>O.</u> "property tax increment [bonds] <u>bond</u> "

means [bonds] a bond issued by a district in accordance with

J.] $\underline{H.}$ "local government" means a municipality or

the Tax Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for which is a property tax increment;

- [R.] P. "public improvements" means on-site improvements and off-site improvements that directly or indirectly benefit a [tax increment development] district or facilitate development within a tax increment development area and that are dedicated to the governing body in which the district lies. "Public improvements" [include] includes:
- (1) sanitary sewage systems, including collection, transport, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and discharge;
- (2) drainage and flood control systems, including collection, transport, storage, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and discharge;
- (3) water systems for domestic, commercial, office, hotel or motel, industrial, irrigation, municipal or fire protection purposes, including production, collection, storage, treatment, transport, delivery, connection and dispersal;
- (4) highways, streets, roadways, bridges, crossing structures and parking facilities, including all areas for vehicular use for travel, ingress, egress and parking;
- (5) trails and areas for pedestrian, equestrian, bicycle or other non-motor vehicle use for travel, .207939.1

ingress, egress and parking;

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2	(6) pedestrian and transit facilities, parks,
3	recreational facilities and open space areas for the use of
4	members of the public for entertainment, assembly and
5	recreation;
6	(7) landscaping, including earthworks,
7	structures, plants, trees and related water delivery systems;
8	(8) public buildings, public safety
9	facilities and fire protection and police facilities;
10	(9) electrical generation, transmission and
11	distribution facilities;
12	(10) natural gas distribution facilities;
13	(11) lighting systems;
14	(12) cable or other telecommunications lines
15	and related equipment;
16	(13) traffic control systems and devices,
17	including signals, controls, markings and signage;
18	(14) school sites and facilities with the
19	consent of the governing board of the public school district
20	for which the facility is to be acquired, constructed or
21	renovated;
22	(15) library and other public educational or
23	cultural facilities;
24	(16) equipment, vehicles, furnishings and
25	other personal property related to the items listed in this
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subsection;

(17) inspection, construction management,
lanning and program management and other professional
ervices costs incidental to the project;

- (18) workforce housing; and
- (19) any other improvement that the governing body determines to be for the use or benefit of the public;
- [S.] Q. "resident qualified elector" means a person who resides within the boundaries of a [tax increment development] district or proposed [tax increment development] district and who is qualified to vote in the general elections held in the state pursuant to Section 1-1-4 NMSA 1978;
- R. "sales tax increment" means the sales taxes

 collected within a district in excess of the base sales taxes

 collected for the duration of the existence of a district and

 distributed to the district in the same manner as

 distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax

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

 Development Act, the pledged revenue for which is a sales tax increment;
- T. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means [the] gross receipts or state sales tax imposed pursuant to the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act but .207939.1

does not include that portion distributed to municipalities pursuant to [Sections 7-1-6.4 and] Section 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978 or to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;

- U. "sustainable development" means land development that achieves sustainable economic and social goals in ways that can be supported for the long term by conserving resources, protecting the environment and ensuring human health and welfare using mixed-use, pedestrian-oriented, multimodal land use planning;
- V. "tax increment development area" means the land included within the boundaries of a [tax increment development] district;
- W. "tax increment development district" means a
 district formed for the purposes of carrying out [tax
 increment development] projects;
- X. "tax increment development plan" means a plan for the undertaking of a [tax increment development] project;
- Y. "tax increment development project" means activities undertaken within a tax increment development area to enhance the sustainability of the local, regional or statewide economy; to support the creation of jobs, schools and workforce housing; and to generate tax revenue for the provision of public improvements and may include:
- (1) acquisition of land within a designated tax increment development area or a portion of that tax

1 increment development area;

- (2) demolition and removal of buildings and improvements and installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds and improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- (3) installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, water utilities, sewer utilities, parks, playgrounds and other public improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- (4) disposition of property acquired or held by a [tax increment development] district as part of the undertaking of a [tax increment development] project at the fair market value of such property for uses in accordance with the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- (5) payments for professional services contracts necessary to implement a tax increment development plan or project;
- (6) borrowing to purchase land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue stream that may be derived from the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or the property tax increment estimated to be received by a [tax increment development] district; and
 - (7) grants for public improvements essential

to the location or expansion of a business;

Z. "taxing entity" means the governing body of a political subdivision of the state, the [gross receipts] sales tax increment or property tax increment of which may be used for a [tax increment development] project; and

AA. "workforce housing" means decent, safe and sanitary dwellings, apartments, single-family dwellings or other living accommodations that are affordable for persons or families earning less than eighty percent of the median income within the county in which the [tax increment development] project is located; provided that an owner-occupied housing unit is affordable to a household if the expected sales price is reasonably anticipated to result in monthly housing costs that do not exceed thirty-three percent of the household's gross monthly income; provided that:

- (1) determination of mortgage amounts and payments are to be based on down payment rates and interest rates generally available to lower- and moderate-income households; and
- (2) a renter-occupied housing unit is affordable to a household if the unit's monthly housing costs, including rent and basic utility and energy costs, do not exceed thirty-three percent of the household's gross monthly income."
- SECTION 15. Section 5-15-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, .207939.1

Chapter 75, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SALES TAX INCREMENT.--

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

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

(1) municipal [gross receipts] sales tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross .207939.1

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

refunded, assumed or otherwise, the district for financing or

-	l refinancing, in whole of in part, a t eax increment
2	development project within the tax increment development
3	area:
4	(l) county [gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax
5	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option [Gross Receipts
6	Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act;
7	[(2) county environmental services gross
8	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option
9	Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
10	(3) county infrastructure gross receipts tax
11	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts
12	Taxes Act;
13	(4) county capital outlay gross receipts tax
14	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts
15	Taxes Act;
16	(5) county regional transit gross receipts
17	tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross
18	Receipts Taxes Act;
19	(6) (2) the amount distributed to counties
20	pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978; and
21	[(7)] <u>(3)</u> the state [gross receipts] <u>sales</u>
22	tax.
23	[D. The gross receipts tax increment generated by
24	the imposition of municipal or county local option gross
25	receipts taxes specified by statute for particular purposes
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Increment for Development Act if intent to do so is set forth in the tax increment development plan approved by the governing body, if the purpose for which the increment is intended to be used is consistent with the purposes set forth in the statute authorizing the municipal or county local option gross receipts tax.

E.] D. An imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax by a taxing entity may be dedicated for the purpose of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds with the agreement of the taxing entity, evidenced by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of that taxing entity. A taxing entity shall not agree to dedicate for the purposes of securing [gross receipts] sales tax increment bonds more than seventy-five percent of its [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the taxing entity to dedicate a [gross receipts] sales tax increment or to increase the dedication of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment shall become effective only on January 1 or July 1 of the calendar year.

 $[F_{\bullet}]$ <u>E.</u> An imposition of a [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within a district [less the

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

- (1) the state board of finance has reviewed the request for the use of the state [$\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{$
- (2) based upon review by the state board of finance of the applicable tax increment development plan, the dedication by the state board of finance of a portion of the [gross receipts] sales tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state [gross receipts] sales tax within the district for use in meeting the required goals of the tax increment plan is reasonable and in the best interest of the state; and
- (3) the use of the state [gross receipts] sales tax is likely to stimulate the creation of jobs, economic opportunities and general revenue for the state

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1	through the addition of new businesses to the state and the
2	expansion of existing businesses within the state.
3	[$rac{G_{ullet}}{I}$] $rac{F_{ullet}}{I}$ The governing body of the jurisdiction in
4	which a [tax increment development] district has been
5	established shall timely notify the assessor of the county in
6	which the district has been established, the taxation and
7	revenue department and the local government division of the
8	department of finance and administration when:
9	(1) a tax increment development plan has been
10	approved that contains a provision for the allocation of a

[gross receipts] sales tax increment;

any outstanding bonds of the district (2) have been paid off; and

(3) the purposes of the district have otherwise been achieved."

SECTION 16. Section 5-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 3) is amended to read:

"5-16-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Regional Spaceport District Act:

"authority" means the spaceport authority created pursuant to the Spaceport Development Act;

"board" means the board of directors of a district;

[C. "bond" means a revenue bond issued by the authority on behalf of a district;

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D.	<u> </u>	"com	oination"	means	two	or	more
governmental	units	that	exercise	joint	autl	nor	ity;

- [E.] D. "district" means a regional spaceport district that is a political subdivision of the state created pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act;
- [F.] E. "governmental unit" means the state, a county or a municipality of the state or an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo located within the boundaries of the state;
- [G.] F. "project" means any land, building or other improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary in connection with the spaceport;
- [H.] G. "revenues" means municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax revenues] and county [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax revenues dedicated to a district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act; and
- [H.] "spaceport" means any facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."
- **SECTION 17.** Section 5-16-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 13) is amended to read:

"5-16-13. USE OF REVENUE BY GOVERNMENTAL UNITSEach
governmental unit that is a county or municipality and is a
member of a combination shall have enacted a municipal
[regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or [a] county
[regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax prior to
December 31, 2008 that is dedicated to a district for the
financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction
of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport
<u>District Act</u> . At least seventy-five percent of the <u>dedicated</u>
municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] or county
[regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax revenues
received by each governmental unit must be used by the
district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering
and construction of a regional spaceport. No more than
twenty-five percent of the <u>dedicated</u> municipal [regional
spaceport gross receipts tax] or county [regional spaceport
gross receipts] sales tax revenues may be used by the
governmental unit enacting the tax for spaceport-related
projects as approved by resolution of the governmental unit.
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SECTION 18. Section 6-6A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 214, Section 3) is amended to read:

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

A. There is created in the state treasury the "leasehold community assistance fund". The purpose of the .207939.1

fund is to provide leasehold communities with assistance in meeting their operating budgets.

- B. The leasehold community assistance fund shall be administered by the local government division of the department of finance and administration. The division shall determine the funds the leasehold community is eligible to receive from the fund by calculating the amount of money a municipality of similar size receives under all appropriate state laws. Such sources shall include [but not be limited to]:
 - (1) property tax levies;
 - (2) the law enforcement protection fund;
 - (3) the small cities assistance fund;
 - (4) the fire protection fund;
 - (5) [gross receipts] sales tax distribution;
 - (6) gasoline tax distributions;
 - (7) cigarette tax distributions; and
 - (8) motor vehicle fees distributions.
- C. Prior to receiving any assistance from the leasehold community assistance fund, the governing body of the community shall agree to be bound by such rules and regulations promulgated by the local government division of the department of finance and administration. That division has the power and duty in relation to leasehold communities to:

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- (1) require each leasehold community to furnish and file with the division, on or before June 1 of each year, a proposed budget for the next fiscal year;
- (2) examine each proposed budget and, on or before July 1 of each year, approve and certify to each leasehold community an operating budget for use pending approval of a final budget;
 - (3) hold public hearings on proposed budgets;
- (4) make corrections, revisions and amendments to the proposed budgets as may be necessary to meet the requirements of law;
- (5) certify a final budget for each leasehold community to the appropriate governing body prior to the first Monday in September of each year. The budgets, when approved, are binding upon all tax officials of the state;
- (6) require periodic financial reports of leasehold communities. The reports shall contain the pertinent details regarding applications for federal money or federal grants-in-aid or regarding federal money or federal grants-in-aid received, including [but not limited to] details of programs, matching funds, personnel requirements, salary provisions and program numbers, as indicated in the catalog of federal domestic assistance, of the federal funds applied for and of those received;
 - (7) with written approval of the secretary of

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finance and administration and the attorney general, increase the total budget of any leasehold community in the event the leasehold community undertakes an activity, service, project or construction program [which] that was not contemplated at the time the final budget was adopted and approved and which activity, service, project or construction program will produce sufficient revenue to cover the increase in the budget or the leasehold community has surplus funds on hand not necessary to meet the expenditures provided for in the budget with which to cover the increase in the budget;

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

SECTION 19. Section 6-14-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 10, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

- B. "public body" means this state or any department, board, agency or instrumentality of the state, any county, city, town, village, school district, other district, educational institution or any other governmental agency or political subdivision of the state; and
- C. "public securities" means any bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations now or hereafter authorized to be issued by any public body pursuant to the provisions of any general or special law enacted by the legislature, but does not include bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations issued pursuant to:
 - (1) the Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
 - (2) the County Improvement District Act;
 - (3) Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA

1978;

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(4) the Pollution Control Revenue Bond Act;

_	(5) the country rottution control kevenue bond
2	Act;
3	(6) the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
4	(7) the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;
5	[(8) the Supplemental Municipal Gross
6	Receipts Tax Act;
7	(9) (8) the Hospital Equipment Loan Act; or
8	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> the New Mexico Finance Authority
9	Act."
10	SECTION 20. Section 6-22-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
11	Chapter 105, Section 2) is amended to read:
12	"6-22-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the State Aid
13	Intercept Act:
14	A. "default" means the actual nonpayment of
15	principal or interest on a local revenue bond when payment is
16	scheduled by the indenture relating \underline{to} the local revenue bond;
17	B. "local government" means a municipality or
18	county;
19	C. "local revenue bond" means a bond issued after
20	July 1, 1992 pursuant to Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43 NMSA
21	1978 or Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978;
22	D. "qualified local revenue bond" means a local
23	revenue bond for which a state distributions intercept
24	authorization has been granted pursuant to this section;
25	E. "secretary" means the secretary of finance and
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administration; and

F. "state distributions" means any or all of the funds distributed to local governments pursuant to Section

[7-1-6.4] 7-1-6.9 [and Subsection B of Section 7-1-6.11] NMSA 1978."

SECTION 21. Section 6-25-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 349, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"6-25-7. PROJECT REVENUE BONDS.--

Α. The authority may issue project revenue bonds on behalf of an eligible entity to provide funds for a project. Project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall not be a general obligation of the authority or the state within the meaning of any provision of the constitution of New Mexico and shall never give rise to a pecuniary liability of the authority or the state or a charge against the general credit or taxing powers of the state. Project revenue bonds shall be payable from the revenue derived from a project being financed by the bonds and from other revenues pledged by an eligible entity and may be secured in such manner as provided in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and as determined by the authority. Project revenue bonds may be executed and delivered at any time, may be in such form and denominations, may be payable in installments and at times not exceeding thirty years from their date of delivery, may bear or accrete

interest at a rate or rates and may contain such provisions not inconsistent with the Statewide Economic Development
Finance Act, all as provided in the resolution and proceedings of the authority authorizing issuance of the bonds. Project revenue bonds issued by the authority pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act may be sold at public or private sale in such manner and from time to time as may be determined by the authority, and the authority may pay all expenses that the authority may determine necessary in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds. All project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall be negotiable.

B. The principal of and interest on project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues of the project being financed with the proceeds of the bonds, may be secured by a mortgage of all or a part of the project being financed or other collateral pledged by an eligible entity and may be secured by the lease of such project, which collateral and lease may be assigned, in whole or in part, by the department to the authority or to third parties to carry out the purposes of the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act. The resolution of the authority pursuant to which the project revenue bonds are authorized to

be inside of any sach meregage may contain any agreement and
provisions customarily contained in instruments securing
bonds, including provisions respecting the fixing and
collection of all revenues from any project to which the
resolution or mortgage pertains, the terms to be incorporated
in the lease of the project, the maintenance and insurance of
the project, the creation and maintenance of special funds
from the revenues of the project and the rights and remedies
available in event of default to the bondholders or to the
trustee under a mortgage, all as determined by the authority
or the department and as shall not be in conflict with the
Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; provided, however
that, in making any such agreements or provisions, the
authority and the department may not obligate themselves
except with respect to the project and application of the
revenues from the project, and except as expressly permitted
by the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act, and shall
not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or a charge
or to pledge the general credit or taxing power of the state.
The resolution authorizing the issuance of project revenue
bonds may provide procedures and remedies in the event of
default in payment of the principal of or interest on the
bonds or in the performance of any agreement. No breach of
any such agreement shall impose any pecuniary liability upon
the authority, the department or the state or any charge

against the general credit or taxing powers of the state.

- C. The authority may arrange for such other guarantees, insurance or other credit enhancements or additional security provided by an eligible entity as determined by the authority for the project revenue bonds and may provide for the payment of the costs from the proceeds of the bonds or may require payment of the costs by the eligible entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued.
- D. Project revenue bonds issued to finance a project may also be secured by pledging a portion of the qualifying municipal or county [infrastructure gross receipts] sales tax revenues by the municipality or county in which the project is located, as permitted by the Local Economic Development Act.
- E. The project revenue bonds and the income from the bonds, all mortgages or other instruments executed as security for the bonds, all lease agreements made pursuant to the provisions of the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and revenue derived from any sale or lease of a project shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state. The authority may issue project revenue bonds the interest on which is exempt from taxation under federal law.
- F. In any calendar year, no more than fifteen percent of the state ceiling allocated pursuant to the Private .207939.1

1	Activity Bond Act may be used for projects financed pursuant
2	to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act."
3	SECTION 22. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
4	Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"7-1-2. APPLICABILITYThe Tax Administration Act
6	applies to and governs:
7	A. the administration and enforcement of the
8	following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter
9	be amended:
10	(1) Income Tax Act;
11	(2) Withholding Tax Act;
12	(3) Venture Capital Investment Act;
13	(4) [Gross Receipts and Compensating] <u>Sales</u>
14	and Use Tax Act, [and any state gross receipts tax] Interstate
15	Telecommunications Sales Tax Act and Leased Vehicle Sales Tax
16	Act;
17	(5) Liquor Excise Tax Act;
18	(6) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
19	(7) any municipal local option [gross
20	receipts] sales or use tax;
21	(8) any county local option [gross receipts]
22	sales or use tax;
23	(9) Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
24	(10) Gasoline Tax Act;
25	(11) petroleum products loading fee, which
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1	fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax
2	Administration Act;
3	(12) Alternative Fuel Tax Act;
4	(13) Cigarette Tax Act;
5	(14) Estate Tax Act;
6	(15) Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
7	(16) [Investment Credit Act] rural job tax
8	credit, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit
9	Act, Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
10	Act, Film Production Tax Credit Act <u>and</u> Affordable Housing Tax
11	Credit Act [and high-wage jobs tax credit];
12	(17) Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;
13	(18) Uniform Division of Income for Tax
14	Purposes Act;
15	(19) Multistate Tax Compact;
16	(20) Tobacco Products Tax Act; and
17	(21) the telecommunications relay service
18	surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which
19	surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the
20	Tax Administration Act;
21	B. the administration and enforcement of the
22	following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as
23	they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
24	(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
25	(2) Severance Tax Act;
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1	(3) any severance surtax;
2	(4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;
3	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
4	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
5	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax
6	Act;
7	(8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
8	(9) Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad
9	Valorem Tax Act;
10	(10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act;
11	(11) any advance payment required to be made
12	by any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment
13	shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax
14	Administration Act;
15	(12) Enhanced Oil Recovery Act;
16	(13) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production
17	Incentive Act; and
18	(14) intergovernmental production tax credit
19	and intergovernmental production equipment tax credit;
20	C. the administration and enforcement of the
21	following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or
22	may hereafter be amended:
23	(l) Weight Distance Tax Act;
24	(2) the workers' compensation fee authorized
25	by Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a
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	tax	for	purposes	of	the	Tax	Administration	Act
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- (3) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995);
- (4) 911 emergency surcharge and the network and database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered taxes for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
- (5) the solid waste assessment fee authorized by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be considered a tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;
- (6) the water conservation fee imposed by Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
- (7) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act; and
- D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that the other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 23. Section 7-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-3. DEFINITIONS.--Unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, the definitions of words and phrases as they are stated in this section are to be used, and whenever in the Tax Administration Act these words and phrases appear, the singular includes the plural and the plural

1 includes the singular:

- A. "automated clearinghouse transaction" means an electronic credit or debit transmitted through an automated clearinghouse payable to the state treasurer and deposited with the fiscal agent of New Mexico;
- B. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- C. "electronic payment" means a payment made by automated clearinghouse deposit, any funds wire transfer system or a credit card, debit card or electronic cash transaction through the internet;
- D. "employee of the department" means any employee of the department, including the secretary, or any person acting as agent or authorized to represent or perform services for the department in any capacity with respect to any law made subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- E. "financial institution" means any state or federally chartered, federally insured depository institution;
- F. "hearing officer" means a person who has been designated by the chief hearing officer to serve as a hearing officer and who is:
 - (1) the chief hearing officer;

		(2)	an	employee	of	the	administrative
hearings	office;	or					

- (3) a contractor of the administrative hearings office;
- G. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that code may be amended or its sections renumbered;
- H. "levy" means the lawful power, hereby invested in the secretary, to take into possession or to require the present or future surrender to the secretary or the secretary's delegate of any property or rights to property belonging to a delinquent taxpayer;
- I. "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act [Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act [Local Hospital Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act [Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act] and such other acts as may be enacted

authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department in the same time and in the same manner as it collects the [gross receipts] sales tax;

- J. "local option use tax" means a municipal use

 tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and

 Use Tax Act or a county use tax imposed pursuant to the County

 Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act;
- $[J_{\bullet}]$ \underline{K}_{\bullet} "managed audit" means a review and analysis conducted by a taxpayer under an agreement with the department to determine the taxpayer's compliance with a tax administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and the presentation of the results to the department for assessment of tax found to be due;
- $[K_{ullet}]$ L. "net receipts" means the total amount of money paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax act less any refunds disbursed in that month with respect to that tax or tax act;
- [£.] M. "overpayment" means an amount paid, pursuant to any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, by a person to the department or withheld from the person in excess of tax due from the person to the state at the time of the payment or at the time the amount withheld is credited against tax due;

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- $[N_{\bullet}]$ 0. "pay" includes the term "pay over";
- $[\Theta_{\bullet}]$ P. "payment" includes the term "payment over";

[Pr] Q. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate, other association or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof; and "person", as used in Sections 7-1-72 through 7-1-74 NMSA 1978, also includes an officer or employee of a corporation, a member or employee of a partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;

- [Q.] \underline{R}_{ullet} "property" means property or rights to property;
- [R.] S. "property or rights to property" means any tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;
- [S.] T. "return" means any tax or information return, declaration of estimated tax or claim for refund, including any amendments or supplements to the return,

required or permitted pursuant to a law subject to administration and enforcement pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and filed with the secretary or the secretary's delegate by or on behalf of any person;

[T.] U. "return information" means a taxpayer's name, address, government-issued identification number and other identifying information; any information contained in or derived from a taxpayer's return; any information with respect to any actual or possible administrative or legal action by an employee of the department concerning a taxpayer's return, such as audits, managed audits, denial of credits or refunds, assessments of tax, penalty or interest, protests of assessments or denial of refunds or credits, levies or liens; or any other information with respect to a taxpayer's return or tax liability that was not obtained from public sources or that was created by an employee of the department; but "return information" does not include statistical data or other information that cannot be associated with or directly or indirectly identify a particular taxpayer;

[$\overline{\text{W.}}$] $\overline{\text{W.}}$ "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;

[$rac{\forall \cdot}{\cdot}$] $rac{\forall \cdot}{\cdot}$ "secretary or the secretary's delegate" .207939.1

means the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;

[W.] X. "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;

 $[X_{\bullet}]$ Y. "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any territory or possession of the United States;

[\frac{\text{Y-}}] \frac{\text{Z.}}{\text{ "tax" means the total amount of each tax} imposed and required to be paid, withheld and paid or collected and paid under provision of any law made subject to administration and enforcement according to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto; "tax" also means any amount of any abatement of tax made or any credit, rebate or refund paid or credited by the department under any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act to any person contrary to law and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto;

 $[\overline{Z_*}]$ $\underline{AA_*}$ "tax return preparer" means a person who prepares for others for compensation or who employs one or more persons to prepare for others for compensation any return of income tax, a substantial portion of any return of income

tax, any claim for refund with respect to income tax or a substantial portion of any claim for refund with respect to income tax; provided that a person shall not be a "tax return preparer" merely because such person:

- (1) furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance;
- (2) is an employee who prepares an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to an income tax return of the employer, or of an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed; or
- (3) prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to income tax for any person; and

[AA.] BB. "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax; a person responsible for withholding and payment or for collection and payment of any tax; a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; or a person who entered into a special agreement to assume the liability of [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax of another person and the special agreement was approved by the secretary pursuant to the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 24. Section 7-1-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, .207939.1

Chapter 211, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.2. DISTRIBUTION--SMALL CITIES ASSISTANCE FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the small cities assistance fund in an amount equal to fifteen percent of the net receipts attributable to the [compensating] use tax pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 25. Section 7-1-6.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 10 and Laws 1983, Chapter 214, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.5. DISTRIBUTION--SMALL COUNTIES ASSISTANCE
FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to the small counties assistance fund in an
amount equal to ten percent of the net receipts attributable
to the [compensating] use tax pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA
1978."

SECTION 26. Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 5, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to four and seventy-nine hundredths percent of the taxable gross receipts attributable to the sale of fuel specially prepared and sold for use in turboprop or jet-type engines as determined by the department.

B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA .207939.1

1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount
equal to twenty-six hundredths percent of gasoline taxes,
exclusive of penalties and interest, collected pursuant to the
Gasoline Tax Act.

- C. From July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2021, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to [forty-six thousandths percent of] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 multiplied by the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund.
- D. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund from the net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax distributable to the general fund in an amount equal to

[(1) eighty thousand dollars (\$80,000) monthly from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008;

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

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

SECTION 27. Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.12. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM MUNICIPAL LOCAL

OPTION [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES AND USE TAXES .--

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

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

SECTION 28. Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 .207939.1

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

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

SECTION 29. Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 20, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 89, Section 1 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 100, Section 1) is amended to read:

- "7-1-6.15. ADJUSTMENTS OF DISTRIBUTIONS OR TRANSFERS TO MUNICIPALITIES OR COUNTIES.--
 - A. The provisions of this section apply to:(1) any distribution to a municipality

1	pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4] 7-1-6.36 or 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978;
2	(2) any transfer to a municipality with
3	respect to any local option [gross receipts] sales or use tax
4	imposed by that municipality;
5	(3) any transfer to a county with respect to
6	any local option [gross receipts] <u>sales or use</u> tax imposed by
7	that county;
8	(4) any distribution to a county pursuant to
9	Section 7-1-6.16 or 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;
10	(5) any distribution to a municipality or a
11	county of gasoline taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.9 NMSA
12	1978;
13	(6) any transfer to a county with respect to
14	any tax imposed in accordance with the Local Liquor Excise Tax
15	Act;
16	(7) any distribution to a county from the
17	county government road fund pursuant to Section 7-1-6.26 NMSA
18	1978; <u>and</u>
19	(8) any distribution to a municipality of
20	gasoline taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978 [and
21	(9) any distribution to a municipality of
22	compensating taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.55 NMSA 1978].
23	B. Before making a distribution or transfer
24	specified in Subsection A of this section to a municipality or
25	county for the month, amounts comprising the net receipts

shall be segregated into two mutually exclusive categories. One category shall be for amounts relating to the current month, and the other category shall be for amounts relating to prior periods. The total of each category for a municipality or county shall be reported each month to that municipality or county. If the total of the amounts relating to prior periods is less than zero and its absolute value exceeds the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or an amount equal to twenty percent of the average distribution or transfer amount for that municipality or county, then the following procedures shall be carried out:

(1) all negative amounts relating to any period prior to the three calendar years preceding the year of the current month, net of any positive amounts in that same time period for the same taxpayers to which the negative amounts pertain, shall be excluded from the total relating to prior periods. Except as provided in Paragraph (2) of this subsection, the net receipts to be distributed or transferred to the municipality or county shall be adjusted to equal the amount for the current month plus the revised total for prior periods; and

(2) if the revised total for prior periods determined pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection is negative and its absolute value exceeds the greater of one hundred dollars (\$100) or an amount equal to twenty percent of

the average distribution or transfer amount for that municipality or county, the revised total for prior periods shall be excluded from the distribution or transfers and the net receipts to be distributed or transferred to the municipality or county shall be equal to the amount for the current month.

- C. The department shall recover from a municipality or county the amount excluded by Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section. This amount may be referred to as the "recoverable amount".
- D. Prior to or concurrently with the distribution or transfer to the municipality or county of the adjusted net receipts, the department shall notify the municipality or county whose distribution or transfer has been adjusted pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section:
- (1) that the department has made such an adjustment, that the department has determined that a specified amount is recoverable from the municipality or county and that the department intends to recover that amount from future distributions or transfers to the municipality or county;
- (2) that the municipality or county has ninety days from the date notice is made to enter into a mutually agreeable repayment agreement with the department;
 - (3) that if the municipality or county takes

no action within the ninety-day period, the department will recover the amount from the next six distributions or transfers following the expiration of the ninety days; and

- (4) that the municipality or county may inspect, pursuant to Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978, an application for a claim for refund that gave rise to the recoverable amount, exclusive of any amended returns that may be attached to the application.
- E. No earlier than ninety days from the date notice pursuant to Subsection D of this section is given, the department shall begin recovering the recoverable amount from a municipality or county as follows:
- (1) the department may collect the recoverable amount by:
- (a) decreasing distributions or transfers to the municipality or county in accordance with a repayment agreement entered into with the municipality or county; or
- (2) and (3) of this subsection, if the municipality or county fails to act within the ninety days, decreasing the amount of the next six distributions or transfers to the municipality or county following expiration of the ninety-day period in increments as nearly equal as practicable and sufficient to recover the amount;

(2) if, pursuant to Subsection B of this section, the secretary determines that the recoverable amount is more than fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts for that municipality or county, the secretary:

(a) shall recover only up to fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts for that municipality or county; and

(b) may, in the secretary's discretion, waive recovery of any portion of the recoverable amount, subject to approval by the state board of finance; and

(3) if, after application of a refund claim, audit adjustment, correction of a mistake by the department or other adjustment of a prior period, but prior to any recovery of the department pursuant to this section, the total net receipts of a municipality or county for the twelve-month period beginning with the current month are reduced or are projected to be reduced to less than fifty percent of the average distribution or transfer of net receipts, the secretary may waive recovery of any portion of the recoverable amount, subject to approval by the state board of finance.

F. No later than ninety days from the date notice pursuant to Subsection D of this section is given, the department shall provide the municipality or county adequate opportunity to review an application for a claim for refund

that gave rise to the recoverable amount, exclusive of any amended returns that may be attached to the application, pursuant to Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978.

G. On or before September 1 of each year beginning in 2016, the secretary shall report to the state board of finance and the legislative finance committee the total recoverable amount waived pursuant to Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) and Paragraph (3) of Subsection E of this section for each municipality and county in the prior fiscal year.

H. The secretary is authorized to decrease a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county upon being directed to do so by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to the State Aid Intercept Act or to redirect a distribution or transfer to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority. Upon direction to decrease a distribution or transfer or notice to redirect a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county, the secretary shall decrease or redirect the next designated distribution or transfer, and succeeding distributions or transfers as necessary, by the amount of the state distributions intercept authorized by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to the State

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

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

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of this section.

I. Upon the direction of the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to Section 9-6-5.2 NMSA 1978, the secretary shall temporarily withhold the balance of a distribution to a municipality or county, net of any decrease or redirected amount pursuant to Subsection H of this section and any recoverable amount pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section, that has failed to submit an audit report required by the Audit Act or a financial report required by Subsection F of Section 6-6-2 NMSA 1978. amount to be withheld, the source of the withheld distribution and the number of months that the distribution is to be withheld shall be as directed by the secretary of finance and administration. A distribution withheld pursuant to this subsection shall remain in the tax administration suspense fund until distributed to the municipality or county and shall not be distributed to the general fund. An amount withheld pursuant to this subsection shall be distributed to the municipality or county upon direction of the secretary of finance and administration.

J. As used in this section:

(1) "amounts relating to the current month"
means any amounts included in the net receipts of the current
month that represent payment of tax due for the current month,
correction of amounts processed in the current month that

relate to the current month or that otherwise relate to obligations due for the current month;

- (2) "amounts relating to prior periods" means any amounts processed during the current month that adjust amounts processed in a period or periods prior to the current month regardless of whether the adjustment is a correction of a department error or due to the filing of amended returns, payment of department-issued assessments, filing or approval of claims for refund, audit adjustments or other cause;
- (3) "average distribution or transfer amount" means the following amounts; provided that a distribution or transfer that is negative shall not be used in calculating the amounts:
- (a) the annual average of the total amount distributed or transferred to a municipality or county in each of the three twelve-month periods preceding the current month;
- (b) if a distribution or transfer to a municipality or county has been made for less than three years, the total amount distributed or transferred in the year preceding the current month; or
- (c) if a municipality or county has not received distributions or transfers of net receipts for twelve or more months, the monthly average of net receipts distributed or transferred to the municipality or county

1 | preceding the current month multiplied by twelve;

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

SECTION 30. Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. [Beginning on September 15, 1989 and] On September 15 of each year [thereafter], the department shall distribute to any county that has imposed or continued in effect during the [state's] preceding fiscal year a county [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 an amount equal to:

(1) the product of a fraction, the numerator of which is the county's population and the denominator of which is the state's population, multiplied by the annual sum for the county; less

department during the report year, including any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, attributable to the county [gross receipts] sales tax at [a rate of one-eighth percent] the rate determined pursuant to Subsection G of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978; provided that for any month in the report year, if no county [gross receipts] sales tax was in effect in the county in the previous month, the net receipts, for the purposes of this section, for that county for that month shall be zero.

B. If the amount determined by the calculation in Subsection A of this section is zero or a negative number for a county, no distribution shall be made to that county.

C. As used in this section:

- (1) "annual sum" means for each county the sum of the monthly amounts for those months in the report year that follow a month in which the county had in effect a county [gross receipts] sales tax;
- (2) "monthly amount" means an amount equal to
 [the product of:

(a) two and forty-four hundredths

percent of the net receipts received by the department in the month attributable to the state [gross receipts tax plus five percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month plus five percent of

the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section

7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month; and

- (b) a fraction, the numerator of which is one-eighth percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month] sales tax;
- official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico; and
- (4) "report year" means the twelve-month period ending on the July 31 immediately preceding the date upon which a distribution pursuant to this section is required to be made."
- SECTION 31. Section 7-1-6.36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 13 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 12) is amended to read:
- "7-1-6.36. DISTRIBUTION--INTERSTATE TELECOMMUNICATIONS
 [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX.--A distribution pursuant to
 Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each municipality
 in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made
 pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to [the product
 of the quotient of one and thirty-five hundredths percent

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divided by the tax rate imposed by the Interstate
Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act times] thirty-one
and seventy-seven hundredths percent of the net receipts for
the month attributable to the interstate telecommunications
[gross receipts] sales tax from business locations:

- A. within that municipality;
- B. on land owned by the state, commonly known as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of that municipality;
- C. outside the boundaries of any municipality on land owned by that municipality; and
- D. on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in an area that is contiguous to that municipality and in which the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract between the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo if:
- (1) the contract describes an area in which the municipality is required to perform services and requires the municipality to perform services that are substantially the same as the services the municipality performs for itself; and
- (2) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary."
- SECTION 32. Section 7-1-6.38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 145, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "7-1-6.38. DISTRIBUTION--GOVERNMENTAL [GROSS RECEIPTS]

SALES TAX.--

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the public project revolving fund administered by the New Mexico finance authority in an amount equal to seventy-five percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax.

B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the energy, minerals and natural resources department in an amount equal to twenty-four percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax. Forty-one and two-thirds percent of the distribution is appropriated to the energy, minerals and natural resources department to implement the provisions of the New Mexico Youth Conservation Corps Act and fifty-eight and one-third percent of the distribution is appropriated to the energy, minerals and natural resources department for state [park and recreation area] parks capital improvements, including the costs of planning, engineering, design, construction, renovation, repair, equipment and furnishings.

C. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the [office of] cultural affairs department in an amount equal to one percent of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax for capital improvements at state museums and monuments administered by the [office of] cultural affairs

department.

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The state pledges to and agrees with the D. holders of any bonds or notes issued by the New Mexico finance authority or by the energy, minerals and natural resources department and payable from the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax distributed to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to this section that the state will not limit, reduce or alter the distribution of the net receipts attributable to the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax to the New Mexico finance authority or the energy, minerals and natural resources department or limit, reduce or alter the rate of imposition of the governmental [gross receipts] sales tax until the bonds or notes together with the interest thereon are fully met and discharged. The New Mexico finance authority and the energy, minerals and natural resources department are authorized to include this pledge and agreement of the state in any agreement with the holders of the bonds or notes."

SECTION 33. Section 7-1-6.40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997, Chapter 182, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.40. DISTRIBUTION OF LIQUOR EXCISE TAX--LOCAL DWI
GRANT FUND--CERTAIN MUNICIPALITIES--LOTTERY TUITION FUND.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection F of this section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978.

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shall	be	made	to	the	local	DWI	grant	fun	nd in	an	amount	equal
to the	e fo	ollow:	ing	perd	centage	es of	the	net	rece	ipts	s attril	outable
to the	- 1 ج	ianor	exc	cise	tax:							

- (1) prior to July 1, [2015, forty-one and one-half] 2018, forty-six percent;
- (2) [from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2018, forty-six percent; and] beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019, fifty percent;
- (3) beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to July 1, 2020, fifty-two percent;
- (4) beginning July 1, 2020 and prior to July 1, 2021, fifty-four percent;
- (5) beginning July 1, 2021 and prior to July 1, 2022, fifty-eight percent; and
- [(3)] <u>(6)</u> on and after July 1, [2018, forty-one and one-half] 2022, sixty percent.
- B. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1

 NMSA 1978 of twenty thousand seven hundred fifty dollars

 (\$20,750) monthly from the net receipts attributable to the

 liquor excise tax shall be made to a municipality that is

 located in a class A county and that has a population

 according to the most recent federal decennial census of more
 than thirty thousand but less than sixty thousand. The

 distribution pursuant to this subsection shall be used by the

 municipality only for the provision of alcohol treatment and

-	renabilitation services for street inebliates.
2	C. [From July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2017]
3	Except as provided in Subsection F of this section, a
4	distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 of [thirty-
5	nine percent] the following percentages of the net receipts
6	attributable to the liquor excise tax shall be made to the
7	lottery tuition fund:
8	(1) prior to July 1, 2017, thirty-nine
9	percent;
10	(2) beginning July 1, 2017 and prior to July
11	1, 2018, thirty-four percent;
12	(3) beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July
13	1, 2019, twenty-eight percent;
14	(4) beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to July
15	1, 2020, twenty-two percent;
16	(5) beginning July 1, 2020 and prior to July
17	1, 2021, sixteen percent;
18	(6) beginning July 1, 2021 and prior to July
19	1, 2022, eight percent; and
20	(7) on and after July 1, 2022, zero percent.
21	D. Except as provided in Subsection F of this
22	section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
23	shall be made to the administrative office of the courts to
24	support drug court programs in an amount equal to the
25	following percentages of the net receipts attributable to the
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liquor excise tax:
(1) beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July
1, 2019, four percent;
(2) beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to July
1, 2020, six percent;
(3) beginning July 1, 2020 and prior to July
1, 2022, eight percent; and
(4) beginning July 1, 2022 and prior to July
1, 2023, ten percent.
E. Except as provided in Subsection F of this
section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to the county-supported medicaid fund in an
amount equal to the following percentages of the net receipts
attributable to the liquor excise tax, less the amount
distributed pursuant to Subsection B of this section:
(1) beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July
1, 2019, eighteen percent;
(2) beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to July
1, 2020, twenty percent;
(3) beginning July 1, 2020 and prior to July
1, 2021, twenty-two percent;
(4) beginning July 1, 2021 and prior to July
1, 2022, twenty-six percent; and
(5) beginning July 1, 2022 and prior to July
1, 2023, thirty percent.
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F. If, on or before March 1, 2019, the secretary of finance and administration certifies to the secretary of taxation and revenue that revenue attributable to the state sales tax and distributed to the general fund since July 1, 2018 is projected to be less for fiscal year 2019 than the amount of estimated state sales tax revenue, as that term is defined in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, than the amount of baseline revenue, as that term is used in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, the distributions pursuant to Subsections A and C through E of this section shall not be made beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to January 1, 2020."

SECTION 34. Section 7-1-6.53 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:

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

[A. after the required distribution pursuant to

Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978;

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

[G.] B. prior to any other distribution of net receipts attributable to the [gross receipts] state sales tax."

SECTION 35. Section 7-1-6.54 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 29) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 36. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-6.61 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-6.61. [NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--STATE SALES TAX
TO LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX STABILIZATION FUND.--

A. Prior to July 1, 2020, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the local government tax stabilization fund in an amount equal to one-twelfth of the excess state sales tax revenue.

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	В	• As	used	in	this	sec	tion,	"excess	state	sales
tax	revenue"	means	s that	aı	mount	of	revenu	ie above:		

- (1) for fiscal year 2019, the fiscal year 2019 baseline revenue, as that term is defined in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) for fiscal year 2020, the fiscal year 2019 baseline revenue, as that term is defined in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, multiplied by one hundred three percent."

SECTION 37. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-6.62 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-6.62. [NEW MATERIAL] LOCAL GOVERNMENT TAX
STABILIZATION FUND--DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITIES AND
COUNTIES.--

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

B. A distribution from the local government tax stabilization fund shall be made to each municipality and county in January 2019, July 2019 and January 2020 in an amount equal to the municipality's or county's monthly baseline revenue multiplied by the number of months that have

passed since July 1, 2018, less the transfers made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 or 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978, less the distributions made pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.46 and 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978, as appropriate, since July 1, 2018, less all prior distributions made pursuant to this section. The department shall adjust the amount of distributions made pursuant to this section in proportion to the actual money available in the fund.

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

SECTION 38. Section 7-1-8.8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

- "7-1-8.8. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO OTHER
 STATE AGENCIES.--An employee of the department may reveal to:
- A. a committee of the legislature for a valid legislative purpose, return information concerning any tax or fee imposed pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act;
- B. the attorney general, return information acquired pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act for purposes of Section 6-4-13 NMSA 1978 and the master settlement agreement defined in Section 6-4-12 NMSA 1978;

C. the commissioner of public lands, return
information for use in auditing that pertains to rentals,
coyalties, fees and other payments due the state under land
sale, land lease or other land use contracts:

- D. the secretary of human services or the secretary's delegate:
- (1) under a written agreement with the department, the last known address with date of all names certified to the department as being absent parents of children receiving public financial assistance, but only for the purpose of enforcing the support liability of the absent parents by the child support enforcement division or any successor organizational unit; and
- (2) the following; provided that a person who receives the confidential information on behalf of the human services department shall not reveal the information and shall be subject to the penalties in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978 if the person fails to maintain the confidentiality required:
- (a) information needed for reports

 required to be made to the federal government concerning the

 use of federal funds for low-income working families; and
- (b) the names and addresses of

 low-income taxpayers for the limited purpose of outreach to

 those taxpayers; provided that the human services department

 shall pay the department for expenses incurred by the taxation

and revenue department to derive the information requested by
the human services department if the information requested is
not readily available in reports for which the taxation and
revenue department's information systems are programmed;

E. the department of information technology, by

- electronic media, a database updated quarterly that contains the names, addresses, county of address and taxpayer identification numbers of New Mexico personal income tax filers, but only for the purpose of producing the random jury list for the selection of petit or grand jurors for the state courts pursuant to Section 38-5-3 NMSA 1978;
- F. the state courts, the random jury lists produced by the department of information technology [under] pursuant to Subsection E of this section;
- G. the director of the New Mexico department of agriculture or the director's authorized representative, upon request of the director or representative, the names and addresses of all gasoline or special fuel distributors, wholesalers and retailers;
- H. the public regulation commission, return information with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act required to enable the commission to carry out its duties;
- [I. the state racing commission, return information with respect to the state municipal and county .207939.1

gross receipts taxes paid by racetracks;

J.] I. the gaming control board, tax returns of license applicants and their affiliates as provided in Subsection E of Section 60-2E-14 NMSA 1978;

[K.] J. the director of the workers' compensation administration or to the director's representatives authorized for this purpose, return information to facilitate the identification of taxpayers that are delinquent or noncompliant in payment of fees required by Section 52-1-9.1 or 52-5-19 NMSA 1978;

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

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

SECTION 39. Section 7-1-8.9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 11, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 89, Section 2 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 100, Section 2) is amended to read:

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

A. An employee of the department may reveal to:

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

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

in writing;

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable to that municipality under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act or a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed by that municipality; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree in writing; and

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

(2) the officials or employees of a county of this state authorized in a written request by the county for a period specified in the request within the twelve months preceding the request; provided that the county receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes

only and specifying that the county is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978:

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

(b) a range of taxable gross receipts of registered gross receipts paid by taxpayers from business locations attributable either to that county in the case of a local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed on a countywide basis or only to the areas of that county outside of any incorporated municipalities within that county in the case of a [county] local option [gross receipts] sales tax imposed only in areas of the county outside of any incorporated municipalities; provided that authorization from the federal internal revenue service to reveal such

information has been received. The department may also reveal the information described in this subparagraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the county may agree in writing;

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

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

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1 that county outside of the incorporated municipalities; and

- (3) officials or employees of a municipality or county of this state, authorized in a written request of the municipality or county, for purposes of inspection, the records of the department pertaining to an increase or decrease to a distribution or transfer made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978 for the purpose of reviewing the basis for the increase or decrease; provided that the municipality or county receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department that the information shall be used for tax purposes only and specifying that the municipality or county is subject to the confidentiality provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 and the penalty provisions of Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978. authorized officials or employees may only reveal the information provided in this paragraph to another authorized official or employee, to an employee of the department, or to a district court, an appellate court or a federal court in a proceeding relating to a disputed distribution and in which both the state and the municipality or county are parties.
- B. The department may require that a municipal or county official or employee satisfactorily complete appropriate training on protecting confidential information prior to receiving the information pursuant to Subsection A of this section.

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an ordinance that, prior to July 1, 2018, imposed a water and
sanitation gross receipts tax for a period specified by that
district within the twelve months preceding the request for
the information by that water and sanitation district:
(1) the names, taxpayer identification
numbers and addresses of registered gross receipts taxpayers
reporting gross receipts for that water and sanitation
district; the department may also release the information
described in this paragraph quarterly or upon any other
periodic basis to which the secretary and the district agree;
<u>and</u>
(2) information indicating whether the

(2) information indicating whether the

persons shown on a list of businesses within the water and

sanitation district have reported gross receipts to the

department but have not reported gross receipts for that water

and sanitation district."

C. An employee of the department may reveal to a

water and sanitation district of a county that has in effect

SECTION 40. Section 7-1-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-10. RECORDS REQUIRED BY STATUTE--TAXPAYER

RECORDS--ACCOUNTING METHODS--REPORTING METHODS--INFORMATION

RETURNS.--

A. Every person required by the provisions of any statute administered by the department to keep records and .207939.1

documents and every taxpayer shall maintain books of account or other records in a manner that will permit the accurate computation of state taxes or provide information required by the statute under which the person is required to keep records.

- B. Methods of accounting shall be consistent for the same business. A taxpayer engaged in more than one business may use a different method of accounting for each business.
- C. Prior to changing the method of accounting in keeping books and records for tax purposes, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. If consent is not secured, the department upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the accounting method earlier used.
- D. Prior to changing the method of reporting taxes, other than for changes required by law, a taxpayer shall first secure the consent of the secretary or the secretary's delegate. Consent shall be granted or withheld pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-4-19 NMSA 1978. If consent is not secured, the secretary or the secretary's delegate upon audit may require the taxpayer to compute the amount of tax due on the basis of the reporting method earlier used.
 - E. Upon the written application of a taxpayer and .207939.1

at the sole discretion of the secretary or the secretary's delegate, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may enter into an agreement with a taxpayer allowing the taxpayer to report values, gross receipts, deductions or the value of property on an estimated basis for [gross receipts and compensating] sales and use tax, oil and gas severance tax, oil and gas conservation tax, oil and gas emergency school tax and oil and gas ad valorem production tax purposes for a limited period of time not to exceed four years. As used in this section, "estimated basis" means a methodology that is reasonably expected to approximate the tax that will be due over the period of the agreement using summary rather than detail data or alternate valuation applications or methods, provided that:

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

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(c)	be signed by the	taxpayer or the
taxpayer's representative	and the secretary	or the secretary's
delegate: and		

- (d) contain a declaration by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative that all statements of fact made by the taxpayer or the taxpayer's representative in the taxpayer's application and the agreement are true and correct as to every material matter.
- F. The secretary may, by regulation, require any person doing business in the state to submit to the department information reports that are considered reasonable and necessary for the administration of any provision of law to which the Tax Administration Act applies."

SECTION 41. Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 99, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- Payment of the taxes, including any applicable penalties and interest, described in Paragraph (1), (2), (3) or (4) of this subsection shall be made on or before the date due in accordance with Subsection [B] \underline{C} of this section if the taxpayer's average tax payment for the group of taxes during the preceding calendar year equaled or exceeded twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000):
- (1) Group 1: all taxes due under the Withholding Tax Act, the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] .207939.1

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Sales and Use Tax Act, the Municipal Local Option [gross
receipts] Sales and Use Tax [acts] Act, the County Local
Option Sales and Use Tax Act, the Interstate
Telecommunications [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act and the
Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] <u>Sales</u> Tax Act;

- (2) Group 2: all taxes due under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;
- (3) Group 3: the tax due under the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (4) Group 4: all taxes and fees due under the Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act and the Petroleum Products Loading Fee Act.
- B. For taxpayers who have more than one identification number issued by the department, the average tax payment shall be computed by combining the amounts paid under the several identification numbers.
- [B.] C. Taxpayers who are required to make payment in accordance with the provisions of this section shall make payment by one or more of the following means on or before the due date so that funds are immediately available to the state on or before the due date:
- (1) electronic payment; provided that a result of the payment is that funds are immediately available .207939.1

1	to	the	state	of	New	Mexico	on	or	befo	re	the	due	date;
2					(2)	curre	ncy	of	the	Un	ited	Sta	tes;

- (3) check drawn on and payable at any New Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the place and time required by the department at least one banking day prior to the due date; or
- (4) check drawn on and payable at any domestic non-New Mexico financial institution; provided that the check is received by the department at the time and place required by the department at least two banking days prior to the due date.
- [G.] D. If the taxes required to be paid under this section are not paid in accordance with Subsection [$\frac{1}{2}$] \underline{C} of this section, the payment is not timely and is subject to the provisions of Sections 7-1-67 and 7-1-69 NMSA 1978.
- $[rac{ extsf{D-}}{ extsf{E}}]$ E. For the purposes of this section, "average tax payment" means the total amount of taxes paid with respect to a group of taxes listed under Subsection A of this section during a calendar year divided by the number of months in that calendar year containing a due date on which the taxpayer was required to pay one or more taxes in the group."

SECTION 42. Section 7-1-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 145, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-14. SECRETARY MAY DETERMINE WHERE CERTAIN GROSS .207939.1

RECEIPTS ARE TO BE REPORTED--PLACE OF BUSINESS FOR

CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS, [AND] CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY SALES AND

SALES BY OUT-OF-STATE VENDORS.--

- A. By regulation, the secretary may require any person maintaining one or more places of business to report the person's taxable gross receipts and deductions for each municipality or county or area within an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in which the person maintains a place of business.
- B. For persons engaged in the construction business, the place where the construction project is performed is a "place of business", and all receipts from that project are to be reported from that place of business.
- C. The secretary may, by regulation, also require any person maintaining a business outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality to report the person's taxable gross receipts for that municipality.
- D. For a person engaged in the business of selling real estate, the location of the real property sold is the "place of business", and all receipts from that sale are to be reported from that place of business.
- E. For a person engaging in business but without physical presence in this state, "place of business" is the location where the property or the product of a service being sold by the person is delivered. For transactions involving

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intangible property or leases, "place of business" is the
location where the intangible property or lease is employed.
SECTION 43. Section 7-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
Chapter 31, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-1-15. SECRETARY MAY SET TAX REPORTING AND PAYMENT
INTERVALS The appropriate many numbers to reculation allow

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

SECTION 44. Section 7-1-15.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 105, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 45. Section 7-1-21.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 87, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

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

- (1) an agreement to collect and pay over taxes for persons in a business relationship, which is an agreement that may be entered into by persons who wish to remit [gross receipts] sales tax on behalf of another person with whom the taxpayer has a business relationship; and
- (2) an agreement to collect and pay over taxes for a direct sales company:
- (a) which agreement may be entered into by a direct sales company that has distributors of tangible personal property in New Mexico; and
- (b) in which the direct sales company agrees to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax liability of the distributor at the same time the company remits its own [gross receipts] sales tax [and
- (3) a manufacturer's agreement to pay gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax on behalf of a utility company, which agreement:
 - (a) allows a person engaged in

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

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

- B. To enter into the agreements authorized in this section, a person shall complete a form prescribed by the secretary and provide any additional information or documentation required by department rules or instructions that will assist in the approval of agreements listed in Subsection A of this section.
- Once approved, an agreement shall be effective only for the period of time specified in each agreement. Any person entering into an agreement to pay tax on behalf of another person shall fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement. Failure to fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement may result in the revocation of the agreement by the department. An approved agreement may only be revoked prior to expiration by written notification to all persons who are party to the agreement and shall be applied beginning on the first day of a month that occurs at least one

month following the date on which the agreement is revoked.

- D. A person approved by the secretary to pay the [gross receipts] sales tax or governmental [gross receipts] sales tax pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be deemed to be the taxpayer with respect to that tax pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to all rights and responsibilities related to that tax, except that the person shall not:
- (1) [the person shall not] be entitled to take any credit against the tax for which the person has assumed liability pursuant to this section; and
- (2) [the person shall not] claim a refund of tax on the basis that the person is not statutorily liable to pay the tax.
- E. The department shall relieve from liability and hold harmless from the payment of a tax assumed by another person pursuant to an agreement approved pursuant to this section a taxpayer that would otherwise be liable for that tax."
- SECTION 46. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-26. DISPUTING LIABILITIES--CLAIM FOR CREDIT, REBATE
 OR REFUND.--
- A. A person who believes that an amount of tax has been paid by or withheld from that person in excess of that .207939.1

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

- (1) the [taxpayer's] person's name, address and identification number;
- (2) the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the credit or rebate denied or the property levied upon;
- (3) the sum of money or other property being claimed;
- (4) with respect to refund, the period for which overpayment was made; and
- (5) a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based, which may be referred to as the "basis for the refund".
- B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim.
- (1) If the claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, no claim may be refiled with respect to that .207939.1

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.

- denied any portion of a claim for refund within one hundred twenty days of the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the person may refile it within the time limits set forth in Subsection D of this section or may within ninety days elect to pursue one, but only one, of the remedies in Subsection C of this section. After the expiration of the two hundred ten days from the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the department may not approve or disapprove the claim unless the person has pursued one of the remedies under Subsection C of this section.
- C. A person may elect to pursue no more than one of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. A person who timely pursues more than one remedy shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The person may:
- (1) direct to the secretary, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, a written protest that shall set forth:
- (a) the circumstances of: 1) an alleged overpayment; 2) a denied credit; 3) a denied rebate; .207939.1

refund; or

or 4) a denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department;

- (b) an allegation that, because of that overpayment or denial, the state is indebted to the [taxpayer] person for a specified amount, including any allowed interest, or for the property;
- (2) commence a civil action in the district court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, denied credit or rebate or denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount or property stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount or property and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.
- D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, no 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:

T	(1) within three years of the end of the
2	calendar year in which:
3	(a) the payment was originally due or
4	the overpayment resulted from an assessment by the department
5	pursuant to Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978, whichever is later;
6	(b) the final determination of value
7	occurs with respect to any overpayment that resulted from a
8	disapproval by any agency of the United States or the state of
9	New Mexico or any court of increase in value of a product
10	subject to taxation under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act,
11	the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas
12	Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem
13	Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;
14	(c) property was levied upon pursuant
15	to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act; or
16	(d) an overpayment of New Mexico tax
17	resulted from: 1) an internal revenue service audit
18	adjustment or a federal refund paid due to an adjustment of an
19	audit by the internal revenue service or an amended federal
20	return; or 2) making a change to a federal return for which
21	federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code;
22	(2) when an amount of a claim for [credit
23	under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act] a
24	laboratory partnership with small business tax credit [Act
25	$\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{2}$ technology jobs $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{1}{2}$ research and $\frac{1}{2}$ development tax credit

[Act or for the], a rural job tax credit [pursuant to Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978] or similar credit has been denied, the taxpayer may claim a refund of the credit no later than one year after the date of the denial;

- department has signed a waiver of the limitation on assessments on or after July 1, 1993 pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of the same tax paid for the same period for which the waiver was given, until a date one year after the later of the date of the mailing of an assessment issued pursuant to the audit, the date of the mailing of final audit findings to the taxpayer or the date a proceeding is begun in court by the department with respect to the same tax and the same period;
- (4) if the payment of an amount of tax was not made within three years of the end of the calendar year in which the original due date of the tax or date of the assessment of the department occurred, a claim for refund of that amount of tax can be made within one year of the date on which the tax was paid; or
- (5) 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 department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for the overpayments identified in the audit.
- G. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of

credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.

H. For the purposes of this section, "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, helium or nonhydrocarbon gas pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance

Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem

Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.

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

SECTION 47. Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended) is amended to read:

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

In response to a claim for refund, credit or Α. 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 or sales tax, any compensating or use 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 amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

- E. When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a particular return or assessment, and the department determines that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which the return or assessment applies, without requiring the taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is later.
- F. If the department determines, upon review of an original or amended income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return, special fuels excise tax return or oil and gas tax return, that there has been an overpayment of tax for the taxable period to which the return or amended return relates in excess of the amount due to be refunded to the taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of Subsection I of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may

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refund that excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the taxpayer to file a refund claim.

- G. Records of refunds and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.
- In response to a timely refund claim pursuant Η. 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 48. Section 7-1-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 251, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

- B. If the total sum to be paid under the contract is changed by ten percent or more subsequent to the date the surety bond or other acceptable security is furnished to the secretary or the secretary's delegate, such person shall increase or decrease, as the case may be, the amount of the bond or security within fourteen days after the change.
- C. If a person fails to comply with Subsection A or B of this section, the secretary or the secretary's

1 delegate may:

(1) [may] demand of the person by certified mail or in person that the person comply. Upon the failure of the person to comply within ten days of the date of the mailing of such demand, the secretary may institute a proceeding to enjoin the person from doing business as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978; or

- (2) [may] when a serious and immediate risk exists that an amount of tax due or reasonably expected to become due from the person on gross receipts from a prime construction contract will not be paid, request the person to comply with Subsections A and B of this section, and, upon failure immediately to comply, the secretary may, without further notice of any kind, apply to any district court of the state for an injunction as provided in Section 7-1-53 NMSA 1978.
- D. Subsections A, B and C of this section shall not apply if the total gross receipts to be paid under the construction contract, including any change in such amount, are less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000).
- E. As used in this section, "construction" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.4 NMSA 1978 and "engaging in business" shall have the meaning set forth in Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978.
- F. A municipality or other political subdivision .207939.1

of the state or any agency of the state shall not issue a building or other construction permit to any person subject to the requirements of Subsection A of this section without first having been furnished by the construction contractor with the certificate from the secretary or the secretary's delegate specified in Subsection A of this section. Any person who issues any such permit before receiving the certificate shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, be fined not less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100) for each offense."

SECTION 49. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-69.3 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-69.3. [NEW MATERIAL] CIVIL PENALTY--VIOLATION OF CONDITIONS OF NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE.--A buyer or lessee delivering a nontaxable transaction certificate whose subsequent use of the property or service violates the conditions of the certificate shall pay as a penalty the greater of six percent of the value of the property or service or twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)."

SECTION 50. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-84. [NEW MATERIAL] DEPARTMENT TO DETERMINE SALES
TAX RATES EQUIVALENT TO GROSS RECEIPTS TAX RATES.--

A. For the purpose of determining the municipal share pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978, .207939.1

the department shall estimate the municipal sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a municipal gross receipts tax rate of one and thirty-five hundredths percent, if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated municipal sales tax rates shall be used to determine the municipal share pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- B. For the purpose of determining the local tax effort and a qualifying municipality pursuant to Subsections G and H of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the municipal sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a municipal gross receipts tax rate of one and one-fourth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year

2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated municipal sales tax rates shall be used to determine the local tax effort and a qualifying municipality pursuant to Subsections G and H of Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- C. For the purpose of determining the limitation on the amount that may be transferred pursuant to Subsection D of Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county health care gross receipts tax if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the limitation on the amount that may be transferred pursuant to Subsection D of Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978 as follows:
- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, .207939.1

2019; and

- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- D. For the purpose of determining a qualifying county pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection F of Section 4-61-2 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of three-eighths percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates shall be used to determine a qualifying county pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection F of Section 4-61-2 NMSA as follows:
- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- E. For the purpose of determining the distribution pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection E of Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020,

produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-eighth percent and a rate of one-sixteenth percent if the county gross receipts tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the distribution pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection E of Section 4-61-3 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rates estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rates estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- F. For the purpose of determining the distribution pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the state sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a gross receipts tax rate of forty-six thousandths percent, if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated state sales tax rates shall be used

to determine the distribution pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- G. For the purpose of determining the distribution pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-eighth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the distribution pursuant to Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 as follows:
- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.

H. For the purpose of determining the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-twelfth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates shall be used to determine the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978 as follows:

- (1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019 shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- I. For the purpose of determining the dedication pursuant to Subsection A of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, the department shall estimate the county sales tax rates that will, in fiscal years 2019 and 2020, produce an amount equivalent to what would have been produced by a county gross receipts tax rate of one-sixteenth percent if that tax was still in effect in those fiscal years. The department shall use data from fiscal year 2017 to estimate the rate for fiscal

1	year 2019 and data from fiscal year 2018 to estimate the rate
2	for fiscal year 2020. The estimated county sales tax rates
3	shall be used to determine the dedication pursuant to
4	Subsection A of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978, as follows:
5	(1) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2019

- shall be used beginning July 1, 2018 and prior to July 1, 2019; and
- (2) the rate estimated for fiscal year 2020 shall be used on and after July 1, 2019.
- J. The rates established pursuant to Subsections A through I of this section shall be rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent."
- SECTION 51. Section 7-2-18.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 1) is amended to read:
- "7-2-18.4. QUALIFIED BUSINESS FACILITY REHABILITATION CREDIT--INCOME TAX CREDIT.--
- A. To stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically depressed areas within New Mexico enterprise zones, any taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual and who is the owner of a qualified business facility may claim a credit in an amount equal to one-half of the cost, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), incurred to restore, rehabilitate or renovate a qualified business facility.

- B. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which restoration, rehabilitation or renovation is carried out. Except as provided in Subsection E of this section, claims for the credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for any qualified business facility. Each claim for a qualified business facility rehabilitation credit shall be accompanied by documentation and certification as the department may require by regulation or instruction.
- C. No credit may be claimed or allowed pursuant to the provisions of this section for any costs incurred for a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for which a credit may be claimed pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-2-18.2 [or Section 7-9A-1] NMSA 1978.
- D. [A husband and wife] Married individuals who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- E. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project on a building owned by a partnership or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a

credit only in proportion to [his] the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or association shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.

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

G. As used in this section:

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

	(2)	"restoration,	rehabilitation	01
renovation"	includes:			

(a) the construction services necessary to ensure that a building is in compliance with applicable zoning codes, is safe for occupancy and meets the operating needs of a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry; and

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

SECTION 52. Section 7-2-18.25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

- (1) shall determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;
- (2) shall require that the requester provide the department of environment with the information necessary to assess whether the requester's facility meets the criteria to be a qualified generating facility;
- (3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

(4) shall:

- (a) issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- (b) deposit fees collected pursuant to this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- (5) shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the .207939.1

legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.

- D. A taxpayer who holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:
- (1) the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- (2) allocations to the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.

E. To claim the advanced energy income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that the taxpayer may be eligible for advanced energy tax credits. The taxation and revenue department shall provide credit claims forms. A credit claim form shall accompany any return in which the taxpayer wishes to apply for an approved credit, and the claim shall specify the amount of credit intended to apply to each return. The taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of advanced energy income tax credit for which the taxpayer may apply.

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

NMSA 1978].

- I. [Any balance of the advanced energy income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.] If the advanced energy income tax credit exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Income Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978] in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years [and claimed as an advanced energy income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit]. The advanced energy income tax credit is not refundable.
- J. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for credits pursuant to [the Investment Credit Act or] any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the Income Tax Act [or credits that may be taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax] for the same expenditures.
- K. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).
 - L. As used in this section:
 - (1) "advanced energy tax credit" means the

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1 advanced energy income tax credit and the advanced energy 2 corporate income tax credit [and the advanced energy combined 3 reporting tax credit]; 4 (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" 5

means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:

emits the lesser of: 1) what is (a) achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one hundredth pound per million British thermal units of total particulates in the flue gas;

(b) removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;

(c) captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;

(d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or .207939.1

eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;

- (e) includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and
- (f) does not exceed a name-plate
 capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;
- (4) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;
- (5) "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity,

including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;

- facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
- (7) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum rated output of the facility measured as alternating current or the equivalent direct current measurement;
- (8) "qualified generating facility" means a facility that begins construction not later than December 31, 2015 and is:
- (a) a solar thermal electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and that may include an associated renewable energy storage facility;
- (b) a solar photovoltaic electric generating facility that begins construction on or after July .207939.1

1	1, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy	
2	storage facility;	
3	(c) a geothermal electric generating	
4	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;	
5	(d) a recycled energy project if that	
6	facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or	
7	(e) a new or repowered coal-based	
8	electric generating facility and an associated coal	
9	gasification facility;	
10	(9) "recycled energy" means energy produced	
11	by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more	
12	than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy	
13	from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without	
14	combustion of additional fossil fuel;	
15	(10) "sequester" means to store, or	
16	chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents	
17	its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of	
18	geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or	
19	natural gas recovery techniques; and	
20	(11) "solar photovoltaic electric generating	
21	facility" means an electric generating facility with a	
22	name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar	
23	photovoltaic energy to generate electricity [and	
24	(12) "solar thermal generating facility"	
25	means an electric generating facility with a name-plate	

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

SECTION 53. Section 7-2A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 33, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2A-2. DEFINITIONS.--For the purpose of the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and unless the context requires otherwise:

- A. "affiliated group" means that term as it is used in the Internal Revenue Code;
- B. "bank" means any national bank, national banking association, state bank or bank holding company;
- C. "base income" means that part of the taxpayer's income defined as taxable income and upon which the federal income tax is calculated in the Internal Revenue Code for income tax purposes plus, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the amount of the net operating loss deduction allowed by Section 172(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, and claimed by the taxpayer for that year; "base income" also includes interest received on a state or local bond;
- D. "corporation" means corporations, joint stock companies, real estate trusts organized and operated under the Real Estate Trust Act, financial corporations and banks, other .207939.1

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business associations and, for corporate income tax purposes,
partnerships and limited liability companies taxed as
corporations under the Internal Revenue Code;

- E. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- F. "fiscal year" means any accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December;
- G. "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States
 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- H. "net income" means base income adjusted to exclude:
- (1) income from obligations of the United States less expenses incurred to earn that income;
- (2) other amounts that the state is prohibited from taxing because of the laws or constitution of this state or the United States;
- (3) for taxable years that began prior to January 1, 1991, an amount equal to the sum of:
- (a) net operating loss carryback deductions to that year from taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1991 claimed and allowed, as provided by the Internal Revenue Code; and

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(b) net operating loss carryover deductions to that year claimed and allowed;

(4) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1991 and prior to January 1, 2013, an amount equal to the sum of any net operating loss carryover deductions to that year claimed and allowed; provided that the amount of any net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1991 and prior to January 1, 2013 may be excluded only as follows:

in the case of a timely filed (a) return, in the taxable year immediately following the taxable year for which the return is filed; or

in the case of amended returns or (b) original returns not timely filed, in the first taxable year beginning after the date on which the return or amended return establishing the net operating loss is filed; and

(c) in either case, if the net operating loss carryover exceeds the amount of net income exclusive of the net operating loss carryover for the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies, in the next four succeeding taxable years in turn until the net operating loss carryover is exhausted for any net operating loss carryover from a taxable year prior to January 1, 2013; in no event may a net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning prior to January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after

the fourth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies; [and]

(5) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013, an amount equal to the sum of any net operating loss carryover deductions to that year claimed and allowed; provided that the amount of any net operating loss carryover may be excluded only as follows:

(a) in the case of a timely filed return, in the taxable year immediately following the taxable year for which the return is filed; or

(b) in the case of amended returns or original returns not timely filed, in the first taxable year beginning after the date on which the return or amended return establishing the net operating loss is filed; and

operating loss carryover exceeds the amount of net income exclusive of the net operating loss carryover for the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies, in the next nineteen succeeding taxable years in turn until the net operating loss carryover is exhausted for any net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2013; in no event shall a net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning: 1) prior to January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after the fourth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the

exclusion first applies; and 2) on or after January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after the nineteenth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies; and

- (6) income on which the premium tax pursuant to Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978 is assessed and income of authorized insurers from eligible investments, as those terms are used in the New Mexico Insurance Code;
- I. "net operating loss" means any net operating loss, as defined by Section 172(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, for a taxable year as further increased by the income, if any, from obligations of the United States for that year less related expenses;
- J. "net operating loss carryover" means the amount, or any portion of the amount, of a net operating loss for any taxable year that, pursuant to Paragraph (3), (4) or (5) of Subsection H of this section, may be excluded from base income;
- K. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, syndicate or other association; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, any federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or agency, department or

instrumentality thereof;

- L. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;
- M. "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States or political subdivision thereof or any political subdivision of a foreign country;
- N. "state or local bond" means a bond issued by a state other than New Mexico or by a local government other than one of New Mexico's political subdivisions, the interest from which is excluded from income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered;
- O. "taxable year" means the calendar year or fiscal year upon the basis of which the net income is computed under the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and includes, in the case of the return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of that act, the period for which the return is made;
- P. "taxpayer" means any corporation subject to the taxes imposed by the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act; and
- Q. "unitary corporations" means two or more integrated corporations, other than any foreign corporation .207939.1

incorporated in a foreign country and not engaged in trade or
business in the United States during the taxable year, that
are owned in the amount of more than fifty percent and
controlled by the same person and for which at least one of
the following conditions exists:

- (1) there is a unity of operations evidenced by central purchasing, advertising, accounting or other centralized services;
- (2) there is a centralized management or executive force and centralized system of operation; or
- (3) the operations of the corporations are dependent upon or contribute property or services to one another individually or as a group."

SECTION 54. Section 7-2A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 37, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2A-4. EXEMPTIONS.--No corporate income or franchise tax shall be imposed upon:

[A. insurance companies reciprocal or interinsurance exchanges which pay a premium tax to the state;

B.] A. a trust organized or created in the United States and forming part of a stock bonus, pension or profitsharing plan of an employer for the exclusive benefit of [his] the employer's employees or their beneficiaries, which trust is exempt from taxation under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code; or

[6.] B. religious, educational, benevolent or other organizations not organized for profit [which] that are exempt from income taxation under the Internal Revenue Code, unless the organization receives income [which] that is subject to federal income taxation as "unrelated business income" under the Internal Revenue Code, in which case the organization is subject to the corporate franchise tax, and the corporate income tax applies to the unrelated business income."

SECTION 55. Section 7-2A-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 2) is amended to read:

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

A. To stimulate the creation of new jobs and revitalize economically distressed areas within New Mexico enterprise zones, any taxpayer who files a corporate income tax return and who is the owner of a qualified business facility may claim a credit in an amount equal to one-half of the cost, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), incurred to restore, rehabilitate or renovate a qualified business facility.

B. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which restoration, rehabilitation or renovation is carried out. Except as provided in Subsection $[\theta]$ \underline{E} of this section, claims for the .207939.1

credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for any qualified business facility. Each claim for a qualified business facility rehabilitation credit shall be accompanied by documentation and certification as the department may require by regulation or instruction.

- C. No credit may be claimed or allowed pursuant to the provisions of this section for any costs incurred for a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for which a credit may be claimed pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-2A-8.6 [or Section 7-9A-1] NMSA 1978.
- D. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project on a building owned by a partnership or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to [his] the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or association shall not exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate for any single restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project for a qualified business facility.
- E. The credit provided in this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability.

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

F. As used in this section:

- "qualified business facility" means a (1) building located in a New Mexico enterprise zone that is suitable for use and is put into service by a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry immediately following the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; provided the building [must] shall have been vacant for the twenty-four-month period immediately preceding the commencement of the restoration, rehabilitation or renovation project; and
- (2) "restoration, rehabilitation or renovation" includes:
- (a) the construction services necessary to ensure that a building is in compliance with applicable zoning codes, is safe for occupancy and meets the operating needs of a person in the manufacturing, distribution or service industry; and
 - expansion of or additions to a (b)

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

SECTION 56. Section 7-2A-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2A-25. ADVANCED ENERGY CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

- A. The tax credit that may be claimed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "advanced energy corporate income tax credit".
- B. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility located in New Mexico and that files a New Mexico corporate income tax return may claim an advanced energy corporate income tax credit in an amount equal to six percent of the eligible generation plant costs of a qualified generating facility, subject to the limitations imposed in this section. The tax credit claimed shall be verified and approved by the department.
- C. An entity that holds an interest in a qualified generating facility may request a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment to enable the requester to apply for an advanced energy corporate income tax credit. The department of environment:
- (1) shall determine if the facility is a qualified generating facility;

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	(2)	shall requi	re tha	t the	reque	este	r provi	de
the department of	env	ironment wit	th the	infor	matio	n ne	cessary	7
to assess whether	the	requester's	s facil	lity m	eets	the	criteri	Ĺа
to be a qualified	gen	erating fact	ility;					

(3) shall issue a certificate to the requester stating that the facility is or is not a qualified generating facility within one hundred eighty days after receiving all information necessary to make a determination;

(4) shall:

- (a) issue a schedule of fees in which no fee exceeds one hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000); and
- deposit fees collected pursuant to this paragraph in the state air quality permit fund created pursuant to Section 74-2-15 NMSA 1978; and
- (5) shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the advanced energy tax credits, including the identity of qualified generating facilities, the energy production means used, the amount of emissions identified in this section reduced and removed by those qualified generating facilities and whether any requests for certificates of eligibility could not be approved due to program limits.
- D. A taxpayer that holds an interest in a .207939.1

qualified generating facility may be allocated the right to claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit without regard to the taxpayer's relative interest in the qualified generating facility if:

- (1) the business entity making the allocation provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest in the qualified generating facility to the department on forms prescribed by the department;
- (2) allocations to the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credit shall not exceed one hundred percent of the advanced energy tax credit allowed for the qualified generating facility; and
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the advanced energy tax credits collectively own at least a five percent interest in the qualified generating facility.
- E. Upon receipt of the notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the advanced energy corporate income tax credit, the department shall verify the allocation due to the recipient.
- F. To claim the advanced energy corporate income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax return a certificate of eligibility from the department of environment stating that

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

- G. The total amount of all advanced energy tax credits claimed shall not exceed the total amount determined by the department to be allowable pursuant to this section and the Income Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978].
- II. [Any balance of the advanced energy corporate income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim may be claimed by the taxpayer as an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit allowed pursuant to Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978.] If the advanced energy corporate income tax credit exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's tax liabilities pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act [and Section 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978] in the taxable year in which it is claimed, the balance of the unpaid credit may be carried forward for ten years [and claimed as an advanced energy corporate income tax credit or an advanced energy combined reporting tax credit]. The advanced energy corporate income tax credit is not refundable.

I. A taxpayer claiming the advanced energy
corporate income tax credit pursuant to this section is
ineligible for credits pursuant to the [Investment Credit Act
or any other credit that may be taken pursuant to the
Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act [or credits that may be
taken against the gross receipts tax, compensating tax or
withholding tax] for the same expenditures.
J. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax

- J. The aggregate amount of all advanced energy tax credits that may be claimed with respect to a qualified generating facility shall not exceed sixty million dollars (\$60,000,000).
 - K. As used in this section:
- (1) "advanced energy tax credit" means the advanced energy income tax credit <u>and</u> the advanced energy corporate income tax credit [and the advanced energy combined reporting tax credit];
- (2) "coal-based electric generating facility" means a new or repowered generating facility and an associated coal gasification facility, if any, that uses coal to generate electricity and that meets the following specifications:
- (a) emits the lesser of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) thirty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of sulfur dioxide, twenty-five thousandths pound per million British thermal units of oxides of nitrogen and one

hundredth	pound	per	millio	n British	thermal	units	of	total
particulat	tes in	the	flue g	as;				

- (b) removes the greater of: 1) what is achievable with the best available control technology; or 2) ninety percent of the mercury from the input fuel;
- (c) captures and sequesters or controls carbon dioxide emissions so that by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility, no more than one thousand one hundred pounds per megawatt-hour of carbon dioxide is emitted into the atmosphere;
- (d) all infrastructure required for sequestration is in place by the later of January 1, 2017 or eighteen months after the commercial operation date of the coal-based electric generating facility;
- (e) includes methods and procedures to monitor the disposition of the carbon dioxide captured and sequestered from the coal-based electric generating facility; and
- (f) does not exceed a name-plate
 capacity of seven hundred net megawatts;
- (3) "eligible generation plant costs" means expenditures for the development and construction of a qualified generating facility, including permitting; site characterization and assessment; engineering; design; carbon

dioxide capture, treatment, compression, transportation and sequestration; site and equipment acquisition; and fuel supply development used directly and exclusively in a qualified generating facility;

- (4) "entity" means an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association or a gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality;
- (5) "geothermal electric generating facility" means a facility with a name-plate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses geothermal energy to generate electricity, including a facility that captures and provides geothermal energy to a preexisting electric generating facility using other fuels in part;
- (6) "interest in a qualified generating facility" means title to a qualified generating facility; a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; an ownership interest in a business or entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership that holds title to or a leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility; or an ownership interest, through one or more intermediate entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, in a business that holds title to or a

1	leasehold interest in a qualified generating facility;
2	(7) "name-plate capacity" means the maximum
3	rated output of the facility measured as alternating current
4	or the equivalent direct current measurement;
5	(8) "qualified generating facility" means a
6	facility that begins construction not later than December 31,
7	2015 and is:
8	(a) a solar thermal electric generating
9	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2007 and
10	that may include an associated renewable energy storage
11	facility;
12	(b) a solar photovoltaic electric
13	generating facility that begins construction on or after July
14	l, 2009 and that may include an associated renewable energy
15	storage facility;
16	(c) a geothermal electric generating
17	facility that begins construction on or after July 1, 2009;
18	(d) a recycled energy project if that
19	facility begins construction on or after July 1, 2007; or
20	(e) a new or repowered coal-based
21	electric generating facility and an associated coal
22	gasification facility;
23	(9) "recycled energy" means energy produced
24	by a generation unit with a name-plate capacity of not more
25	than fifteen megawatts that converts the otherwise lost energy
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from the exhaust stacks or pipes to electricity without combustion of additional fossil fuel;

(10) "sequester" means to store, or chemically convert, carbon dioxide in a manner that prevents its release into the atmosphere and may include the use of geologic formations and enhanced oil, coalbed methane or natural gas recovery techniques; and

(11) "solar photovoltaic electric generating facility" means an electric generating facility with a nameplate capacity of one megawatt or more that uses solar photovoltaic energy to generate electricity [and

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

SECTION 57. Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2E-1.1. TAX CREDIT--RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit created by this section may be referred to as the "rural job tax credit". Every eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax credit for each qualifying job the employer creates. The maximum tax credit amount with respect

to each qualifying job is equal to:

- (1) twenty-five percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job if the job is performed or based at a location in a tier one area; or
- (2) twelve and one-half percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid if the qualifying job is performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- B. The purpose of the rural job tax credit is to encourage businesses to start new businesses in rural areas of the state.
- C. The amount of the rural job tax credit shall be six and one-fourth percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job in a qualifying period. The rural job tax credit may be claimed for each qualifying job for a maximum of:
- (1) four qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier one area; and
- (2) two qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- D. With respect to each qualifying job for which an eligible employer seeks the rural job tax credit, the .207939.1

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employer shall certify the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee during each qualifying period, the number of weeks during the qualifying period the position was occupied and whether the qualifying job was in a tier one or tier two area.

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

credit document shall notify the department of the transaction within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

- G. The holder of the tax credit document may apply all or a portion of the rural job tax credit granted by the document against the holder's [modified combined tax liability] personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. Any balance of rural job tax credit granted by the document may be carried forward for up to three years from the date of issuance of the tax credit document. [No amount of rural job tax credit may be applied against a gross receipts tax imposed by a municipality or county.]
- H. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978, the taxation and revenue department may disclose to any person the balance of rural job tax credit remaining on any tax credit document and the balance of credit remaining on that document for any period.
- I. The secretary of economic development, the secretary of taxation and revenue and the secretary of workforce solutions or their designees shall annually evaluate the effectiveness of the rural job tax credit in stimulating economic development in the rural areas of New Mexico and make a joint report of their findings to each session of the legislature so long as the rural job tax credit is in effect.
- J. An eligible employer that creates a qualifying job in the period beginning on or after July 1, 2006 but

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

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

- L. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection K of this section, a qualifying job that was created by another employer and for which the rural job tax credit claim was received by the taxation and revenue department prior to July 1, 2013 and is under review or has been approved shall remain eligible for the rural job tax credit for the balance of the qualifying periods for which the job qualifies by the new employer that results from a business merger, acquisition or other change in the organization.
 - M. A job shall not be eligible for a rural job tax credit pursuant to this section if the job is created due to an eligible employer entering into a contract or becoming a subcontractor to a contract with a governmental entity that replaces one or more entities performing functionally equivalent services for the governmental entity in New Mexico unless the job is a qualifying job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.
 - N. As used in this section:
 - (1) "eligible employee" means any individual other than an individual who:
 - (a) bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to the employer or, if the employer is a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the

corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, to any individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity;

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

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

- (2) "eligible employer" means an employer who is eligible for in-plant training assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;
- (3) "metropolitan statistical area" means a metropolitan statistical area in New Mexico as determined by .207939.1

the United States bureau of the census;

[(4) "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as that gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, the withholding tax, the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the rural job tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts taxes;

(5) (4) "qualifying job" means a job established by the employer that is occupied by an eligible employee for at least forty-eight weeks of a qualifying period;

[(6)] (5) "qualifying period" means the period of twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins working in a qualifying job or the period of twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible employee began working in a qualifying job;

 $\left[\frac{(7)}{(6)}\right]$ "rural area" means any part of the state other than:

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

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2	SECTION 58. Section 7-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,
3	Chapter 47, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
4	"7-9-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 9 NMSA 1978 may
5	be cited as the "[Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and
6	<u>Use</u> Tax Act"."
7	SECTION 59. Section 7-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978,
8	Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
9	"7-9-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the [Gross Receipts and
10	Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act:
11	A. "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of
12	property for consideration or the performance of service for
13	consideration;
14	B. "department" means the taxation and revenue
15	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or an
16	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
17	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
18	C. "financial corporation" means a savings and
19	loan association or an incorporated savings and loan company,
20	trust company, mortgage banking company, consumer finance
21	company or other financial corporation;
22	D. "initial use" or "initially used" means the
23	first employment for the intended purpose and does not include
24	the following activities:
25	(1) observation of tests conducted by the

including benefits or the employer's share of payroll taxes."

performer of services;

- (2) participation in progress reviews, briefings, consultations and conferences conducted by the performer of services;
- (3) review of preliminary drafts, drawings and other materials prepared by the performer of the services;
- (4) inspection of preliminary prototypes developed by the performer of services; or
 - (5) similar activities;
- E. "leasing" means an arrangement whereby, for a consideration, property is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the property, except that the granting of a license to use property is licensing and is not a lease;
- F. "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the [gross receipts] state sales tax; "local option [gross receipts] sales tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, [Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act [Local Hospital Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act [Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Gorrectional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act] and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities

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to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department;

- G. "manufactured home" means a movable or portable housing structure for human occupancy that exceeds either a width of eight feet or a length of forty feet constructed to be towed on its own chassis and designed to be installed with or without a permanent foundation;
- H. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include construction;

I. "person" means:

- (1) an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity, including any gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of the state; or
- (2) a national, federal, state, Indian or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;
- J. "property" means real property, tangible personal property, licenses other than the licenses of copyrights, trademarks or patents and franchises. Tangible

personal property includes electricity and manufactured h	omes;
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- K. "research and development services" means an activity engaged in for other persons for consideration, for one or more of the following purposes:
- (1) advancing basic knowledge in a recognized field of natural science;
- (2) advancing technology in a field of technical endeavor;
- (3) developing a new or improved product, process or system with new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, whether or not the new or improved product, process or system is offered for sale, lease or other transfer;
- (4) developing new uses or applications for an existing product, process or system, whether or not the new use or application is offered as the rationale for purchase, lease or other transfer of the product, process or system;
- (5) developing analytical or survey activities incorporating technology review, application, trade-off study, modeling, simulation, conceptual design or similar activities, whether or not offered for sale, lease or other transfer; or
- (6) designing and developing prototypes or integrating systems incorporating the advances, developments or improvements included in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this

subsection;

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L. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;

"service" means all activities engaged in for other persons for a consideration, which activities involve predominantly the performance of a service as distinguished from selling or leasing property. "Service" includes activities performed by a person for its members or shareholders. In determining what is a service, the intended use, principal objective or ultimate objective of the contracting parties shall not be controlling. "Service" includes construction activities and all tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project. That tangible personal property retains its character as tangible personal property until it is installed as an ingredient or component part of a construction project in New Mexico. Sales of tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project to persons engaged in the construction business are sales of tangible personal property; and

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

SECTION 60. Section 7-9-3.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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" 7-9-3.2.	ADDITIONAL DEFINITION[A .] As used in th	.e
[Gross Receipts	and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act,	
"covernmental or	oss receints":	

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

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

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

differential.

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

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

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

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

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

B. ["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 person that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with another person."

SECTION 62. Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 4, as amended by Section 61 of this act) is repealed and new Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-3.3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITION--ENGAGING IN
BUSINESS.--As used in the Sales and Use Tax Act, "engaging in
business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on any
activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit,
without regard to having physical presence, including the
presence of a representative acting on behalf of the person,

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1 in the state, except that "engaging in business" does not 2 include: 3

A. having a worldwide website as a third-party content provider on a computer physically located in New Mexico but owned by another nonaffiliated person;

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

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

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1	A. "construction" means:
2	(l) the building, altering, repairing or
3	demolishing in the ordinary course of business any:
4	(a) road, highway, bridge, parking area
5	or related project;
6	(b) building, stadium or other
7	structure;
8	(c) airport, subway or similar
9	facility;
10	(d) park, trail, athletic field, golf
11	course or similar facility;
12	(e) dam, reservoir, canal, ditch or
13	similar facility;
14	(f) sewerage or water treatment
15	facility, power generating plant, pump station, natural gas
16	compressing station, gas processing plant, coal gasification
17	plant, refinery, distillery or similar facility;
18	(g) sewerage, water, gas or other
19	pipeline;
20	(h) transmission line;
21	(i) radio, television or other tower;
22	(j) water, oil or other storage tank;
23	(k) shaft, tunnel or other mining
24	appurtenance;
25	(1) microwave station or similar
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2	(m) retaining wall, wall, fence, gate
3	or similar structure; or
4	(n) similar work;
5	(2) the leveling or clearing of land;
6	(3) the excavating of earth;
7	(4) the drilling of wells of any type,
8	including seismograph shot holes or core drilling; or
9	(5) similar work; and
10	B. "construction material" means tangible personal
11	property that becomes or is intended to become an ingredient
12	or component part of a construction project, but "construction
13	material" does not include a replacement fixture when the
14	replacement is not construction or a replacement part for a
15	fixture."
16	SECTION 64. Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
17	Chapter 272, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"7-9-3.5. DEFINITIONGROSS RECEIPTS
19	A. As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating
20	Tax Act, <u>"gross receipts"</u> :
21	(1) ["gross receipts"] means the total amount
22	of money or the value of other consideration received from
23	selling property in New Mexico, from leasing or licensing
24	property employed in New Mexico, from granting a right to use

facility;

a franchise employed in New Mexico, from selling services

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performed outside New Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico, or from performing services in New Mexico. In an exchange in which the money or other consideration received does not represent the value of the property or service exchanged, "gross receipts" means the reasonable value of the property or service exchanged;

(2) ["gross receipts"] includes:

any receipts from sales of tangible personal property handled on consignment, including third-party sales made over a multi-vendor marketplace platform that acts as the intermediary, typically as the processor of the transaction, between the seller and the purchaser;

the total commissions or fees (b) derived from the business of buying, selling or promoting the purchase, sale or lease, as an agent or broker on a commission or fee basis, of any property, service, stock, bond or security;

amounts paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for sales or leases of personal property or performance of services by such organization;

(d) amounts received from transmitting messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or telegraph services;

(e) amounts received by a New Mexico
florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products
that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made
pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are
filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-of-state
florist; and

provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: 1) the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate in the same state, regardless of where the services originate, terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's home service provider and are deemed provided by the home service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home service provider", "mobile telecommunications services", "customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act; and

(3) ["gross receipts"] excludes:

- (a) cash discounts allowed and taken;
- (b) New Mexico gross receipts tax, governmental gross receipts tax and leased vehicle gross receipts tax payable on transactions for the reporting period;
- (c) taxes imposed pursuant to the provisions of any local option gross receipts tax that is

payable on transactions for the reporting period;

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

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

actually received. If the seller or lessor transfers the seller's or lessor's interest in any such contract to a third person, the seller or lessor shall pay the gross receipts tax upon the full sale or leasing contract amount, excluding any type of time-price differential."

SECTION 65. Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 3, as amended by Section 64 of this act) is repealed and a new Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-3.5. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITION--GROSS RECEIPTS.--

A. As used in the Sales and Use Tax Act, "gross receipts":

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

(2) includes:

(a) any receipts from sales of tangible

personal property handled on consignment, including
third-party sales made over a multi-vendor marketplace
platform that acts as the intermediary, typically as the
processor of the transaction, between the seller and the
purchaser;
(b) the total commissions or fees

- derived from the business of buying, selling or promoting the purchase, sale or lease, as an agent or broker on a commission or fee basis, of any property, service, stock, bond or security;
- (c) amounts paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for sales or leases of personal property or performance of services by such organization;
- (d) amounts received from transmitting messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or telegraph services;
- (e) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-of-state florist; and
- (f) the receipts of a home service provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to .207939.1

customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: 1)
the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate
in the same state, regardless of where the services originate,
terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile
telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's
home service provider and are deemed provided by the home
service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home
service provider", "mobile telecommunications services",
"customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given
in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act; and

(3) excludes:

(a) cash discounts allowed and taken;

(b) state and local option sales tax, governmental sales tax and leased vehicle sales tax payable on transactions for the reporting period;

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

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

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

SECTION 66. Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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

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

estimated state sales tax revenue divided by the estimated

fiscal year 2019 state sales tax base, rounded up to the

nearest one-hundredth percent; and

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

C. If, on or before March 1, 2019, the secretary of finance and administration certifies to the secretary of taxation and revenue that revenue attributable to the state sales tax and distributed to the general fund since July 1, 2018 is projected to be less for fiscal year 2019 than the amount of estimated state sales tax revenue, the secretary may

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D. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue" means the average total net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax, the compensating tax, the motor vehicle excise tax and the liquor excise tax for fiscal years 2015 through 2017;

(2) "consensus revenue estimating group"

means the professional economists of the department of finance

and administration, the taxation and revenue department, the

department of transportation and the legislative finance

committee;

(3) "estimated fiscal year 2019 state sales tax base" means the gross receipts of all persons expected to engage in business in the state in fiscal year 2019 that will be subject to the state sales tax, as conservatively estimated by the consensus revenue estimating group, to ensure that revenue from the state sales tax will exceed the baseline revenue;

(4) "estimated state sales tax revenue" means
the fiscal year 2019 baseline revenue less the projected
fiscal year 2019 revenue from the use tax, motor vehicle
excise tax and liquor excise tax, as estimated by the
consensus revenue estimating group;

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means the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the state in fiscal year 2019 that are subject to the state sales tax, as determined by the consensus revenue estimating group."

SECTION 67. Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 332, Section 1 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 352, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 68. Section 7-9-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-5. PRESUMPTION OF TAXABILITY.--

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

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

SECTION 69. Section 7-9-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SALES TAX.--When the [gross receipts] state sales tax is

stated separately on the books of the seller or lessor, and if

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the total amount of tax that is stated separately on transactions reportable within one reporting period is in excess of the amount of [gross receipts] state sales tax otherwise payable on the transactions on which the tax was stated separately, the excess amount of tax stated on the transactions within that reporting period shall be included in gross receipts."

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

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

A. For the privilege of using tangible property in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax [equal to five and one-eighth percent] at the rate in effect and imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 of the value of tangible property that was:

- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; $\underline{\text{or}}$
- (2) acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the [gross receipts] state sales tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico [or
- (3) acquired as the result of a transaction that was not initially subject to the compensating tax imposed .207939.1

by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross receipts tax
but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use
of the property, should have been subject to the compensating
tax imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross
receipts tax].

- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- franchise in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in New Mexico. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.
- [G.] \underline{D} . For the privilege of using services rendered in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using .207939.1

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

 $[rac{D_*}{I}]$ $\underline{E_*}$ The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "[compensating] use tax"."

SECTION 71. 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
ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN COMPENSATING AND GROSS
RECEIPTS TAX LIABILITIES.--

A. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of compensating tax due on purchases made by an individual if:

- (1) the property is used only for nonbusiness purposes;
 - (2) the property is not a manufactured home;

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and

and

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(3) the individual is not an agent for

collection of compensating tax pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA

B. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of gross receipts tax for a tax period prior to

July 1, 2017 on persons engaging in business if, for those tax periods, those persons:

(1) lacked physical presence in the state;

(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 homes."

SECTION 72. Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1, as amended by Section 71 of this act) is repealed and a new Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-7.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEPARTMENT BARRED FROM TAKING COLLECTION ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN SALES AND USE TAX .207939.1

LIABILITIES.--

A. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of use tax due on purchases made by an individual if:

- (1) the property is used only for nonbusiness purposes;
- (2) the property is not a manufactured home;
- (3) the individual is not an agent for collection of use 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, 2017 on persons engaging in business if, for those tax periods, those persons:
- (1) lacked physical presence in the state;
 - (2) did not report taxable gross receipts.
- C. The prohibition in Subsection A of this section does not prevent the department from enforcing collection of use tax on purchases from persons who are not individuals, who are agents for collection pursuant to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 or who use the property in the course of engaging in business in New Mexico or from enforcing collection of use tax due on purchase of manufactured homes."
 - SECTION 73. Section 7-9-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, .207939.1

Chapter 47, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. To prevent evasion of the [compensating] use tax and the duty to collect it, it is presumed that property bought or sold by any person for delivery into this state is bought or sold for a taxable use in this state.
- B. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of property, it is presumed, in the absence of preponderant evidence of another value, that the value means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration paid for property exclusive of any type of time-price differential. However, in an exchange in which the amount of money paid does not represent the value of the property or property and service purchased, the [compensating] use tax shall be imposed on the reasonable value of the property or property and service purchased.
- c. In determining the amount of [compensating] use tax due on the use of a service, it is presumed, in the absence of preponderant evidence of another value, that the value means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration paid for the service exclusive of any type of time-price differential. However, in an exchange in which the amount paid does not represent the value of the service purchased, the [compensating] use tax shall be imposed on the reasonable value of the service purchased."

SECTION 74. Section 7-9-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

SECTION 75. Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

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

["Activity", for the purposes of this section, includes but is not limited to]

B. As used in this section, "activity":

(1) means engaging in any of the following in
New Mexico:

1	(a) maintaining an office or other
2	place of business;
3	(b) soliciting orders through employees
4	or independent contractors;
5	(c) soliciting orders through
6	advertisements placed in newspapers or magazines published in
7	New Mexico or advertisements broadcast by New Mexico radio or
8	television stations;
9	(d) soliciting orders through programs
10	broadcast by New Mexico radio or television stations or
11	transmitted by cable systems in New Mexico; and
12	(e) canvassing, demonstrating,
13	collecting money, warehousing or storing merchandise or
14	delivering or distributing products as a consequence of an
15	advertising or other sales program directed at potential
16	customers; ["Activity", for the purposes of this section] and
17	(2) does not include:
18	<u>(a)</u> having a [world wide web site]
19	worldwide website as a third-party provider on a computer
20	physically located in New Mexico but owned by another
21	nonaffiliated person; [and "activity" does not include] or
22	(b) using a nonaffiliated third-party
23	call center to accept and process telephone or electronic
24	orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily
25	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.

[B au] C. To ensure orderly and efficient collection of the public revenue, if any application of this section is held invalid, the section's application to other situations or persons shall not be affected."

SECTION 76. Section 7-9-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-11. DATE PAYMENT DUE.--The taxes imposed by the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act are to be paid on or before the twenty-fifth day of the month following the month in which the taxable event occurs."

SECTION 77. Section 7-9-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 78. Section 7-9-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 262, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-13.1. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX-SERVICES PERFORMED OUTSIDE THE STATE THE PRODUCT OF WHICH IS
INITIALLY USED IN NEW MEXICO--EXCEPTIONS.--

- A. [Except as provided otherwise in Subsection B

 of this section] Exempted from the [gross receipts] state

 sales tax are the receipts from selling services, other than

 research and development services, performed outside New

 Mexico the product of which is initially used in New Mexico.

 B. [The exemption provided by this section does
 - B. [The exemption provided by this section does not apply to research and development services other than]

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

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

 [other than organizations described in Subsection A of Section

 7-9-29 NMSA 1978] who are prime contractors operating
 facilities in New Mexico designated as national laboratories
 by act of congress; or
 - (3) [sold] to persons [other than organizations described in Subsection A of Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978] who are prime contractors operating facilities in New Mexico designated as national laboratories by act of congress.
 - C. An "affiliated corporation" means a corporation that directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the subject corporation. "Control" means

ownership of stock in a corporation [which] that represents at least eighty percent of the total voting power of that corporation and has a stated or par value equal to at least eighty percent of the total stated or par value of the stock of that corporation."

SECTION 79. Section 7-9-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-24. EXEMPTION--[GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX-[INSURANCE COMPANIES] RECEIPTS ON WHICH PREMIUM TAX IS

ASSESSED.--Exempted from the [gross receipts] state sales tax are the receipts [of insurance companies or any agent thereof from premiums and any consideration received by a property bondsman, as that person is defined in Section 59A-51-2 NMSA 1978, as security or surety for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding]:

A. on which the premium tax, pursuant to Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978, is assessed; and

B. of authorized insurers from eligible investments, as those terms are used in the New Mexico Insurance Code."

SECTION 80. Section 7-9-40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 60, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-40. EXEMPTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--PURSES AND

JOCKEY REMUNERATION AT NEW MEXICO RACETRACKS [RECEIPTS FROM

GROSS AMOUNTS WAGERED].--[A.] Exempted from the gross receipts

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tax are the receipts of horsemen, jockeys and trainers from race purses at New Mexico horse racetracks subject to the jurisdiction of the state racing commission.

[B. Exempted from the gross receipts tax are the receipts of a racetrack from the commissions and other amounts authorized by Section 60-1-10 NMSA 1978 to be retained by a racetrack conducting horse races under the authority of a license from the state racing commission.]"

SECTION 81. Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 13, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-43. [NEW MATERIAL] NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION

CERTIFICATE AND ALTERNATIVE EVIDENCE REQUIRED TO ENTITLE

PERSONS TO DEDUCTIONS.--

- A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, a person may establish entitlement to a deduction from gross receipts allowed pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Act by obtaining a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate from the purchaser.
- B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, a person who does not comply with Subsection A of this section may establish entitlement to a deduction from gross receipts by presenting alternative evidence that demonstrates the facts necessary to support entitlement to the deduction, but the burden of proof is on that person.

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Alternative evidence	includes:
(1)	invoices or contracts that identify the
nature of the transac	ction;
(2)	documentation as to the purchaser's use
or disposition of the	e property or service;

- (3) a statement from the purchaser indicating that the purchaser sold or intends to resell the property or service purchased from the seller, either by itself or in combination with other property or services, in the ordinary course of business; or
- (4) other evidence that demonstrates the facts necessary to establish entitlement to the deduction or specified by department rule or instruction.
- C. A statement from the purchaser summarizing the purchaser's use or disposition of the property or service purchased from the seller that includes the following information shall constitute prima facie evidence of entitlement to the deduction:
 - (1) the seller's name;
- (2) the date of the invoice or date of the transaction;
 - (3) the invoice number or a copy of the
 - (4) a copy of the purchase order, if

available;

invoice;

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- (5) the amount from purchase; and
- (6) a description of the property or service purchased or leased.
- When a person accepts in good faith a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate from the purchaser, the properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate shall be conclusive evidence that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the person's gross receipts.
- Ε. If a person has accepted in good faith a properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate, but the purchaser has not employed the property or service purchased in the nontaxable manner or has provided false or inaccurate information on the nontaxable transaction certificate, the purchaser shall be liable for an amount equal to any tax, penalty and interest that the seller would have been required to pay if the seller had not complied with Subsection A of this section.
- F. Any person who knowingly or willfully provides false or inaccurate information on a nontaxable transaction certificate may be subject to prosecution under Sections 7-1-72 and 7-1-73 NMSA 1978."
- **SECTION 82.** Section 7-9-44 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "7-9-44. SUSPENSION OF THE RIGHT TO USE A NONTAXABLE

TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE. --

A. The secretary may suspend for not more than one year the privilege of a person to execute nontaxable transaction certificates if that person [(1)] fails to pay, within one year of the date [the tax is due, the compensating tax on the] in which the transaction subject to the nontaxable transaction certificate occurred, the penalty provided by Section 7-1-69.3 NMSA 1978 with respect to the person's subsequent use of property or services purchased through the execution of a nontaxable transaction certificate. [or

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

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

[C.] [B.] A suspension under this section voids the department's approval of the person's application for the privilege of executing nontaxable transaction certificates

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

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

SECTION 83. Section 7-9-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-9-45. DEDUCTIONS.--

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

B. The same receipts [that are exempted from the gross receipts tax may] shall not be both exempt from the state sales tax and deducted from gross receipts. [Receipts . 207939.1

that are deducted from gross receipts may not be exempted from the gross receipts tax.

C. The same receipts [that are exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax] shall not be both exempt from the governmental sales tax and deducted from governmental gross receipts. [Receipts that are deducted from governmental gross receipts shall not be exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax.]"

SECTION 84. Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-46. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS--SALES TO MANUFACTURERS.--

A. Receipts from selling tangible personal property may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must incorporate the tangible personal property as an ingredient or component part of the product that the buyer is in the business of manufacturing.

B. Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is a consumable and used in such a way that it is consumed in the manufacturing process of a product, provided that the tangible personal property is not a tool or .207939.1

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1	equipment used to create the manufactured product, to a person
2	engaged in the business of manufacturing that product and who
3	delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller
4	may be deducted [in the following percentages] from gross
5	receipts or from governmental gross receipts
6	[(1) twenty percent of receipts received
7	prior to January 1, 2014;
8	(2) forty percent of receipts received in
9	calendar year 2014;
10	(3) sixty percent of receipts received in
11	calendar year 2015;
12	(4) eighty percent of receipts received in
13	calendar year 2016; and
14	(5) one hundred percent of receipts received

- C. Receipts from selling qualified equipment may
 be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a
 person engaged in the business of manufacturing who delivers a
 nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.
- [G.] D. The purpose of the deductions provided in this section is to encourage manufacturing businesses to locate in New Mexico and to reduce the tax burden, including reducing pyramiding, on the tangible personal property that is consumed in the manufacturing process and that is purchased by manufacturing businesses in New Mexico.

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on or after January 1, 2017].

 $[\mathfrak{D}_{ullet}]$ \underline{E}_{ullet} The department shall annually report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee the aggregate amount of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the number of taxpayers claiming each of the deductions and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deductions are performing the purposes for which they are enacted.

 $[E_{ullet}]$ F_{ullet} A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately for each deduction provided in this section and attribute the amount of the deduction to the appropriate authorization provided in this section in a manner required by the department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature of the benefit to the state of these deductions.

[F.] G. As used in [Subsection B of] this section:

(1) "consumable" means tangible personal property that is incorporated into, destroyed, depleted or transformed in the process of manufacturing a product:

[(1)] (a) including electricity, fuels, water, manufacturing aids and supplies, chemicals, gases, repair parts, spares and other tangibles used to manufacture a product; but

[(2)] (b) excluding tangible personal property used in: [(a)] 1) the generation of power; [(b)] 2) the processing of natural resources, including hydrocarbons;

1	and $[(c)]$ 3) the preparation of meals for immediate
2	consumption on- or off-premises;
3	(2) "manufacturing operation" means a plant
4	employing personnel to perform production tasks, in
5	conjunction with equipment not previously existing at the
6	site, to produce goods; and
7	(3) "qualified equipment" means an essential
8	machine, mechanism or tool, or a component or fitting thereof,
9	used directly and exclusively in a manufacturing operation and
10	subject to depreciation for purposes of the Internal Revenue
11	Code of 1986 by the taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing
12	operation that:
13	(a) was not previously used in New
14	Mexico and that is owned by the taxpayer, the United States or
15	an agency or instrumentality thereof or the state or a
16	political subdivision thereof and leased or subleased to the
17	taxpayer if the equipment is in New Mexico and is incorporated
18	or is to be incorporated within one year into a manufacturing
19	operation;
20	(b) includes electricity, fuels, water,
21	manufacturing aids and supplies, chemicals, gases, repair
22	parts, spares and other tangibles used to manufacture a
23	product; and
24	(c) does not include: 1) tangible
25	personal property used in the generation of power; 2) the

processing of natural resources, including hydrocarbons; 3)
the preparation of meals for immediate consumption on- or
off-premises; or 4) any vehicle that leaves the site of the
manufacturing operation for purposes of transporting persons
or property or any property for which the taxpayer claims the
credit pursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 85. Section 7-9-48 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-48. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS--SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE.--Receipts from selling a service for resale may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must resell the service in the ordinary course of business [and the resale must be subject to the gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax]."

SECTION 86. A new Section 7-9-48.1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-9-48.1. [NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--QUALIFIED BUSINESS SERVICES.--

A. Receipts from the sale of qualified business services to a qualified taxpayer may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a qualified taxpayer who .207939.1

delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller.

B. The purpose of the deduction provided by this section is to reduce the tax burden on businesses that results from multiple impositions of transactional taxes upon the sale or use of services that businesses purchase.

C. As used in this section:

- (1) "qualified business services" means services that are deductible for purposes of determining net income pursuant to Section 162 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, and for which receipts from performance of that service are subject to the state sales tax and are not otherwise eligible for a deduction or exemption from the state sales tax; and
- (2) "qualified taxpayer" means a person who purchases qualified business services, but does not include a federal, state, tribal or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality of a federal, state, tribal or other governmental unit or subdivision."

SECTION 87. Section 7-9-54 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 44, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 6 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 330, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-9-54. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOVERNMENTAL
GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--SALES TO [GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES] LOCAL
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GOVERNMENTS FOR BOND PROJECTS. --

A. Receipts from selling tangible personal property to [the United States or New Mexico or a governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof] a local government for a bond project may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts.

Unless contrary to federal law, the deduction provided by this subsection does not apply to:

[(1) receipts from selling metalliferous mineral ore;

(2) (1) receipts from selling tangible personal property that is or will be incorporated into a metropolitan redevelopment project created under the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;

 $\left[\frac{(3)}{(2)}\right]$ receipts from selling construction material; or

[(4)] (3) that portion of the receipts from performing a "service" that reflects the value of tangible personal property utilized or produced in performance of such service.

[B. Receipts from selling tangible personal
property for any purpose to an Indian tribe, nation or pueblo
or a governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or
instrumentality thereof for use on Indian reservations or
pueblo grants may be deducted from gross receipts or from
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this section.

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governmental gross receipts.

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C. When a seller, in good faith, deducts receipts for tangible personal property sold to the state or a governmental unit, subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof, after receiving written assurances from the buyer's representative that the property sold is not construction material, the department shall not assert in a later assessment or audit of the seller that the receipts are not deductible pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection A of

B. For the purposes of this section, "bond project" means an arrangement entered into pursuant to the Industrial Revenue Bond Act, the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act or similar act in which:

(1) a private person agrees to:

(a) arrange for the constructing and equipping of a facility for a local government by acting as agent for the government in procuring construction services; other services; tangible personal property that becomes an ingredient or component part of a construction project; and other tangible personal property necessary for constructing and equipping the facility;

- (b) lease the completed facility from the government; and
 - (c) buy the facility upon repayment of

the bonds; and

(2) the local government agrees to own the facility, finance the project in whole or in part through the issuance of bonds, designate the private person as its agent in procuring the necessary property and services, lease the facility to the private person and sell the facility to the private person upon repayment of the bonds."

SECTION 88. Section 7-9-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 45, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

A. Exempted from the state sales tax and the governmental sales tax are receipts from transactions in interstate or foreign commerce [may be deducted from gross receipts] to the extent that the imposition of the [gross receipts] state sales tax would be unlawful under the United States constitution.

[B. Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce may be deducted from governmental gross receipts.

C. Receipts from transmitting messages or conversations by radio other than from one point in this state to another point in this state and receipts from the sale of radio or television broadcast time when the advertising message is supplied by or on behalf of a national or regional .207939.1

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

- B. Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts from selling tangible personal property in interstate or foreign commerce when the seller ships or delivers the tangible personal property to a location outside New Mexico for use outside New Mexico.
- C. Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts from leasing or licensing personal property in interstate or foreign commerce when the property is employed outside New Mexico.
- D. Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts from granting a right to use a franchise in interstate or foreign commerce when the franchise is employed outside New Mexico.
- E. Exempted from the state sales tax are receipts

 from selling in interstate or foreign commerce a service

 performed in New Mexico and the seller ships or delivers the

 product of the service to a location outside New Mexico for

 use outside New Mexico."
- SECTION 89. Section 7-9-57.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Section 3) is amended to read:

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

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

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

SECTION 90. Section 7-9-62 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 52, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-62. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS--AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURERS--VEHICLES THAT ARE NOT REQUIRED TO BE REGISTERED--AIRCRAFT PARTS AND MAINTENANCE SERVICES--REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.--

A. Except for receipts deductible under Subsection B of this section, prior to July 1, 2032, fifty percent of the receipts from selling agricultural implements, farm tractors, aircraft or vehicles that are not required to be registered under the Motor Vehicle Code may be deducted from gross receipts; provided that, with respect to agricultural implements, the sale is made to a person who states in writing that the person is regularly engaged in the business of farming or ranching. [Any deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.]

B. <u>Prior to July 1, 2032</u>, receipts of an aircraft .207939.1

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manufacturer or affiliate from selling aircraft or from selling aircraft flight support, pilot training or maintenance training services may be deducted from gross receipts. deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.

- Prior to July 1, 2032, receipts from selling С. aircraft parts or maintenance services for aircraft or aircraft parts may be deducted from gross receipts. [Any deduction allowed under Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 must be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed.
- D. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
- Ε. The department shall compile an annual report on the deductions provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the deductions, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deductions. [Beginning in 2019 and every five years thereafter] Each year that the deductions are in effect, the department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deductions.
 - F. As used in this section:

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- (1) "affiliate" means a business entity that directly or indirectly through one or more intermediaries controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the aircraft manufacturer;
- (2) "agricultural implement" means a tool, utensil or instrument that is depreciable for federal income tax purposes and that is:
- (a) designed to irrigate agricultural crops above ground or below ground at the place where the crop is grown; or
- (b) designed primarily for use with a source of motive power, such as a tractor, in planting, growing, cultivating, harvesting or processing agricultural crops at the place where the crop is grown; in raising poultry or livestock; or in obtaining or processing food or fiber, such as eggs, milk, wool or mohair, from living poultry or livestock at the place where the poultry or livestock are kept for this purpose;
- (3) "aircraft manufacturer" means a business entity that in the ordinary course of business designs and builds private or commercial aircraft certified by the federal aviation administration;
- (4) "business entity" means a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, limited partnership, limited liability partnership or real estate investment trust,

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1	but does not mean an individual or a joint venture;
2	(5) "control" means equity ownership in a
3	business entity that:
4	(a) represents at least fifty percent
5	of the total voting power of that business entity; and
6	(b) has a value equal to at least fifty
7	percent of the total equity of that business entity; and
8	(6) "flight support" means providing
9	navigation data, charts, weather information, online
10	maintenance records and other aircraft or flight-related
11	information and the software needed to access the
12	information."
13	SECTION 91. Section 7-9-62.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000
14	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 4, Section 2, as amended) is amended to
15	read:
16	"7-9-62.1. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]AIRCRAFT
17	SALES AND SERVICESREPORTING REQUIREMENTS
18	A. Prior to July 1, 2032, receipts from the sale
19	of or from maintaining, refurbishing, remodeling or otherwise
20	modifying a commercial or military carrier over ten thousand
21	pounds gross landing weight may be deducted from gross
22	receipts.
23	B. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this

a manner required by the department.

section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in

on the deduction provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deduction. [Beginning in 2019 and every five years thereafter] Each year that the deduction is in effect, the department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deduction."

SECTION 92. Section 7-9-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 58, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

- A. Exempted from the state sales tax are refunds and allowances made to buyers or amounts written off the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting [gross receipts] state sales tax on an accrual basis [may be deducted from gross receipts]. If debts reported uncollectible are subsequently collected, such receipts shall be included in gross receipts in the month of collection.
- B. Exempted from the governmental sales tax are refunds and allowances made to buyers or amounts written off .207939.1

the books as an uncollectible debt by a person reporting governmental [gross receipts] sales tax on an accrual basis [may be deducted from governmental gross receipts]. If debts reported uncollectible are subsequently collected, such receipts shall be included in governmental gross receipts in the month of collection."

SECTION 93. Section 7-9-71 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 63, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

tax is that portion of the receipts of a seller that is

represented by a trade-in of tangible personal property of the

same type being sold, except for the receipts represented by a

trade-in of a manufactured home [may be deducted from gross

receipts]."

SECTION 94. Section 7-9-77 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-77. [DEDUCTIONS] DEDUCTION--[COMPENSATING] USE

TAX--TRADE-IN VALUE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.--[A.] Fifty

percent of [the value of agricultural implements, farm

tractors, aircraft not exempted under Section 7-9-30 NMSA 1978

or vehicles that are not required to be registered under the

Motor Vehicle Code may be deducted from the value in computing

the compensating tax due; provided that, with respect to use

of agricultural implements, the person using the property is

regularly engaged in the business of farming or ranching. Any deduction allowed under Subsection B of this section is to be taken before the deduction allowed by this subsection is computed. As used in this subsection, "agricultural implement" means a tool, utensil or instrument that is:

(1) designed primarily for use with a source

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

(2) depreciable for federal income tax purposes.

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

SECTION 95. Section 7-9-85 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 43, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-85. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--CERTAIN
ORGANIZATION FUNDRAISERS.--Receipts from not more than two
fundraising events annually conducted by an organization that
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is exempt from the federal income tax as an organization
described in Section 501(c) [other than an organization
described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal
Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may be deducted from gross
receipts."

SECTION 96. Section 7-9-110.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 1 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

A. Prior to July 1, 2047, receipts from the sale of fuel to a common carrier to be loaded or used in a locomotive engine may be deducted from gross receipts. [For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks.]

- B. Prior to July 1, 2047, the value of fuel to be loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine may be deducted in computing the use tax due.
- C. The purpose of the deductions provided by this section is to encourage the construction, renovation,

 maintenance and operation of railroad locomotive refueling facilities and other railroad capital investments in New Mexico.
 - D. To be eligible for a deduction on fuel loaded .207939.1

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<u>or</u>	used	by a	commo	on car	rieı	r in	a 1	ocomotiv	ve e	eng	gine fr	om the
<u>use</u>	tax	, the	fue1	shall	be	used	or	<u>loaded</u>	bу	a	common	carrier
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(1) after July 1, 2011, made a capital investment of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) or more in new construction or renovations at the railroad locomotive refueling facility in which the fuel is loaded or used; or

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

E. To be eligible for the deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts, a common carrier shall deliver an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and the sale shall be made to a common carrier that:

(1) after July 1, 2011, made a capital investment of one hundred million dollars (\$100,000,000) or more in new construction or renovations at the railroad .207939.1

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

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

G. The economic development department shall keep a record of temporary and permanent jobs from all railroad

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

H. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report with the number of taxpayers who claim a deduction pursuant to this section, the number of jobs created as a result of that deduction, the amount of that deduction approved, the net revenue to the state as a result of that deduction and any other information required by the legislature to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction. A taxpayer who claims a deduction pursuant to this section shall provide the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department with the information required to compile that report. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall present that report before the legislative interim revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee by November of each year. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department may disclose the number of

- I. An appropriate legislative committee shall review the effectiveness of the deduction for each taxpayer who claims the deduction pursuant to this section every six years beginning in 2019.
- J. For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks."
- SECTION 97. Section 7-9-115 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2015 (1st S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 9) is amended to read:
- "7-9-115. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS [TAX]--GOODS AND SERVICES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE RELATED TO DIRECTED ENERGY AND SATELLITES.--
- A. Prior to January 1, 2021, receipts from the sale by a qualified contractor of qualified research and development services and qualified directed energy and satellite-related inputs may be deducted from gross receipts when sold pursuant to a contract with the United States department of defense.
- B. The purposes of the deduction allowed in this section are to promote new and sophisticated technology,

enhance the viability of directed energy and satellite projects, attract new projects and employers to New Mexico and increase high-technology employment opportunities in New Mexico.

- C. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
- D. The department shall compile an annual report on the deduction provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers that claimed the deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions claimed and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deduction. Beginning in 2017 and each year thereafter that the deduction is in effect, the department and the economic development department shall present the annual report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deduction and whether the deduction is performing the purpose for which it was created.

E. As used in this section:

- (1) "directed energy" means a system, including related services, that enables the use of the frequency spectrum, including radio waves, light and x-rays;
- (2) "inputs" means systems, subsystems, components, prototypes and demonstrators or products and

services involving optics, photonics, electronics, advanced materials, nanoelectromechanical and microelectromechanical systems, fabrication materials and test evaluation and computer control systems related to directed energy or satellites;

- other than an organization designated as a national laboratory by act of congress or an operator of national laboratory facilities in New Mexico; provided that the operator may be a qualified contractor with respect to the operator's receipts not connected with operating the national laboratory;
- (4) "qualified directed energy and satelliterelated inputs" means inputs supplied to the department of defense pursuant to a contract with that department entered into on or after January 1, 2016;
- (5) "qualified research and development services" means research and development services related to directed energy or satellites provided to the department of defense pursuant to a contract with that department entered into on or after January 1, 2016; and
- (6) "satellite" means composite systems assembled and packaged for use in space, including launch vehicles and related products and services."

SECTION 98. Section 7-9C-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 1 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section .207939.1

.207939.1

1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9C-1. SHORT TITLE.--Chapter 7, Article 9C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Interstate Telecommunications [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act"."

SECTION 99. Section 7-9C-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 50, Section 7 and also Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9C-7. DEDUCTION--SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE.--[A.]
Receipts from providing an interstate telecommunications
service in this state that will be used by other persons in
providing telephone or telegraph services to the final user
may be deducted from interstate telecommunications gross
receipts if the sale is made to a person who is subject to the
interstate telecommunications [gross receipts tax or to the
gross receipts tax or the compensating] sales tax, the state
sales tax or the use tax.

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

SECTION 100. Section 7-9F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9F-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act:

- A. "affiliate" means a person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by or is under common ownership or control with another person through ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests representing a majority of the total voting power of the entity;
- B. "annual payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable to employees in the state by the taxpayer in the taxable year for which the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act;
- C. "base payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable by the taxpayer in the taxable year prior to the taxable year for which the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act, adjusted for any increase from the preceding taxable year in the consumer price index for the United States for all items as published by the United States department of labor in the taxable year for which the additional credit is claimed. In a taxable year during which

a taxpayer has been part of a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization, the taxpayer's base payroll expense shall include the payroll expense of all entities included in the reorganization for all positions that are included in the business entity resulting from the reorganization;

- D. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- E. "facility" means a factory, mill, plant, refinery, warehouse, dairy, feedlot, building or complex of buildings located within the state, including the land on which it is located and all machinery, equipment and other real and tangible personal property located at or within it and used in connection with its operation;
- [F. "local option gross receipts tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax; "local option gross receipts tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts

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Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County

Gorrectional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act and such other

acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities

to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be

collected by the department in the same time and in the same

manner as it collects the gross receipts tax;

G. T. "qualified expenditure" means an expenditure or an allocated portion of an expenditure by a taxpayer in connection with qualified research at a qualified facility, including expenditures for depletable land and rent paid or incurred for land, improvements, the allowable amount paid or incurred to operate or maintain a facility, buildings, equipment, computer software, computer software upgrades, consultants and contractors performing work in New Mexico, payroll, technical books and manuals and test materials, but not including any expenditure on property that is owned by a municipality or county in connection with an industrial revenue bond project, property for which the taxpayer has received any credit pursuant to the Investment Credit Act, property that was owned by the taxpayer or an affiliate before July 3, 2000 or research and development expenditures reimbursed by a person who is not an affiliate of the taxpayer. If a "qualified expenditure" is an allocation of an expenditure, the cost accounting methodology used for the allocation of the expenditure shall be the same cost

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accounting	methodology	used	by	the	taxpayer	in	its	other
business ad	ctivities:							

- $[H_{ullet}]$ \underline{G}_{ullet} "qualified facility" means a facility in New Mexico at which qualified research is conducted other than a facility operated by a taxpayer for the United States or any agency, department or instrumentality thereof;
 - [1.] H. "qualified research" means research:
- (1) that is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information:
 - (a) that is technological in nature;

and

- (b) the application of which is intended to be useful in the development of a new or improved business component of the taxpayer; and
- (2) substantially all of the activities of which constitute elements of a process of experimentation related to a new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, but not related to style, taste or cosmetic or seasonal design factors;
- $[J_{ullet}]$ I. "qualified research and development small business" means a taxpayer that:
- (1) employed no more than fifty employees as determined by the number of employees for which the taxpayer was liable for unemployment insurance coverage in the taxable year for which an additional credit is claimed;

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- (3) did not have more than fifty percent of its voting securities or other equity interest with the right to designate or elect the board of directors or other governing body of the business owned directly or indirectly by another business;
- [K.] J. "rural area" means any area of the state other than the state fairgrounds, an incorporated municipality with a population of thirty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census and any area within three miles of the external boundaries of an incorporated municipality with a population of thirty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census;
- $[\underbrace{\text{H.}}]$ $\underline{\text{K.}}$ "taxpayer" means any of the following persons, other than a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality thereof:
 - (1) a person liable for payment of any tax;
- (2) a person responsible for withholding and payment or collection and payment of any tax;
- (3) a person to whom an assessment has been made if the assessment remains unabated or the assessed amount has not been paid; or

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1	(4) for purposes of the additional credit
2	against the taxpayer's income tax pursuant to the Technology
3	Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act and to the
4	extent of their respective interest in that entity, the
5	shareholders, members, partners or other owners of:
6	(a) a small business corporation that
7	has elected to be treated as an S corporation for federal
8	income tax purposes; or
9	(b) an entity treated as a partnership
10	or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and

SECTION 101. Section 7-9F-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

performed by an employee in New Mexico for an employer."

 $[\underbrace{\text{M.}}]$ $\underline{\text{L.}}$ "wages" means remuneration for services

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

A. A taxpayer may apply for approval of a credit within one year following the end of the reporting period in which the qualified expenditure was made.

B. A taxpayer having applied for and been granted approval for a basic credit by the department pursuant to the Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act may claim the amount of the approved basic credit against the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax or gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax]

income tax or corporate income tax liability due to the state of New Mexico; provided that no taxpayer may claim an amount of approved basic credit for a [reporting period] taxable year in which the basic credit is being claimed that exceeds the [sum] amount of the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax and gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax, due for that reporting period] income tax or corporate income tax due for that taxable year.

C. Any amount of approved basic credit not claimed against the taxpayer's [compensating tax, withholding tax or gross receipts tax, excluding local option gross receipts tax] income tax or corporate income tax liability due may be claimed in subsequent [reporting periods] taxable years for a period of up to three years from the date of the original claim."

SECTION 102. Section 7-9F-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-9F-11. RECAPTURE.--If the taxpayer or a successor in business of the taxpayer ceases operations in New Mexico for at least one hundred eighty consecutive days within a two-year period after the taxpayer has claimed a basic credit or an additional credit at a facility [with respect to which the taxpayer has claimed the basic credit or the additional credit], the department shall grant no further basic credit or additional credit to the taxpayer with respect to that

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facility. In addition, any amount of approved basic credit [not claimed against the taxpayer's gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax and any amount of approved] or additional credit not claimed against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax shall be extinguished, and within thirty days after the one hundred eightieth day of the cessation of operations, the taxpayer shall pay the amount of any [gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax for which an approved basic credit was taken and any] income tax or corporate income tax against which an approved additional credit was taken. For purposes of this section, a taxpayer shall not be deemed to have ceased operations during reasonable periods for maintenance or retooling or for the repair or replacement of facilities damaged or destroyed or during the continuance of labor disputes."

SECTION 103. Section 7-9I-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9I-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Affordable Housing
Tax Credit Act:

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

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	В.	"authority"	means	the	New	Mexico	mortgage
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- "department" means the taxation and revenue department; and
- [D. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, the withholding tax, the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the affordable housing tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts taxes and governmental gross receipts taxes; and
- E.] D. "person" means an individual, tribal government, housing authority, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint venture, syndicate, association or nonprofit organization."
- **SECTION 104.** Section 7-9I-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 21) is amended to read:
 - "7-91-5. AFFORDABLE HOUSING TAX CREDIT.--
- The tax credit provided in this section may be .207939.1

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

- (1) completion of a service for which an investment voucher has been issued pursuant to the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act; or
- (2) approval by the authority or completion of an affordable housing project for which a land, building or cash donation has been made and for which an investment voucher has been issued pursuant to the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act.
- B. A holder of an investment voucher may apply all or a portion of the affordable housing tax credit against the holder's [modified combined tax liability] personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. Any balance of the affordable housing tax credit claimed may be carried forward for up to five years from the calendar year during which the authority certifies to the department approval of the affordable housing project for which the investment voucher used to claim the affordable housing tax credit is issued. [No amount of the affordable housing tax credit may

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

SECTION 105. Section 7-10-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 106. Section 7-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the [Gross Receipts]

Sales Tax Registration Act:

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; and
- C. "state" means any state agency, department or
 .207939.1

office that has authority to contract in the name of the state or to make payments from state funds."

SECTION 107. Section 7-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-10-4. PERSONS DOING BUSINESS WITH THE STATE-REGISTRATION TO PAY THE [GROSS RECEIPTS] STATE SALES TAX
REQUIRED.--Any person leasing or selling property to the state
or performing services for the state, as those terms are used
in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax
Act, shall be registered with the department to pay [the gross
receipts] state sales tax unless that person has no business
location, employees or property in New Mexico and does not
conduct business in New Mexico through agents or contractors."

SECTION 108. Section 7-10-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 26, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 109. Section 7-14-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14-10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this

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

- (1) fifty percent to the state road fund; and
 (2) fifty percent to the local governments
 road fund.
- B. If, on or before March 1, 2019, the secretary of finance and administration certifies to the secretary of taxation and revenue that revenue attributable to the state sales tax and distributed to the general fund since July 1, 2018 is projected to be less for fiscal year 2019 than the amount of estimated state sales tax revenue, as that term is defined in Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, the distributions pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section shall be made to the general fund beginning July 1, 2019 and prior to January 1, 2020."

SECTION 110. Section 7-14A-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 111. Section 7-14A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, 207939.1

Chapter 197, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

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

- D. "leasing" means any arrangement whereby, for a consideration, a vehicle without a driver furnished by the lessor or owner is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the vehicle for a period of not more than six months;
- E. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity; and
- F. "vehicle" means a passenger automobile designed .207939.1

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

SECTION 112. Section 7-14A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 7) is amended to read:

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

- A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an excise tax equal to five percent of gross receipts is imposed on any person engaging in business in New Mexico.
- B. The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "leased vehicle [$\frac{1}{2}$ sales tax"."

SECTION 113. Section 7-14A-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 359, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

1	B. The leased vehicle surcharge imposed in
2	Subsection A of this section shall not apply to the lease of a
3	temporary replacement vehicle if the lessee signs a statement
4	that the temporary replacement vehicle is to be used as a
5	replacement for another vehicle that is being repaired,
6	serviced or replaced. For the purposes of this section,
7	"temporary replacement vehicle" means a vehicle that is:
8	(1) used by an individual in place of another

(1) used by an individual in place of another vehicle that is unavailable for use by the individual due to loss, damage, mechanical breakdown or need for servicing; and

(2) leased temporarily by or on behalf of the individual or loaned temporarily to the individual by a vehicle repair facility or dealer while the other vehicle is being repaired, serviced or replaced."

SECTION 114. Section 7-14A-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 115. Section 7-14A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 9) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 116. Section 7-14A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 117. Section 7-14A-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 11) is amended to read:

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

COMMERCE.--Receipts from transactions in interstate commerce
may be deducted from gross receipts to the extent that the
imposition of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax
would be unlawful under the United States constitution."

SECTION 118. Section 7-14A-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read: .207939.1

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2	month, the net receipts attributable to the leased vehicle
3	[gross receipts] <u>sales</u> tax and any associated penalties and
4	interest shall be distributed as follows:
5	A. one-fourth to the local governments road fund;
6	and
7	B. three-fourths to the highway infrastructure
8	fund."
9	SECTION 119. Section 7-14A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws
10	1991, Chapter 197, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"7-14A-11. ADMINISTRATION
12	A. The department shall interpret the provisions
13	of the Leased Vehicle [Gross Receipts] Sales Tax Act.
14	B. The department shall administer and enforce the
15	collection of the leased vehicle [gross receipts] sales tax
16	and the leased vehicle surcharge, and the Tax Administration
17	Act applies to the administration and enforcement of the tax
18	and the surcharge."
19	SECTION 120. Section 7-19D-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
20	Chapter 346, Section 1) is amended to read:
21	"7-19D-1. SHORT TITLEChapter 7, Article 19D NMSA 1978
22	may be cited as the "Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts
23	Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act"."
24	SECTION 121. Section 7-19D-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
25	Chapter 346, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-14A-10. DISTRIBUTION OF PROCEEDS.--At the end of each

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"7-19D-2.	DEFINITIONSAs	used	in the	Municipal	Loca1
Ontion (Gross Re	reints Taxes l Sal	es and	d lise T	ax Act:	

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a city, the board of trustees of a town or village and the board of county commissioners of <u>an</u> H-class [counties] county;
- C. "municipality" means any incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter, and an H-class county;
- D. "person" means an individual or any other legal entity; and
- E. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed [under the Gross Receipts and Compensating] pursuant to the Sales and Use Tax Act."

SECTION 122. Section 7-19D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-19D-3. EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE.--An ordinance imposing, amending or repealing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be effective on July 1 or

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January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the department. The ordinance shall include that effective date."

SECTION 123. Section 7-19D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 4) is amended to read:

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

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

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

SECTION 124. Section 7-19D-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No tax authorized by the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from [A.] transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality [or

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

SECTION 125. Section 7-19D-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 6) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 126. Section 7-19D-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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PROCEEDS -- DEDUCTIONS . --

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

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SECTION 127. Section 7-19D-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 346, Section 8) is amended to read:

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

- A. The department shall interpret the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.
- B. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, and the Tax Administration Act applies to the administration and enforcement of each tax."

SECTION 128. Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 151, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any municipality may impose by ordinance an excise tax [not to exceed a rate of one and one-half percent of] on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in the municipality. A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances [each imposing any number of municipal gross receipts tax rate

increments, but the total municipal gross receipts tax rate imposed by all ordinances shall not exceed an aggregate rate of one and one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business. Municipalities may impose increments of one-eighth of one] in increments measured by hundredths of a percent. [B.] The tax imposed pursuant to [Subsection A of] this section may be referred to as the "municipal [gross receipts] sales tax.

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

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

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

revenue divided by estimated fiscal year 2019 base revenue,

multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the

nearest one-hundredth percent; and

shall be the quotient of baseline revenue divided by fiscal year 2019 base revenue, multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent; but a municipality may change the rate of municipal sales tax in effect for the municipality on or after July 1, 2020, by imposing or repealing municipal sales tax increments; provided that:

(a) the total municipal sales tax in effect for the municipality may not exceed the maximum rate applicable to the municipality. For municipalities that, on July 1, 2018, had a municipal sales tax in effect at a rate greater than two and two-tenths percent, the maximum rate is three percent. For all other municipalities, the maximum rate is two and two-tenths percent; and

(b) if imposing an additional increment authorized by Subparagraph (a) of this paragraph would cause the total municipal sales tax rate in effect for the municipality to exceed one and four-tenths percent, imposition of the additional increment shall be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection D of this section.

the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of municipal government services [including but not limited to police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance]. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, if any election is held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which dedicated

1	or to	place	the	revenue	in	the	general	fund	of	the
2	munici	pality	7•							

D. An election shall be called on the questions of disapproval or approval of any ordinance enacted pursuant to [Subsection A] Subparagraph (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section or any ordinance amending such ordinance.

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

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

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

(b) in all other municipalities, with the municipal clerk within thirty days after the adoption of .207939.1

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

E. The signatures on the petition filed in accordance with Subsection D of this section shall be verified by the municipal clerk. If the petition is verified by the municipal clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt an election resolution calling for the holding of a special election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance unless the ordinance is repealed before the adoption of the election resolution. An election held pursuant to Subparagraph (a) or (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code for special elections, and the election shall be held within seventy-five days after the date the petition is verified by the municipal clerk or it may be held in conjunction with a regular municipal election if such election occurs within seventy-five days after the date of verification by the municipal clerk.

F.] E. If at an election called pursuant to Subsection D of this section a majority of the registered .207939.1

voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If at such an election a majority of the registered voters voting on the question disapproves the ordinance, the ordinance imposing the tax shall be deemed repealed and the question of imposing any increment of the municipal [gross receipts] sales tax authorized in this section shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

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

H. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal [gross receipts] sales tax or that .207939.1

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

G. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue" means, for each municipality, the greater of the combined revenue for the municipality in fiscal year 2018 or the annual average of the combined revenue for the municipality in fiscal years 2015 through 2017;

(2) "combined revenue" means:

(a) any distribution to a municipality

pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4, 7-1-6.36 or 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978;

(b) any transfer to a municipality with

respect to any local option gross receipts tax imposed by that

municipality; and

(c) any distribution to a municipality of compensating taxes pursuant to Section 7-1-6.55 NMSA 1978;

(3) "estimated fiscal year 2019 base revenue"

means, for each municipality, the gross receipts of all

persons expected to engage in business in the municipality in

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fiscal year 2019 that will be subject to the state sales tax, as conservatively estimated by the department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration, the legislative finance committee and the executive directors of the New Mexico municipal league and the New Mexico association of counties, or their designees, to ensure that revenue from the municipal sales tax will exceed the baseline revenue; and

(4) "fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means,

for each municipality, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the municipality in fiscal year 2019 that are subject to the state sales tax, as determined by the department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration, the legislative finance committee and the executive directors of the New Mexico municipal league and the New Mexico association of counties, or their designees."

SECTION 129. A new section of the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] MUNICIPAL USE TAX.--

The majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality shall impose by ordinance an excise tax on a person using tangible personal property in the municipality, for the privilege of using the tangible property in the municipality, at a rate equal to the rate imposed and in effect pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 of the value of tangible property that was:

- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or
- (2) acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the state sales tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico.
- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, the value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- C. For the privilege of using a license or franchise in a municipality, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax equal to the tax rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in the municipality. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.

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1	D. For the privilege of using services rendered in
2	a municipality, there is imposed on the person using such
3	services an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of
4	this section of the value of the services at the time they
5	were rendered. For use of services to be taxable under this
6	subsection, the services must have been performed by a person
7	outside this state and receipts from the performance or sale
8	of the services not subject to the state sales tax.
9	E. The tax imposed by this section may be cited as
10	the "municipal use tax"."

SECTION 130. Section 7-20E-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 131. Section 7-20E-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1994, Chapter 93, Section 1 and also by Laws 1994, Chapter 97, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

- A. "county" means, unless specifically defined otherwise in the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes]

 Sales and Use Tax Act, a county, including an H class county;
- B. "county area" means that portion of a county .207939.1

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ocated outside the boundaries of any municipality, except
nat for H class counties, "county area" means the entire
ounty:

- C. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- D. "governing body" means the county commission of the county or the county council of an H class county;
- E. "person" means an individual or any other legal entity; and
- F. "state [gross receipts] sales tax" means the [gross receipts] state sales tax imposed under the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act."
- SECTION 132. Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-20E-3. OPTIONAL REFERENDUM SELECTION--EFFECTIVE DATE OF ORDINANCE.--
- A. The governing body of a county imposing a tax or an increment of tax authorized by the County [Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales Tax Act [or any other county local option gross receipts tax act] that is subject to optional referendum selection shall select, when enacting the ordinance imposing the tax, one of the following referendum options:
 - (1) the ordinance imposing the tax or

increment of tax shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act, but an election may be called in the county on the question of approving or disapproving that ordinance as follows:

(a)

an election shall be called when:

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

(b) the signatures on the petition requesting an election shall be verified by the county clerk. If the petition is verified by the county clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling an election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance. The election shall be held within sixty days after the date the

petition is verified by the county clerk, or it may be held in conjunction with a general election if that election occurs within sixty days after the date of the verification. The election shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections; and

voters voting on the question approves the ordinance, the ordinance shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act. If at such an election a majority of the registered voters voting on the question disapproves the ordinance, the ordinance imposing the tax shall be deemed repealed and the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election; or

increment of tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question votes in favor of imposing the tax or increment of tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax. Such

question may be submitted to the voters and voted upon as a separate question at any general election or at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. The election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as may be provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing the tax or increment of tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the tax or increment of tax for a period of one year after the election.

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

SECTION 133. Section 7-20E-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-20E-4. ORDINANCE SHALL CONFORM TO CERTAIN PROVISIONS
OF THE [GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING] SALES AND USE TAX ACT
AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE DEPARTMENT.--

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

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall adopt by reference the same definitions and the same provisions relating to exemptions and

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deductions as are contained in the [Gross Receipts and Compensating] Sales and Use Tax Act then in effect and as it may be amended from time to time.

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

SECTION 134. Section 7-20E-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-5. SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.--No tax authorized under the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts

Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the county to another point outside the county."

SECTION 135. Section 7-20E-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-20E-6. COPY OF ORDINANCE TO BE SUBMITTED TO

DEPARTMENT.--A certified copy of any ordinance imposing or repealing a tax or an increment of a tax authorized [under] by the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use

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Tax Act or changing the tax rate imposed shall be mailed or delivered to the department within five days after the later of the date the ordinance is adopted or the date the results of any election held with respect to the ordinance are certified to be in favor of the ordinance."

SECTION 136. Section 7-20E-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-7. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

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

B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. The department shall transfer to each county for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act the amount of each tax collected for that county, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 137. Section 7-20E-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, .207939.1

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Chapter 354, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-20E-8. INTERPRETATION OF ACT--ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF ACT.--

- A. The department shall interpret the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use Tax Act.
- B. The department shall administer and enforce the collection of each tax authorized [under] by the provisions of the County Local Option [Gross Receipts Taxes] Sales and Use

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

SECTION 138. Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-9. COUNTY [GROSS RECEIPTS] SALES TAX--AUTHORITY
TO IMPOSE RATE--COUNTY HEALTH CARE ASSISTANCE FUND
REQUIREMENTS.--

A. [Except as provided in Subsection E of this section] A majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax [not to exceed a rate of seven-sixteenths percent of] on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county or county area for the privilege of engaging in business in the county or county area. [An ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this subsection shall impose the tax in three independent increments of one-eighth percent and one

independent increment of one-sixteenth percent, which shall be
separately denominated as "the first one-eighth increment",
"the second one-eighth increment", "the third one-eighth
increment" and "the one-sixteenth increment", respectively,
not to exceed an aggregate amount of seven-sixteenths percent.

B.] A tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be imposed by the enactment of one or more ordinances in increments measured by hundredths of a percent. The tax authorized by this section is to be referred to as the "county [gross receipts] sales tax".

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

(1) on and after July 1, 2018, and prior to January 1, 2020, the rate shall be the quotient of the county's or county area's baseline revenue divided by estimated fiscal year 2019 base revenue of the county or county area, multiplied by one hundred three percent and rounded up to the nearest one-hundredth percent; and

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

but a county may change the rate of county sales tax in effect for the county on or after July 1, 2020, by imposing or repealing county sales tax increments; provided that the total county sales tax in effect for the county may not exceed the maximum rate applicable to the county. For counties that on July 1, 2018:

(a) had a county sales tax in effect at a rate greater than one percent on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county, the maximum rate is one and thirty-five hundredths percent. For all other counties, the maximum rate is one percent; provided further that if imposing an additional increment authorized pursuant to this subparagraph would cause the total county sales tax rate in effect for the county to exceed six-tenths percent, imposition of the increment shall be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978; and

a rate greater than one and four-tenths percent on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county area, the maximum rate is one and seventy-five hundredths percent. For all other counties, the maximum rate is one and four-tenths percent; provided further that if imposing an additional increment authorized pursuant to this subparagraph would cause the total county sales tax rate in effect for the county area to exceed eight-tenths percent, imposition of the

(b) had a county sales tax in effect at

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increment shall be subject to an election pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978.

C. A class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico enacting [the second one-eighth] an increment of county [gross receipts] sales tax shall provide, each year that the tax is in effect, not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in funds, and that amount shall be dedicated to the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. Funds for indigent care shall be made available each month of each year the tax is in effect in an amount not less than eighty-three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents (\$83,333.33). The interest from the investment of county funds for indigent care may be used for other assistance to indigent persons, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for all other assistance in any year.

D. A county, except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, imposing [the second one-eighth] an increment of a county [gross receipts] sales tax shall be required to dedicate the [entire] same amount of revenue that would have been produced

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by the imposition of [the second] a one-eighth increment of a county gross receipts tax, if the county gross receipts tax was still in effect, for the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. [The revenue produced by the imposition of the third one-eighth increment and the onesixteenth increment may be used for general purposes. Any] A county that has [imposed the second one-eighth increment or the third one-eighth increment, or both, on January 1, 1996 for support of indigent patients in the county or, after January 1, 1996, imposes the second one-eighth increment or imposes the third one-eighth increment and dedicates one-half of that increment] dedicated revenue from a county sales tax for county indigent patient purposes shall deposit the revenue [dedicated for county indigent purposes] that is transferred to the county in the county health care assistance fund, and such revenues shall be expended pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act.

[E. Until June 30, 2017, in addition to the increments authorized pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county, except a class A county with a hospital that is operated and maintained pursuant to a lease or operating agreement with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax of one-sixteenth

percent or one-twelfth percent of the gross receipts of any
person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of
engaging in business in the county.

E. As used in this section:

(1) "baseline revenue" means, for each county and county area, the greater of the combined revenue for the county in fiscal year 2018 or the annual average of the combined revenue for the county in fiscal years 2015 through 2017;

(2) "combined revenue" means:

(a) any transfer to a county with respect to any local option gross receipts tax imposed by that county; and

(b) any distribution to a county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;

(3) "estimated fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means, for each county and county area, the gross receipts of all persons expected to engage in business in the county or county area in fiscal year 2019 that will be subject to the state sales tax, as conservatively estimated by the department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration, the legislative finance committee and the executive directors of the New Mexico municipal league and the New Mexico association of counties, or their designees, to ensure that revenue from the county sales tax will exceed the

baseline revenue; and

(4) "fiscal year 2019 base revenue" means, for each county and county area, the gross receipts of all persons engaging in business in the county or county area in fiscal year 2019 that are subject to the state sales tax, as determined by the department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration, the legislative finance committee and the executive directors of the New Mexico municipal league and the New Mexico association of counties, or their designees."

SECTION 139. A new section of the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] COUNTY USE TAX. --

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of a county shall impose by ordinance an excise tax on a person using tangible personal property in the county, for the privilege of using the tangible property in the county, at a rate equal to the rate imposed and in effect pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 of the value of tangible property that was:

- (1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or
- (2) acquired inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the state sales tax .207939.1

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had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico.

- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, the value of tangible property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.
- C. For the privilege of using a license or franchise in a county, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax equal to the tax rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the property in its use in the county. For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the property must have been sold, leased or licensed by a person outside this state and the receipts from the sale, lease or licensing of the license or franchise must not have been subject to the state sales tax.
- D. For the privilege of using services rendered in a county, there is imposed on the person using such services an excise tax at the rate provided in Subsection A of this section of the value of the services at the time they were rendered. For use of services to be taxable under this

subsection, the services must have been performed by a person outside this state and receipts from the performance or sale of the services not subject to the state sales tax.

E. The tax imposed by this section may be cited as the "county use tax"."

SECTION 140. Section 9-6-5.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 106, Section 5) is amended to read:

"9-6-5.2. FAILURE TO TIMELY SUBMIT AUDIT REPORTS OR FINANCIAL REPORTS--ENFORCEMENT POWERS OF SECRETARY.--

A. Upon notification by the state auditor pursuant to Subsection G of Section 12-6-3 NMSA 1978 that a state agency, state institution, municipality or county has failed to submit an audit report as required by the Audit Act, the secretary of finance and administration shall order the agency, institution, municipality or county to submit monthly financial reports to the department of finance and administration until all past-due audit reports have been submitted to the state auditor and the secretary is satisfied that the agency, institution, municipality or county is in compliance with all financial and audit requirements.

B. If, ninety days after an order has been issued pursuant to Subsection A of this section to a state agency or state institution subject to periodic allotments, the agency or institution has not submitted all past-due reports or has not otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state

auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary may direct the state budget division to temporarily withhold periodic allotments to the agency or institution pursuant to Section 6-3-6 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld and the period of time for which the allotments are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary subject to the following guidelines:

- (1) the initial amount withheld shall not exceed five percent of the allotment and shall be for a period of no more than three months;
- determine if the agency or institution has submitted all pastdue audit reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory
 to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act.

 If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not
 been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress,
 the secretary may direct that the amount being currently
 withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another
 five percent of the allotment, for an additional period of up
 to three months; and
- (3) upon a determination that all past-due audit reports have been submitted or that the agency or institution is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be

distributed to the agency or institution and that future allotments shall be made in full.

- pursuant to Subsection A of this section to a municipality or county, the municipality or county has not submitted all past-due reports or has not otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary may direct the secretary of taxation and revenue to temporarily withhold distributions to the municipality or county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld, the source of the amounts and the period of time for which the distributions are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary of finance and administration subject to the following guidelines:
- (1) transfers to a county or municipality of receipts from [any local option gross receipts tax or from] a tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act, the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act and the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act shall not be withheld;
- (2) the source and amount of a withheld distribution shall be determined in a manner that will not:
- (a) impair any outstanding bonds or other obligations of the municipality or county; or
- (b) interrupt a redirected distribution to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance .207939.1

or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority;

- (3) the initial amount withheld shall not exceed five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed to the municipality or county pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and shall be for a period of no more than three months;
- (4) every three months, the secretary of finance and administration shall determine if the municipality or county has submitted all past-due audit reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act. If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress, the secretary may direct that the amount being currently withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed, for an additional period of up to three months; and
- audit reports have been submitted or that the municipality or county is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the state auditor, toward compliance with the Audit Act, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be distributed to the municipality or county and that future distributions shall be

made in full.

D. After receiving notice from the local government division of the department of finance and administration required by Subsection G of Section 6-6-2 NMSA 1978 that a municipality or county has failed to submit two consecutive financial reports pursuant to Subsection F of that section, the secretary may direct the secretary of taxation and revenue to temporarily withhold distributions to the municipality or county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978. The amounts withheld, the source of the amounts and the period of time for which the distributions are to be withheld shall be determined by the secretary of finance and administration subject to the following guidelines:

- (1) transfers to a county or municipality of receipts from [any local option gross receipts tax or from] a tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act, the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act and the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act shall not be withheld;
- (2) the source and amount of a withheld distribution shall be determined in a manner that will not:
- (a) impair any outstanding bonds or other obligations of the municipality or county; or
- (b) interrupt a redirected distribution to the New Mexico finance authority pursuant to an ordinance or a resolution passed by the county or municipality and a

written agreement of the municipality or county and the New Mexico finance authority;

- (3) the initial amount withheld shall not exceed five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed to the municipality or county pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and shall be for a period of no more than three months;
- (4) every three months, the secretary of finance and administration shall determine if the municipality or county has submitted all past-due financial reports or has otherwise made progress, satisfactory to the local government division, toward compliance with the law. If the secretary determines that past-due reports have not been submitted and that there has been inadequate progress, the secretary may direct that the amount being currently withheld be increased by an additional amount, up to another five percent of the amount that would otherwise be distributed, for an additional period of up to three months; and
- (5) upon a determination that all past-due financial reports have been submitted or that the municipality or county is otherwise making progress, satisfactory to the local government division, toward compliance with the law, the secretary shall direct that all withheld amounts be distributed to the municipality or county and that future distributions shall be made in full."

SECTION 141. Section 27-5-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2014, Chapter 79, Section 16) is amended to read:

"27-5-6.2. TRANSFER TO SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND.--

A. A county shall [by ordinance to be effective July 1, 2014] dedicate to the safety net care pool fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate [of one-twelfth percent] as determined pursuant to Subsection H of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this [subsection] section, a county may use public funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

B. A county [enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section] shall transfer the dedicated amounts to the safety net care pool fund by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year an amount equal to one-fourth of the county's payment to the safety net care pool fund."

SECTION 142. Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"27-10-4. [ALTERNATIVE REVENUE SOURCE TO IMPOSITION OF COUNTY HEALTH CARE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX] COUNTY TRANSFER TO COUNTY-SUPPORTED MEDICAID FUND.--

A. [In the event a county does not enact an ordinance imposing a county health care gross receipts tax .207939.1

pursuant to Section 7-20D-3 NMSA 1978, the] A county shall [by ordinance to be effective July 1, 1993] dedicate to the county-supported medicaid fund an amount equal to a [gross receipts] county sales tax rate [of one-sixteenth of one percent] as determined pursuant to Subsection I of Section 7-1-84 NMSA 1978 applied to the taxable gross receipts reported during the prior fiscal year by persons engaging in business in the county. For purposes of this subsection, a county may use funds from any existing authorized revenue source of the county.

B. For each county, [that has in effect an ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection A of this section on July 1 of each year] the taxation and revenue department shall certify to the county [by September 15, 1993 and] by September 15 of each [subsequent] fiscal year the amount of gross receipts reported for the county [for purposes of the gross receipts tax] during the prior fiscal year. Upon certification by the taxation and revenue department, [any county enacting an ordinance pursuant to Subsection A of this section] a county shall transfer one-fourth of the dedication to the county-supported medicaid fund by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year [an amount equal to a rate of one sixty-fourth of one percent applied to the certified amount.

C. The requirements of an ordinance enacted
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pursuant to this section may be terminated for a county only on the effective date of an ordinance enacted by the county imposing the county health care gross receipts tax; provided that if the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax is January 1, the termination does not apply to the payments required for September and December of that year]."

SECTION 143. Section 47-14-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 214, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"47-14-18. PAYMENT--LIMITS--DISCLOSURE [NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATE].--

A. The fees paid to an appraiser for completion of the appraisal shall not include a fee for management of the appraisal process or any activity other than the performance of the appraisal.

- B. An appraisal management company shall separately state the fees paid to an appraiser for appraisal services and the fees charged by the appraisal management company for services associated with the management of the appraisal process, including procurement of the appraiser's services to the client, borrower and any other payor.
- C. Appraisers shall not be prohibited by the appraisal management company, client or other third party from disclosing the fee paid to the appraiser for the performance of the appraisal in the appraisal report.
- D. As used in this section, "payor" means any .207939.1

person or entity who is responsible for making payment for the appraisal.

E. An appraisal management company shall, except in cases of breach of contract or substandard performance of services, make payment to an independent appraiser for the completion of an appraisal or valuation assignment within sixty days of the date on which the independent appraiser transmits or otherwise provides the completed appraisal or valuation study to the appraisal management company or its assignee.

[F. An appraisal management company shall provide an appraiser with the appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate pursuant to Section 7-9-48 NMSA 1978.]"

SECTION 144. Section 58-31-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Spaceport Development Act:

- A. "authority" means the spaceport authority;
- B. "project" means any land, building or other improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary in connection with the spaceport;
- C. "revenue" means municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts tax] and county [regional spaceport gross .207939.1

receipts] local option sales tax revenue dedicated by the				
municipality or county for the financing, planning, designing,				
engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant				
to the Regional Spaceport District Act and received from a				
regional spaceport district, revenue generated by a project				
and any other legally available funds of the authority;				
D. "space vehicle" means a vehicle capable of				
being flown in space or launching a payload into space; and				

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

SECTION 145. Section 58-31-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-5. AUTHORITY POWERS AND DUTIES.--

A. The authority shall:

- (1) hire an executive director, who shall employ the necessary professional, technical and clerical staff to enable the authority to function efficiently and shall direct the affairs and business of the authority, subject to the direction of the authority;
- (2) be located within fifty miles of a southwest regional spaceport;
- (3) advise the governor, the governor's staff and the New Mexico finance authority oversight committee on .207939.1

2	southwest regional spaceport that
3	related business and employment op
4	(4) initiate, de
5	construct, maintain and lease spac
6	(5) make and exec
7	instruments necessary or convenier
8	powers and duties;
9	(6) create progra
10	economic opportunities within New
11	(7) create avenue
12	federal government agencies, the s
13	space launch services and academia
14	(8) promote legis
15	goals of the authority and develop
16	(9) oversee and
17	promotional literature related to
18	(10) identify sc:
19	that are significant to space ente
20	as a clearinghouse for space enter
21	information;
22	(ll) coordinate a
23	of the state executive branch's sp
24	efforts; and
25	(12) perform env

methods, proposals, programs and initiatives involving a
southwest regional spaceport that may further stimulate space-
related business and employment opportunities in New Mexico;
(4) initiate, develop, acquire, own,
construct, maintain and lease space-related projects;
(5) make and execute all contracts and other

- nt to the exercise of its
- ams to expand high-technology Mexico;
- es of communication among space industry, users of a concerning space business;
- slation that will further the oment of space business;
- fund production of the authority's goals;
- ience and technology trends erprise and the state and act rprise issues and
- and expedite the involvement pace-related development
 - ironmental, transportation,

communication, land use and other technical studies necessary or advisable for projects and programs or to secure licensing by appropriate United States agencies.

B. The authority may:

- (1) advise and cooperate with municipalities, counties, state agencies and organizations, appropriate federal agencies and organizations and other interested persons and groups;
- (2) solicit and accept federal, state, local and private grants of funds or property and financial or other aid for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Spaceport Development Act;
- (3) adopt rules governing the manner in which its business is transacted and the manner in which the powers of the authority are exercised and its duties performed;
- (4) operate spaceport facilities, including acquisition of real property necessary for spaceport facilities and the filing of necessary documents with appropriate agencies;
- (5) construct, purchase, accept donations of or lease projects located within the state;
- (6) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a project upon terms and conditions acceptable to the authority and in the best interests of the state;
 - (7) issue revenue bonds and borrow money for .207939.1

the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring a project by purchase or construction and of securing the payment of the bonds or repayment of a loan;

- (8) enter into contracts with regional spaceport districts and issue bonds on behalf of regional spaceport districts for the purpose of financing the purchase, construction, renovation, equipping or furnishing of a regional spaceport or a spaceport-related project;
 - (9) refinance a project;
- (10) contract with any competent private or public organization or individual to assist in the fulfillment of its duties;
- (11) fix, alter, charge and collect tolls, fees or rentals and impose any other charges for the use of or for services rendered by any authority facility, program or service; and
- (12) contract with regional spaceport districts to receive revenue from a municipal [spaceport gross receipts tax and] or county [regional spaceport gross receipts] local option sales tax [revenues].
 - C. The authority shall not:
- (1) incur debt as a general obligation of the state or pledge the full faith and credit of the state to repay debt; or
- (2) expend funds or incur debt for the .207939.1

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improvement, maintenance, repair or addition to property
unless it is owned by the authority, the state or a political
subdivision of the state."

SECTION 146. Section 58-31-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-6. SPACEPORT AUTHORITY--BONDING AUTHORITY--POWER
TO ISSUE REVENUE BONDS.--

The authority may issue revenue bonds on its own behalf or on behalf of a regional spaceport district, for regional spaceport purposes and spaceport-related projects. Revenue bonds so issued may be considered appropriate investments for the severance tax permanent fund or collateral for the deposit of public funds if the bonds are rated not less than "A" by a national rating service and both the principal and interest of the bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a lease agreement executed by an agency of the United States government or by a corporation organized and operating within the United States, that corporation or the long-term debt of that corporation being rated not less than "A" by a national rating service. All bonds issued by the authority are legal and authorized investments for banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations and insurance companies.

B. The authority may pay from the bond proceeds all expenses, premiums and commissions that the authority .207939.1

deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds.

C. Authority revenue bonds:

- (1) may have interest or appreciated principal value or any part thereof payable at intervals determined by the authority;
- (2) may be subject to prior redemption or mandatory redemption at the authority's option at the time and upon such terms and conditions with or without the payment of a premium as may be provided by resolution of the authority;
- (3) may mature at any time not exceeding twenty years after the date of issuance if secured by revenue from [the] a county or municipal [regional spaceport gross receipts] sales tax or thirty years if secured by revenue from other sources;
- (4) may be serial in form and maturity; may consist of one or more bonds payable at one time or in installments; or may be in such other form as determined by the authority;
- (5) may be in registered or bearer form or in book-entry form through facilities of a securities depository either as to principal or interest or both;
- (6) shall be sold for cash at, above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective interest rate that conforms to the Public Securities Act; and

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Subject to the approval of the state board of finance, the authority may enter into other financial arrangements if it determines that the arrangements will assist the authority."

SECTION 147. Section 59A-6-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 106, as amended) is amended to read:

"59A-6-6. [PREEMPTION AND] IN LIEU PROVISION.--[The state government of New Mexico preempts the field of taxation of insurers, nonprofit health care plans, health maintenance organizations, prepaid dental plans, prearranged funeral plans and insurance producers as such, and payment of the taxes, licenses and fees provided for in the Insurance Code] The premium tax imposed pursuant to Section 59A-6-2 NMSA 1978 shall be in lieu of all other taxes, licenses and fees [of every kind now or hereafter imposed by this state or any political subdivision thereof on any of the foregoing specified entities, excepting the regular state, county and city taxes on property located in New Mexico and excepting the income tax on insurance producers. No provision of law enacted after January 1, 1985 shall be deemed to modify this provision except by express reference to this section] on revenue or receipts for which the premium tax is assessed."

SECTION 148. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REFERENCES IN LAW.--

A. References in law to the compensating tax shall .207939.1

be deemed to be references to the use tax.

- B. References in law to the county gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to county sales tax.
- C. References in law to a county local option gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a county sales tax.
- D. References in law to the County Local Option
 Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall be deemed to be references to
 the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act.
- E. References in law to the governmental gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the governmental sales tax.
- F. References in law to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the Sales and Use Tax Act.
- G. References in law to the gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.
- H. References in law to the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the interstate telecommunications sales tax.
- I. References in law to the Interstate

 Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to

 be references to the Interstate Telecommunications Sales Tax

 Act.
 - J. References in law to the interstate .207939.1

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- K. References in law to the leased vehicle gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the leased vehicle sales tax.
- L. References in law to the Leased Vehicle Gross
 Receipts Tax Act shall be deemed to be references to the
 Leased Vehicle Sales Tax Act.
- M. References in law to a local option gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to a local option sales tax.
- N. References in law to the municipal gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the municipal sales tax.
- O. References in law to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall be deemed to be references to the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act.
- P. References in law to the state gross receipts tax shall be deemed to be references to the state sales tax.
- SECTION 149. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REPORTS ON ESTIMATING
 THE STATE AND LOCAL OPTION SALES TAX RATES.--
- A. In July and December of 2018, the secretary of taxation and revenue, the secretary of finance and administration, the director of the legislative finance committee, the executive director of the New Mexico municipal .207939.1

league and the executive director of New Mexico association of counties, or the secretaries' or executive directors' designees, shall report to the interim legislative revenue stabilization and tax policy committee on the progress of estimating the state sales tax rate and local option sales tax rates pursuant to Sections 7-9-4, 7-19D-9 and 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978.

B. The taxation and revenue department, the department of finance and administration, the legislative finance committee, the New Mexico municipal league and the New Mexico association of counties shall have estimated the state sales tax rate and the local option sales tax rates on or before January 15, 2018. On January 15, 2018, the secretaries and directors of those entities shall submit a report to the legislature of the estimated rates, including a detailed summary of how the entities estimated the rates and the analysis required to make the estimation.

SECTION 150. TEMPORARY PROVISION--MORATORIUM OF
ENACTMENT OF ADDITIONAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES.--

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, on and after the effective date of this act, a municipality or county shall not impose any local option gross receipts tax increments in addition to those in effect on the effective date of this act.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of the Municipal Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act or the County Local Option Sales and Use Tax Act, on and after the effective date of this act, a municipality or county shall not impose any local option sales tax increments in addition to those in effect on July 1, 2020, if the additional increment is be effective prior to July 1, 2020.

SECTION 151. TEMPORARY PROVISION--OUTSTANDING REVENUE
BONDS.--

- A. The repeal of and changes to certain taxes made in this act shall not impair outstanding bonds that are secured by a pledge of those taxes.
- B. If a municipality or county has issued a revenue bond that is secured by a pledge of any tax being amended by Sections 128 or 138 of this act, or being repealed by Section 153 of this act, the local option sales tax revenue received by the municipality or county is impressed with the obligation to repay the outstanding bond and is dedicated to that repayment until the bond is fully discharged or otherwise provided for in full.

SECTION 152. TEMPORARY PROVISION--PREVIOUSLY IMPOSED LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES--DEDICATIONS.--If a municipality or county has dedicated any amount of revenue attributable to a municipal or county gross receipts tax, the municipality or county shall continue to dedicate the same

amount of municipal or county sales tax revenue until the ordinance dedicating the revenue expires, the term of the dedication expires, the governing body acts to change the dedication or, in the case of bonded indebtedness, the debt is fully discharged or otherwise provided for in full.

SECTION 153. REPEAL.--

A. Sections 6-21-5.1, 6-23-8 and 6-23-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 65, Section 1 and Laws 1993, Chapter 231, Sections 8 and 9, as amended) are repealed.

B. Sections 7-1-6.4, 7-1-6.33, 7-1-6.52, 7-1-6.55, 7-1-6.57, 7-1-6.60 and 7-1-69.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 9, Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 15, Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 331, Section 4, Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 1, Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 2 and Laws 2016 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 3, Section 3, as amended) are repealed.

C. Sections 7-9-2, 7-9-13.4, 7-9-15, 7-9-16, 7-9-18, 7-9-19, 7-9-26.1, 7-9-29, 7-9-41.4, 7-9-54.1 through 7-9-54.5, 7-9-56 through 7-9-57, 7-9-57.2 through 7-9-60, 7-9-61.1, 7-9-63 through 7-9-66.1, 7-9-68 through 7-9-70, 7-9-73 through 7-9-76.2, 7-9-77.1 through 7-9-78.1, 7-9-79.2, 7-9-83, 7-9-84, 7-9-86, 7-9-87, 7-9-90, 7-9-91, 7-9-93 through 7-9-96.1, 7-9-97 through 7-9-109, 7-9-110.2 through 7-9-112 and 7-9-114 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 2; Laws 2002, Chapter 20, Section 1; Laws 1970, Chapter 12,

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Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 9, 11 and 12; Laws
2003, Chapter 62, Section 1; Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 3;
Laws 2009, Chapter 62, Section 1; Laws 1992, Chapter 40,
Section 1; Laws 1995, Chapter 183, Section 2; Laws 2002,
Chapter 37, Section 8; Laws 2003, Chapter 62, Section 4; Laws
2004, Chapter 16, Section 3; Laws 1994, Chapter 112, Section
2; Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 2003, Chapter
232, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 47; Laws 2002,
Chapter 10, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 48 and
49; Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 4; Laws 1981, Chapter 37,
Section 52; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 53, 54, 56 and
57; Laws 1984, Chapter 129, Section 2; Laws 1969, Chapter 144,
Sections 60 through 62; Laws 1970, Chapter 78, Section 2; Laws
1991, Chapter 8, Section 3; Laws 1998, Chapter 95, Section 2
and Laws 1998, Chapter 99, Section 4; Laws 2014, Chapter 26,
Section 1; Laws 1971, Chapter 217, Section 2; Laws 1972,
Chapter 39, Section 2; Laws 1977, Chapter 288, Section 2; Laws
1979, Chapter 338, Section 7; Laws 1984, Chapter 2, Section 6;
Laws 1998, Chapter 96, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144,
Section 65; Laws 1999, Chapter 231, Section 4; Laws 2007,
Chapter 204, Section 9; Laws 1993, Chapter 364, Sections 1 and
2; Laws 1995, Chapter 80, Section 1; Laws 1995, Chapter 155,
Section 35; Laws 1999, Chapter 231, Section 3; Laws 2001,
Chapter 135, Section 1; Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 6;
Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 23, 25 and 26; Laws 2007,
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Chapter 361, Section 7; Laws 2005, Chapter 169, Section 1;									
Laws 2005, Chapter 179, Section 1; Laws 2006, Chapter 35,									
Sections 1 and 2; Laws 2007, Chapter 3, Sections 16 through									
18; Laws 2012, Chapter 12, Sections 2 and 3; Laws 2007,									
Chapter 33, Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 6; Laws									
2007, Chapter 172, Sections 8 through 11; Laws 2011, Chapter									
60, Section 2 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 2; Laws 2011									
Chapter 60, Section 3 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 3;									
Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 6; Laws 2007, Chapter 204,									
Section 10; and Laws 2010, Chapter 77, Section 1 and Laws									
2010, Chapter 78, Section 1, as amended) are repealed.									

D. Sections 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-9 and 7-9A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and Laws 2001, Chapter 337, Section 2; Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 3 through 7; Laws 1983, Chapter 206, Section 6; Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 8 and 9; and Laws 1997, Chapter 62, Section 2, as amended) are repealed.

- E. Sections 7-9G-1 and 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 15, Section 1 and Laws 2007, Chapter 229, Section 1, as amended) are repealed.
- F. Sections 7-9J-1 through 7-9J-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 11 through 18, as amended) are repealed.
 - G. Section 7-10-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970,
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Chapter 26, Section 2, as amended) is repealed.

- H. Sections 7-19-10 through 7-19-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Sections 1 through 8, Laws 1997, Chapter 219, Section 4 and Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 9, as amended) are repealed.
- I. Sections 7-19D-10 through 7-19D-12 and 7-19D-14 through 7-19D-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 51, Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 3, Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 2, Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 14, Laws 2007, Chapter 148, Section 1, Laws 2012, Chapter 58, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 11, as amended) are repealed.
- J. Sections 7-20C-1 through 7-20C-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 1 through 9, Laws 1993, Chapter 306, Section 4, Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 10 through 15 and Laws 1996, Chapter 18, Sections 3 and 4, as amended) are repealed.

K. Sections 7-20E-10 through 7-20E-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Sections 32 and 35, Laws 1989, Chapter 239, Section 1, Laws 1994, Chapter 14, Section 1, Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 3 and 8, Laws 1979, Chapter 398, Sections 3 and 8, Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 58, Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 7, Laws 1998, Chapter 90, Section 7, Laws 2001, Chapter 328, Section 1, Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 2, Laws 2002, Chapter 14, Section 1, Laws 2004,

1	Chapter 17, Section 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 1, Laws
2	2006, Chapter 15, Section 15, Laws 2007, Chapter 346, Section 1, Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter
3	1, Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter
4	160, Section 12, as amended) are repealed.
5	L. Sections 7-20F-1 through 7-20F-12 NMSA 1978
6	(being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Sections 1 through 12, as
7	amended) are repealed.

M. Sections 7-24B-1 through 7-24B-4 and 7-24B-5.1 through 7-24B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 10 through 13, Laws 1990, Chapter 88, Section 16 and Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 15 through 18, as amended) are repealed.

N. Section 60-2E-47.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 3) is repealed.

SECTION 154. APPLICABILITY.--

A. The provisions of Sections 51 through 57 and 100 through 102 of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

B. The provisions of Section 109 of this act apply to receipts of the motor vehicle excise tax and any associated interest and penalties that are collected on and after July 1, 2018.

SECTION 155. EFFECTIVE DATE.--

A. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1 through 32, 34 through 41, 43 through 46, 48
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thro	ough	60,	62,	63,	65	thro	ough	70,	72	throug	gh :	108,	110	through
148	and	150	thro	ugh	153	of	this	act	is	July	1,	2018	3.	

B. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 33, 42, 47, 61, 64, 71 and 149 of this act is July 1, 2017.

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