HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 342

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

AN ACT

RELATING TO PROPERTY TAX; AMENDING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE PROPERTY TAX CODE; PROVIDING THAT A LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN THE VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY APPLIES TO CERTAIN PHYSICAL IMPROVEMENTS; PROVIDING TEMPORARY LIMITATIONS ON THE VALUATION OF NONRESIDENTIAL PROPERTY; REQUIRING AN AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED WITH THE COUNTY ASSESSOR FOR THE TRANSFER OF CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY; EXCLUDING CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY TRANSFERS FROM THE REQUIREMENT TO FILE AN AFFIDAVIT; PROVIDING AN ADMINISTRATIVE PENALTY FOR THE FAILURE TO REPORT IN A TIMELY MANNER AFFIDAVITS FOR PROPERTY TRANSFERS; REMOVING THE REQUIREMENT THAT A FORM DECLARING A PROPERTY AS RESIDENTIAL BE MAILED TO THE PROPERTY OWNER; AMENDING FORM REQUIREMENTS FOR NOTICES OF VALUATION SENT TO PROPERTY OWNERS; PROVIDING FOR THE EXCHANGE OF DISCOVERY WHEN A PROPERTY OWNER MAKES A PROTEST; CLARIFYING REVENUE STREAMS OF THE COUNTY PROPERTY VALUATION

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

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

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

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

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

or

		<u>(1</u>	o)	reproduct	tion	of	the	prin	cipa.	<u>l place</u>
of reside	ence of	the pro	pert	y owner	that	was	des	troy	ed b	- у <u>а</u>
<u>declared</u>	state	disaster	or	emergenc	y in	the	pri	or f	ive	years;
or										

- (3) valuation of a residential property in any tax year in which:
- (a) a change of ownership of the property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year for which the value of the property for property taxation purposes is being determined; or
- (b) the use or zoning of the property has changed in the year prior to the tax year.
- B. If a change of ownership of residential property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year for which the value of the property for property taxation purposes is being determined, the value of the property shall be its current and correct value as determined pursuant to the general valuation provisions of the Property Tax Code.
- [C. To assure that the values of residential property for property taxation purposes are at current and correct values in all counties prior to application of the limitation in Subsection A of this section, the department shall determine for the 2000 tax year the sales ratio pursuant to Section 7-36-18 NMSA 1978 or, if a sales ratio cannot be determined pursuant to that section, conduct a sales-ratio

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

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

[E.] D. As used in this section:

(1) "change of ownership" means a transfer to a transferee by a transferor of all or any part of the

1	transferor's legal or equitable ownership interest in
2	residential property except for a transfer:
3	$\left[\frac{(1)}{(1)}\right]$ (a) to a trustee for the
4	beneficial use of the spouse of the transferor or the
5	spouse of a deceased transferor;
6	$\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ to the spouse of the
7	transferor that takes effect upon the death of the tra
8	$[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ that creates, transfer
9	terminates, solely between spouses, any co-owner's in
10	$[\frac{(4)}{(d)}]$ to a child of the tra
11	who occupies the property as that person's principal
12	at the time of transfer; provided that the first subs
13	year in which that person does not qualify for the hea
14	household exemption on that property, a change of own
15	shall be deemed to have occurred;
16	[(5)] <u>(e)</u> that confirms or corr
17	previous transfer made by a document that was recorded
18	real estate records of the county in which the real p
19	located;
20	[(6)] <u>(f)</u> for the purpose of qu
21	the title to real property or resolving a disputed lo
22	a real property boundary;
23	$\left[\frac{(7)}{(g)}\right]$ to a revocable trust
24	transferor with the transferor, the transferor's spou

for a transfer: (a) to a trustee for the of the transferor or the surviving ror; (b) to the spouse of the upon the death of the transferor; (c) that creates, transfers or pouses, any co-owner's interest; (d) to a child of the transferor, that person's principal residence vided that the first subsequent tax es not qualify for the head of property, a change of ownership rred; (e) that confirms or corrects a document that was recorded in the ounty in which the real property is (f) for the purpose of quieting r resolving a disputed location of (g) to a revocable trust by the or, the transferor's spouse or a

child of the transferor as beneficiary; or

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

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SECT	TION 2.	A new	section	of	the	Property	Tax	Code,
Section 7	-36-21.4	NMSA	1978. i	s en	acte	d to read	l :	

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

- Nonresidential property shall be valued at its current and correct value in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code; provided that for the 2025 through 2037 tax years, the value of a property in any tax year shall not exceed one hundred twelve percent of the value in the tax year prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued.
- The limitation on increases in value in Subsection A of this section does not apply to:
- a nonresidential property in the first tax (1) year that the property is valued for property taxation purposes;
- (2) any physical improvements made to a property during the year immediately prior to the tax year or omitted in a prior tax year;
- (3) valuation of a nonresidential property in any tax year in which the use or zoning of the property has changed in the year prior to the tax year; or
- (4) vacant land that has been acquired with the bona fide intention of developing the vacant land, in which case the acquired property shall be valued at up to fifty percent less than its current and correct value for the three

years beginning the tax year after the transfer occurs.

C. As used in this section, "vacant land" means any land without physical improvements or structures and includes land with or without basic infrastructure such as roads, utilities and other improvements, but does not include land developed for commercial purposes, such as parking lots, recreational vehicle parks or mobile home parks."

SECTION 3. Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 118, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-12.1. [RESIDENTIAL] PROPERTY TRANSFERS--AFFIDAVIT
TO BE FILED WITH ASSESSOR.--

A. [After January 1, 2004] A transferor or the transferor's authorized agent or a transferee or the transferee's authorized agent presenting for recording with a county clerk a deed, real estate contract or memorandum of real estate contract transferring an interest in real property [classified as residential property] for property taxation purposes shall also file with the county assessor within thirty days of the date of filing with the county clerk an affidavit signed and completed in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this section.

B. The affidavit required for submission shall be in a form approved by the department and signed by the transferors or their authorized agents or the transferees or their authorized agents of any interest in [residential] real

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

(1) the complete names of all transferors and
transferees;

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

1	specific property described in the affidavit. The affidavit
2	and its contents are not part of the valuation record of the
3	assessor.
4	D. The affidavit required by Subsection A of this
5	section shall not be required for:
6	[(1) a deed transferring nonresidential
7	property;
8	$\frac{(2)}{(1)}$ a deed that results from the payment
9	in full or forfeiture by a transferee under a recorded real
10	estate contract or recorded memorandum of real estate contract;
11	$[\frac{(3)}{(2)}]$ a lease of or easement on real
12	property, regardless of the length of term;
13	$[\frac{(4)}{(3)}]$ a deed, patent or contract for sale
14	or transfer of real property in which an agency or
15	representative of the United States <u>or</u> New Mexico or any
16	political subdivision of the state is the named grantor or
17	grantee and authorized transferor or transferee;
18	$[\frac{(5)}{(4)}]$ a quitclaim deed to quiet title or
19	clear boundary disputes;
20	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> a conveyance of real property
21	executed pursuant to court order;
22	$[\frac{(7)}{(6)}]$ a deed to an unpatented mining
23	claim;
24	[(8)] <u>(7)</u> an instrument solely to provide or

release security for a debt or obligation;

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-	[(7)] <u>(8)</u> an instrument that confirms of
2	corrects a deed previously recorded;
3	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> an instrument between [husband and
4	wife] married individuals or parent and child with only nominal
5	actual consideration therefor;
6	[(11)] <u>(10)</u> an instrument arising out of a
7	sale for delinquent taxes or assessments;
8	$[\frac{(12)}{(11)}]$ an instrument accomplishing a
9	court-ordered partition;
10	$[\frac{(13)}{(12)}]$ an instrument arising out of a
11	merger or incorporation;
12	$\left[\frac{(14)}{(13)}\right]$ an instrument by a subsidiary
13	corporation to its parent corporation for no consideration,
14	nominal consideration or in sole consideration of the
15	cancellation or surrender of the subsidiary's stock;
16	$[\frac{(15)}{(14)}]$ an instrument from a person to a
17	trustee or from a trustee to a trust beneficiary with only
18	nominal actual consideration therefor;
19	$[\frac{(16)}{(15)}]$ an instrument to or from an
20	intermediary for the purpose of creating a joint tenancy estate
21	or some other form of ownership; [or
22	$\frac{(17)}{(16)}$ an instrument delivered to
23	establish a gift or a distribution from an estate of a decedent
24	or trust;
25	(17) a deed, patent or contract for sale or
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pursuant	to	Secti	on 7	-36-2	20 NMS	SA 19	78 in	the	prio	r tax	vear:	01
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- E. The affidavit required by Subsection A of this section shall not be construed to be a valuation record pursuant to Section 7-38-19 NMSA 1978.
- [F. Prior to November 1, 2003, the department shall print and distribute to each county assessor affidavit forms for distribution to the public upon request.]"
- SECTION 4. Section 7-38-12.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 118, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-38-12.2. PENALTIES--CRIMINAL--ADMINISTRATIVE.--

- A. A person who intentionally refuses to make a required report within the time period specified under the provisions of Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 or who knowingly makes a false statement on an affidavit required under the provisions of Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978:
- (1) is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be punished by the imposition of a fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000); and
- (2) may be assessed an administrative penalty by the county assessor not to exceed one thousand dollars

 (\$1,000). Each county assessor shall publish electronically the amount that shall be assessed according to the valuation of .230731.2

the property. This penalty shall be imposed and collected at
the same time and in the same manner that the tax and interest
are imposed and collected. The county assessor shall report
these violations to the county treasurer with the delivery of
the tax roll, and the county treasurer shall be responsible for
making entries on the appropriate records indicating amounts
due and the dates of payment.

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

SECTION 5. Section 7-38-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 57, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

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

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

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- Ε. Exemptions may be claimed by filing proof of eligibility for the exemption with the county assessor. proof shall be in a form prescribed by regulation of the department. Procedures for determining eligibility of claimants for any exemption shall be prescribed by regulation of the department, and these regulations shall include provisions for requiring the veterans' services department to issue certificates of eligibility for veteran and veterans' organization exemptions in a form and with the information required by the department. The regulations shall also include verification procedures to assure that veteran exemptions in excess of the amount authorized under Section 7-37-5 NMSA 1978 are not allowed as a result of multiple claiming in more than one county or claiming against more than one property in a single tax year.
- F. The department shall consult and cooperate with the veterans' services department in the development, adoption and promulgation of regulations under Subsection E of this section. The veterans' services department shall comply with the promulgated regulations. The veterans' services department shall collect a fee of five dollars (\$5.00) for the issuance of a duplicate certificate of eligibility to a veteran or to a veterans' organization.
- G. A person who violates the provisions of this section by intentionally claiming and receiving the benefit of

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

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

SECTION 6. Section 7-38-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 68) is amended to read:

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

A. Property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes for the 1982 and succeeding tax years is presumed to be nonresidential and will be so recorded by the .230731.2

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

year;

(9) with respect to residential property, instructions for calculating an estimated tax for the current tax year, which shall be prominently displayed on the front of the notice, and a disclaimer for such instructions similar to the following:

"The calculation of property tax may be higher or lower than the property tax that will actually be imposed.";

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

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

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

SECTION 8. Section 7-38-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 64, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-24. PROTESTING VALUES, CLASSIFICATION, ALLOCATION
OF VALUES AND DENIAL OF EXEMPTION OR LIMITATION ON INCREASE IN
VALUE DETERMINED BY THE COUNTY ASSESSOR.--

A. A property owner may protest the value or classification determined by the county assessor for [his] property for property taxation purposes, the assessor's allocation of value of [his] the property to a particular governmental unit or denial of a claim for an exemption or for a limitation on increase in value by filing a petition with the assessor. Filing a petition in accordance with this section

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entitles the property owner to a hearing on $[\frac{\text{his}}{\text{l}}]$ $\underline{\text{the}}$ protest.

B. Petitions shall:

- (1) be filed with the county assessor on or before:
- (a) the later of April 1 of the property tax year to which the notice applies or thirty days after the mailing by the assessor of the notice of valuation if the notice was mailed with the preceding year's tax bill in accordance with Section 7-38-20 NMSA 1978;
- (b) thirty days after the mailing of a property tax bill on omitted property pursuant to Section 7-38-76 NMSA 1978; or
- (c) in all other cases, thirty days after the mailing by the assessor of the notice of valuation;
- (2) state the property owner's name and address and the description of the property;
- (3) state why the property owner believes the value, classification, allocation of value or denial of a claim of an exemption or of a limitation on increase in value is incorrect and what [he] the property owner believes the correct value, classification, allocation of value or exemption to be; and
- (4) state the value, classification, allocation of value or exemption that is not in controversy.
- C. Upon receipt of the petition, the county .230731.2

assessor shall schedule a hearing before the county valuation protests board and notify the property owner by certified mail of the date, time and place that [he] the property owner may appear to support [his] the petition. The notice shall be mailed at least fifteen days prior to the hearing date.

- D. The county assessor may provide for an informal conference on the protest before the hearing.
- E. The county assessor and the property owner shall exchange discovery, including any information of comparable sales, at least fifteen days prior to the hearing date or at the informal conference, whichever occurs first.
- F. As used in this section, "discovery" means any nonprivileged information that is relevant to a party's protest or defense."
- SECTION 9. Section 7-38-38.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 116, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-38-38.1. RECIPIENTS OF REVENUE PRODUCED THROUGH AD VALOREM LEVIES REQUIRED TO PAY COUNTIES ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE TO OFFSET COLLECTION COSTS.--
 - A. As used in this section:
- (1) "revenue" means money for which a county treasurer has the legal responsibility for collection and which is owed to a revenue recipient as a result of an imposition authorized by law of a rate expressed in mills per dollar or dollars per thousands of dollars of net taxable value of

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

(2) "revenue recipient" means the state and any of its political subdivisions, including charter schools, but excluding institutions of higher education located in class A counties and class B counties having more than three hundred million dollars (\$300,000,000) valuation, that are authorized by law to receive revenue.

- B. Prior to the distribution to a revenue recipient of revenue received by a county treasurer, the treasurer shall deduct as an administrative charge an amount equal to one percent of the revenue received.
- C. The "county property valuation fund" is created [All] as a nonreverting fund and consists of appropriations, transfers, gifts, income from investment of the fund,

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

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

SECTION 10. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of Sections 1 through 3 of this act apply to property tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

SECTION 11. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2025.

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