| 1  | SENATE BILL 368   |
|----|---|
| 2  | 51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013    |
| 3  | INTRODUCED BY   |
| 4  | William E. Sharer   |
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| 10 | AN ACT  |
| 11 | RELATING TO TAXATION; REDUCING THE RATE OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS   |
| 12 | TAX, THE GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX AND THE COMPENSATING   |
| 13 | TAX; REPEALING IMPOSITION OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX, CORPORATE     |
| 14 | INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAXES, ESTATE TAX, RAILROAD CAR COMPANY    |
| 15 | TAX, MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX AND LEASED VEHICLE GROSS RECEIPTS |
| 16 | TAX; REPEALING CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS, DEDUCTIONS AND CREDITS;      |
| 17 | REPEALING THE MINOR LEAGUE BASEBALL STADIUM FUNDING ACT, THE    |
| 18 | MUNICIPAL EVENT CENTER FUNDING ACT AND THE UNIVERSITY ATHLETIC  |
| 19 | FACILITY FUNDING ACT; AMENDING THE AUTHORITY OF COUNTIES AND    |
| 20 | MUNICIPALITIES TO IMPOSE CERTAIN LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS    |
| 21 | TAX RATES; PROVIDING FOR CONTINUED REPAYMENT OF DEBT SERVICE    |
| 22 | OBLIGATIONS; RECONCILING MULTIPLE AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME        |
| 23 | SECTION OF LAW IN LAWS 2007.                                    |
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| 25 | BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:    |

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SECTION 1. Section 6-4-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, 1 2 Chapter 347, Section 5) is amended to read: "6-4-5. TAXPAYERS DIVIDEND FUND--CREATED--PURPOSE .--3 There is created [hereby] in the state treasury 4 Α. the "taxpayers dividend fund". 5 The balance of the taxpayers dividend fund shall Β. 6 be those funds directed to it by law and such other funds as 7 the legislature may appropriate from time to time to the fund. 8 C. If the balance in the taxpayers dividend fund at 9 the end of the seventy-sixth or any subsequent fiscal year 10 exceeds one percent of the tax liabilities reported to the 11 taxation and revenue department [pursuant to the Income Tax Act 12 during that fiscal year] from gross receipts attributable to 13 wages paid to an employee by an employer, then the governor 14 shall propose to the next session of the legislature a method 15 for refunding the balance to the taxpayers. 16 Balances in the taxpayers dividend fund may be D. 17 appropriated only for the purpose of refunding those balances 18 to the taxpayers." 19 SECTION 2. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, 20 Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read: 21 "7-1-2. APPLICABILITY.--The Tax Administration Act 22 applies to and governs: 23 the administration and enforcement of the Α. 24 following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may hereafter 25 .190557.2

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1 be amended: 2 [(1) Income Tax Act; (2)] (1) Withholding Tax Act; 3 [(3) Venture Capital Investment Act; 4 (4)] (2) Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax 5 Act and any state gross receipts tax; 6 7 [(5)] (3) Liquor Excise Tax Act; [(6)] (4) Local Liquor Excise Tax Act; 8 9 [<del>(7)</del>] <u>(5)</u> any municipal local option gross 10 receipts tax; [(8)] (6) any county local option gross 11 12 receipts tax; [(9)] (7) Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act; 13 [<del>(10)</del>] <u>(8)</u> Gasoline Tax Act; 14 [(11)] (9) petroleum products loading fee, 15 which fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the Tax 16 Administration Act; 17 [(12)] (10) Alternative Fuel Tax Act; 18 19 [(13)] (11) Cigarette Tax Act; 20 [(14) Estate Tax Act; (15) Railroad Car Company Tax Act; 21 (16)] (12) Investment Credit Act, rural job 22 tax credit, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax 23 Credit Act, Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act, film production tax 24 credit, New Mexico filmmaker tax credit, Affordable Housing Tax 25 .190557.2 - 3 -

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1 Credit Act, high-wage jobs tax credit and Research and 2 Development Small Business Tax Credit Act; [(17) Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act; 3 (18) (13) Uniform Division of Income for Tax 4 5 Purposes Act; [(19)] (14) Multistate Tax Compact; 6 7 [(20)] (15) Tobacco Products Tax Act; and [(21)] (16) the telecommunications relay 8 service surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, which 9 surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax 10 Administration Act; 11 12 Β. the administration and enforcement of the following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as 13 14 they now exist or may hereafter be amended: Resources Excise Tax Act; (1) 15 (2) Severance Tax Act; 16 any severance surtax; 17 (3) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act; 18 (4) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act; 19 (5) 20 (6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act; Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act; (7) 21 (8) Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; 22 Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad (9) 23 Valorem Tax Act; 24 (10) Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act; 25 .190557.2 - 4 -

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| 1  | (11) any advance payment required to be made                    |
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| 2  | by any act specified in this subsection, which advance payment  |
| 3  | shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax           |
| 4  | Administration Act;   |
| 5  | (12) Enhanced Oil Recovery Act;                                 |
| 6  | (13) Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production                       |
| 7  | Incentive Act; and  |
| 8  | (14) intergovernmental production tax credit                    |
| 9  | and intergovernmental production equipment tax credit;          |
| 10 | C. the administration and enforcement of the                    |
| 11 | following taxes, surcharges, fees or acts as they now exist or  |
| 12 | may hereafter be amended:                                       |
| 13 | (1) Weight Distance Tax Act;                                    |
| 14 | (2) the workers' compensation fee authorized                    |
| 15 | by Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a   |
| 16 | tax for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;                 |
| 17 | (3) Uniform Unclaimed Property Act (1995);                      |
| 18 | (4) 911 emergency surcharge and the network                     |
| 19 | and database surcharge, which surcharges shall be considered    |
| 20 | taxes for purposes of the Tax Administration Act;               |
| 21 | (5) the solid waste assessment fee authorized                   |
| 22 | by the Solid Waste Act, which fee shall be considered a tax for |
| 23 | purposes of the Tax Administration Act;                         |
| 24 | (6) the water conservation fee imposed by                       |
| 25 | Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax  |
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for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and

2 (7) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the
3 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."

9 SECTION 3. Section 7-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
10 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 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 .190557.2

<u>underscored material = new</u> [<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete 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. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that code may be amended or its sections renumbered;

G. "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;

H. "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"

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1 includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local 2 Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross 3 Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Correctional 4 Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act and such other acts as may be 5 enacted authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes 6 7 on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the 8 department in the same time and in the same manner as it 9 collects the gross receipts tax;

I. "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;

J. "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;

K. "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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1 L. "paid" includes the term "paid over"; 2 М. "pay" includes the term "pay over"; "payment" includes the term "payment over"; 3 N. 0. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, 4 receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, 5 firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability 6 7 partnership, joint venture, syndicate, other association or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or 8 municipality; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by 9 law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or 10 subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality 11 12 thereof; and "person", as used in Sections 7-1-72 through 7-1-74 NMSA 1978, also includes an officer or employee of a 13 14 corporation, a member or employee of a partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in 15 respect of which a violation occurs; 16

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"property" means property or rights to property; Ρ.

"property or rights to property" means any Q. tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;

"return" means any tax or information return, R. 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

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1 secretary or the secretary's delegate by or on behalf of any 2 person;

"return information" means a taxpayer's name, 3 S. address, government-issued identification number and other 4 identifying information; any information contained in or 5 derived from a taxpayer's return; any information with respect 6 7 to any actual or possible administrative or legal action by an employee of the department concerning a taxpayer's return, such 8 9 as audits, managed audits, denial of credits or refunds, assessments of tax, penalty or interest, protests of 10 assessments or denial of refunds or credits, levies or liens; 11 12 or any other information with respect to a taxpayer's return or tax liability that was not obtained from public sources or that 13 was created by an employee of the department; but "return 14 information" does not include statistical data or other 15 information that cannot be associated with or directly or 16 indirectly identify a particular taxpayer; 17

T. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 NMSA 1978 and Subsection E of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;

U. "secretary or the secretary's delegate" means the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary; .190557.2

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V. "security" means money, property or rights to
 property or a surety bond;

W. "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;

X. "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;

Y. "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 or a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; and

Z. "tax return preparer" means a person who prepares for others for compensation or who employs one or more .190557.2

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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;

9 (2) is an employee who prepares [an income
10 tax] <u>a</u> return or claim for refund [with respect to an income
11 tax return] of the employer, or of an officer or employee of
12 the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously
13 employed; or

(3) prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary
[an income tax] a return or claim for refund [with respect to
income tax] for any person."

SECTION 4. Section 7-1-4.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 138, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-1-4.4. NOTICE OF POTENTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIRED.--The department shall include a notice [with an income tax refund or other notice] sent to a taxpayer whose income <u>for federal</u> <u>purposes</u> is within one hundred thirty percent of federal poverty guidelines as defined by the United States census bureau that the taxpayer may be eligible for food stamps. Included in the notice shall be general information about food .190557.2

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stamps, such as where to apply for food stamps, based on information received by the department from the human services department by January 30 of each calendar year."

SECTION 5. Section 7-1-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 55, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: "7-1-6. RECEIPTS--DISBURSEMENTS--FUNDS CREATED.--

A. All money received by the department with respect to laws administered pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act shall be deposited with the state treasurer before the close of the next succeeding business day after receipt of the money [except that for 1989 and every subsequent year, money received with respect to the Income Tax Act during the period starting with the fifth day prior to the due date for payment of income tax for the year and ending on the tenth day following that due date shall be deposited before the close of the tenth business day after receipt of the money].

B. Money received or disbursed by the department shall be accounted for by the department as required by law or regulation of the secretary of finance and administration.

C. Disbursements for tax credits, tax rebates, refunds, the payment of interest, the payment of fees charged by attorneys or collection agencies for collection of accounts as agent for the department, attorney fees and costs awarded by a court or hearing officer, as the result of oil and gas .190557.2

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litigation, the payment of credit card service charges on payments of taxes by use of credit cards, distributions and transfers shall be made by the department of finance and administration upon request and certification of their appropriateness by the secretary or the secretary's delegate.

D. There are hereby created in the state treasury the "tax administration suspense fund", the "extraction taxes suspense fund" and the "workers' compensation collections suspense fund" for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized by the Tax Administration Act.

E. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the provisions of the taxes and tax acts set forth in Subsection A of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 and, through June 30, 2009, federal funds from the temporary assistance for needy families program pursuant to an agreement that the department and the human services department may enter into for the payment of tax refunds, tax rebates and tax credits to low-income families with dependent children otherwise authorized by state and federal law shall be credited to the tax administration suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the tax administration suspense fund.

F. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts set forth in

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Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 shall be credited to the extraction taxes suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the extraction taxes suspense fund.

G. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts set forth in Subsection C of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be credited to the tax administration suspense fund, unless otherwise directed by law to be credited to another fund or agency, and are appropriated for the purpose of making disbursements authorized in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law.

H. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978 shall be credited to the workers' compensation collections suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the workers' compensation collections suspense fund.

I. Disbursements to cover expenditures of the department shall be made only upon approval of the secretary or the secretary's delegate.

J. Miscellaneous receipts from charges made by the department to defray expenses pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-6.2 NMSA 1978 and similar charges are appropriated .190557.2

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to the department for its use.

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| 2  | [K. From the tax administration suspense fund,                         |
| 3  | there may be disbursed each month amounts approved by the              |
| 4  | secretary or the secretary's delegate necessary to maintain a          |
| 5  | fund hereby created and to be known as the "income tax suspense        |
| 6  | fund". The income tax suspense fund shall be used for the              |
| 7  | payment of income tax refunds.]"                                       |
| 8  | SECTION 6. Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,                 |
| 9  | Chapter 211, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:                |
| 10 | "7-1-6.4. DISTRIBUTIONMUNICIPALITY FROM GROSS RECEIPTS                 |
| 11 | TAX  |
| 12 | A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this                          |
| 13 | section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978          |
| 14 | shall be made to each municipality in an amount, subject to any        |
| 15 | increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA            |
| 16 | 1978, equal to the product of the quotient of [ <del>one and two</del> |
| 17 | hundred twenty-five] five hundred eight thousandths percent            |
| 18 | divided by the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978             |
| 19 | multiplied by the net receipts for the month attributable to           |
| 20 | the gross receipts tax from business locations:                        |
| 21 | (1) within that municipality;  |
| 22 | (2) on land owned by the state, commonly known                         |
| 23 | as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of          |
| 24 | that municipality;   |
| 25 | (3) outside the boundaries of any municipality                         |
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1 on land owned by that municipality; and

(4) 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:

7 (a) the contract describes an area in
8 which the municipality is required to perform services and
9 requires the municipality to perform services that are
10 substantially the same as the services the municipality
11 performs for itself; and

(b) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary.

B. If the reduction made by Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 9 to the distribution under this section impairs the ability of a municipality to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for revenue bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 1991 that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's revenue from the distribution made under this section, then the amount distributed pursuant to this section to that municipality shall be increased by an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the distribution amount does not exceed the amount that would have been due that municipality under this section as it was in effect on June 30,

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C. A distribution 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 tax
increment dedicated by a municipality pursuant to the Tax
Increment for Development Act."

SECTION 7. 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 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

(2) the net receipts received by the 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 tax at a rate of [one-eighth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; provided that for any month in the report year, if no county gross receipts tax was in effect in the county in the previous .190557.2

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1 month, the net receipts, for the purposes of this section, for 2 that county for that month shall be zero. If the amount determined by the calculation in 3 Β. Subsection A of this section is zero or a negative number for a 4 county, no distribution shall be made to that county. 5 C. As used in this section: 6 7 (1)"annual sum" means for each county the sum of the monthly amounts for those months in the report year that 8 9 follow a month in which the county had in effect a county gross 10 receipts tax; [(2) "monthly amount" means an amount equal to 11 12 the product of: (a) the net receipts received by the 13 department in the month attributable to the state gross 14 receipts tax plus five percent of the total amount of 15 deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the 16 month plus five percent of the total amount of deductions 17 claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month; and 18 19 (b) a fraction, the numerator of which 20 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 21 day of the previous month; 22 (3)] (2) "population" means the most recent 23 official census or estimate determined by the United States 24 census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the 25 .190557.2

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1 most current estimated population for the unit provided in 2 writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the 3 university of New Mexico; and [(4)] (3) "report year" means the twelve-month 4 5 period ending on the July 31 immediately preceding the date upon which a distribution pursuant to this section is required 6 to be made." 7 SECTION 8. Section 7-1-6.55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, 8 9 Chapter 331, Section 4) is amended to read: "7-1-6.55. DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITY EQUIVALENT TO A 10 PORTION OF COMPENSATING TAX .--11 12 Α. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 13 1978 shall be made to each municipality in an amount calculated 14 pursuant to Subsection B of this section, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 15 1978; provided that the distribution [shall be phased in 16 17 according to the following schedule: 18 (1) from July 1, 2008 until June 30, 2009, the 19 distribution shall be equal to ten percent of the amount 20 calculated according to Subsection B of this section; and (2) on or after July 1, 2009, the 21 distribution] shall be equal to thirty percent of the amount 22 calculated according to Subsection B of this section. 23 Β. The amount of the distribution provided for in 24 25 this section shall be calculated for each month in the six-.190557.2 - 20 -

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month period beginning on each July 1 and January 1 and shall be equal to the reported taxable gross receipts for all business locations in the municipality for the month multiplied by:

5 (1) the ratio of net compensating tax receipts
6 for the entire six-month period beginning the previous November
7 l or May l, respectively, to the reported taxable gross
8 receipts for all business locations for the entire six-month
9 period beginning the previous November l or May l,
10 respectively; and further multiplied by:

(2) the ratio of [one and two hundred twentyfive thousandths] five hundred eight thousandths percent to the average tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 in effect for the six-month period beginning on January 1 or July 1, respectively."

SECTION 9. Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 13, as amended by Laws 2009, Chapter 241, Section 1 and by Laws 2009, Chapter 242, Section 2 and also by Laws 2009, Chapter 243, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-1-8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RETURNS AND OTHER INFORMATION.--

A. It is unlawful for any person other than the taxpayer to reveal to any other person the taxpayer's return or return information, except as provided in Sections 7-1-8.1 through 7-1-8.10 NMSA 1978.

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| 1  | B. A return or return information revealed under                |
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| 2  | Sections 7-1-8.1 through 7-1-8.10 NMSA 1978:                    |
| 3  | (1) may only be revealed to a person                            |
| 4  | specifically authorized to receive the return or return         |
| 5  | information and the employees, directors, officers and agents   |
| 6  | of such person whose official duties or duties in the course of |
| 7  | their employment require the return or return information and   |
| 8  | to an employee of the department;                               |
| 9  | (2) may only be revealed for the authorized                     |
| 10 | purpose and only to the extent necessary to perform that        |
| 11 | authorized purpose;   |
| 12 | (3) shall at all times be protected from being                  |
| 13 | revealed to an unauthorized person by physical, electronic or   |
| 14 | any other safeguards specified by directive by the secretary;   |
| 15 | and   |
| 16 | (4) shall be returned to the secretary or the                   |
| 17 | secretary's delegate or destroyed as soon as it is no longer    |
| 18 | required for the authorized purpose.                            |
| 19 | C. If any provision of Sections 7-1-8.1 through                 |
| 20 | 7-1-8.10 NMSA 1978 requires that a return or return information |
| 21 | will only be revealed pursuant to a written agreement between a |
| 22 | person and the department, the written agreement shall:         |
| 23 | (1) list the name and position of any official                  |
| 24 | or employee of the person to whom a return or return            |
| 25 | information is authorized to be revealed under the provision;   |
|    | .190557.2   |
|    | - 22 -  |

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1 (2) describe the specific purpose for which 2 the return or return information is to be used; 3 describe the procedures and safeguards the (3) person has in place to ensure that the requirements of 4 Subsection B of this section are met; and 5 provide for reimbursement to the 6 (4) 7 department for all costs incurred by the department in supplying the returns or return information to, and 8 9 administering the agreement with, the person. A return or return information that is lawfully 10 D. made public by an employee of the department or any other 11 12 person, or that is made public by the taxpayer, is not subject to the provisions of this section once it is made public. 13 E. Nothing in this section shall be construed to 14 require the release of information that would violate an 15 agreement between the state and the federal internal revenue 16 service for sharing information or any provision or rule of the 17 Internal Revenue Code to which a state is subject." 18 SECTION 10. Section 7-1-8.8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, 19 20 Chapter 243, Section 10) is amended to read: "7-1-8.8. INFORMATION THAT MAY BE REVEALED TO OTHER STATE 21 AGENCIES. -- An employee of the department may reveal to: 22 a committee of the legislature for a valid 23 Α. legislative purpose, return information concerning any tax or 24 25 fee imposed pursuant to the Cigarette Tax Act; .190557.2

- 23 -

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, royalties, fees and other payments due the state under land sale, land lease or other land use contracts;

9 D. the secretary of human services or the secretary's delegate, under a written agreement with the 10 department, the last known address with date of all names 11 12 certified to the department as being absent parents of children receiving public financial assistance, but only for the purpose 13 14 of enforcing the support liability of the absent parents by the child support enforcement division or any successor 15 organizational unit; 16

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] gross receipts taxpayers, 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 .190557.2

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by the department of information technology under 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;

8 H. the public regulation commission, return
9 information with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise
10 Tax Act required to enable the commission to carry out its
11 duties;

I. the state racing commission, return information with respect to the state, municipal and county gross receipts taxes paid by racetracks;

J. 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. 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; and

L. the secretary of workforce solutions or the secretary's delegate, return information for use in enforcement .190557.2 - 25 -

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of unemployment insurance collections pursuant to the terms of a written reciprocal agreement entered into by the department with the secretary of workforce solutions for exchange of information."

SECTION 11. Section 7-1-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-13. TAXPAYER RETURNS--PAYMENT OF TAXES--EXTENSION OF TIME.--

A. Taxpayers are liable for tax at the time of and after the transaction or incident giving rise to tax until payment is made. Taxes are due on and after the date on which their payment is required until payment is made.

B. Every taxpayer shall, on or before the date on which payment of any tax is due, complete and file a tax return in a form prescribed and according to the regulations issued by the secretary. Except as provided in Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 or by regulation, ruling, order or instruction of the secretary, the payment of any tax or the filing of any return may be accomplished by mail. When the filing of a tax return or payment of a tax is accomplished by mail, the date of the postmark shall be considered the date of submission of the return or payment.

C. If any adjustment is made in the basis for computation of any federal tax as a result of an audit by the internal revenue service or the filing of an amended federal

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return changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer affected shall, within ninety days of the internal revenue service audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund, file an amended return with the department. Payment of any additional tax due shall accompany the return.

D. Payment of the total amount of all taxes that are due from the taxpayer shall precede or accompany the return. Delivery to the department of a check that is not paid upon presentment does not constitute payment.

The secretary or the secretary's delegate may, Ε. for good cause, extend in favor of a taxpayer or a class of taxpayers, for no more than a total of twelve months, the date on which payment of any tax is required or on which any return required by provision of the Tax Administration Act shall be filed, but no extension shall prevent the accrual of interest as otherwise provided by law. [When an extension of time for income tax has been granted a taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code, the extension shall serve to extend the time for filing New Mexico income tax provided that a copy of the approved federal extension of time is attached to the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax return. The secretary by regulation may also provide for the automatic extension for no more than six months of the date upon which payment of any New Mexico income tax or the filing of any New Mexico income tax

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return is required.] If the secretary or the secretary's delegate believes it necessary to ensure the collection of the tax, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may require, as a condition of granting any extension, that the taxpayer furnish security in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-54 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 12. 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.--

A. 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 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 Tax Act, local option gross receipts tax acts <u>and</u> the Interstate Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act [<del>and the Leased</del> <del>Vehicle Gross Receipts Tax Act</del>];

(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;

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2 Gas Processors Tax Act; or (4) Group 4: all taxes and fees due under the 3 4 Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act and the 5 Petroleum Products Loading Fee Act. For taxpayers who have more than one identification number 6 7 issued by the department, the average tax payment shall be computed by combining the amounts paid under the several 8 identification numbers. 9 Taxpayers who are required to make payment in 10 Β. accordance with the provisions of this section shall make 11 12 payment by one or more of the following means on or before the due date so that funds are immediately available to the state 13 on or before the due date: 14 15

(3)

Group 3: the tax due under the Natural

(1) electronic payment; provided that a result of the payment is that funds are immediately available to the state of New Mexico on or before the due date;

(2) currency of the United States;

(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 domesticnon-New Mexico financial institution provided that the check is.190557.2

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received by the department at the time and place required by the department at least two banking days prior to the due date.

If the taxes required to be paid under this C. section are not paid in accordance with Subsection B 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.

D. 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 13. 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 RECEIPTS ARE TO BE REPORTED--PLACE OF BUSINESS FOR [CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS AND CERTAIN REAL PROPERTY SALES] CERTAIN RECEIPTS.--

Α. 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.

Β. For persons engaged in the construction business, the place where the construction project is performed .190557.2 - 30 -

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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 <u>or leased</u> <u>or manufactured home leased</u> is the "place of business", and all receipts from that sale <u>or lease</u> are to be reported from that place of business.

E. For persons engaged in the business of earning a wage, the "place of business" is that person's employer's New Mexico place of business where the person primarily performs the work, and all receipts from wages are to be reported from that place of business.

F. For persons engaged in the business of investing, the "place of business" for dividends or interest earned is the person's primary place of residence, and all receipts from dividends or interest earned are to be reported from that place of business.

<u>G. For persons engaged in the business of selling</u> or leasing oil, gas or mineral interests, the "place of business" is the location of the oil, gas or mineral interests sold or leased, and all receipts from the sale or lease of oil, .190557.2</u>

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gas or mineral interests are to be reported from that place of business."

SECTION 14. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read: "7-1-26. CLAIM FOR REFUND.--

Any person who believes that an amount of tax Α. has been paid by or withheld from that person in excess of that for which the person was liable, who has been denied any credit or rebate claimed or who claims a prior right to property in the possession of the department pursuant to a levy made under authority of Sections 7-1-31 through 7-1-34 NMSA 1978 may claim a refund by directing to the secretary, within the time limited by the provisions of Subsections D, E and F of this section, a written claim for refund. Except as provided in Subsection J of this section, a refund claim shall include the taxpayer's name, address and identification number, the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the sum of money being claimed, the period for which overpayment was made and the basis for the refund. As used in this subsection, "basis for the refund" means a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based.

B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim.

(1) If the claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, no claim may be refiled with respect to that which
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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.

(2) If the department has neither granted nor denied any portion of a claim for refund within one hundred twenty days of the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the person may refile it within the time limits set forth in Subsection 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 one, but only one, of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. In any case, if a person does timely pursue more than one remedy, the person shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The remedies are as follows:

(1) the person may direct to the secretary a written protest against the denial of, or failure to either allow or deny the claim or portion thereof, which shall be set for hearing by a hearing officer designated by the secretary promptly after the receipt of the protest in accordance with .190557.2

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the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, and pursue the remedies of appeal from decisions adverse to the protestant as provided in Section 7-1-25 NMSA 1978; or

(2) the person may commence a civil action in the district court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.

D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections E and F of this section, no credit or refund of any amount may be allowed or made to any person unless as the result of a claim made by that person as provided in this section:

(1) within three years of the end of the calendar year in which:

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1 subject to taxation under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, 2 the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act 3 or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or 4 (c) property was levied upon pursuant to 5 the provisions of the Tax Administration Act; 6 [(2) when an amount of a claim for credit 7 under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act, Laboratory 8 9 Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act or Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act or for the rural job tax credit pursuant to 10 Sections 7-2E-1 and 7-2E-2 NMSA 1978 or similar credit has been 11 12 denied, the taxpayer may claim a refund of the credit no later than one year after the date of the denial; 13 14 (3)] (2) when a taxpayer under audit by the department has signed a waiver of the limitation on assessments 15 on or after July 1, 1993 pursuant to Subsection F of Section 16

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;

[<del>(4)</del>] <u>(3)</u> if the payment of an amount of tax was not made within three years of the end of the calendar year .190557.2

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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)] (4) when a taxpayer has been assessed a tax on or after July 1, 1993 under Subsection B, C or D of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978 and when the assessment applies to a period ending at least three years prior to the beginning of the year in which the assessment was made, the taxpayer may claim a refund for the same tax for the period of the assessment or for any period following that period within one year of the date of the assessment unless a longer period for claiming a refund is provided in this section.

E. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-11 NMSA 1978 unless notice of the destruction of the gasoline was given the department within thirty days of the actual destruction and the claim for refund is made within six months of the date of destruction. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 unless the refund is claimed within six months of the date of purchase of the gasoline and the gasoline has been used at the time the claim for refund is made.

F. If, as a result of an audit by the internal .190557.2

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1 revenue service or the filing of an amended federal return 2 changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code, any 3 adjustment of federal tax is made with the result that there 4 5 would have been an overpayment of tax if the adjustment to federal tax had been applied to the taxable period to which it 6 7 relates, claim for credit or refund of only that amount based 8 on the adjustment may be made as provided in this section 9 within one year of the date of the internal revenue service audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund or within the 10 period limited by Subsection D of this section, whichever 11 12 expires later. Interest computed at the rate specified in Subsection B of Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 shall be allowed on 13 any such claim for refund from the date one hundred twenty days 14 after the claim is made until the date the final decision to 15 grant the credit or refund is made. 16

G. If as a result of an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for the overpayments identified in the audit.

H. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may .190557.2 - 37 -

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be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.

I. For the purposes of this section, the term "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, 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.

J. 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 15. Section 7-1-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read: .190557.2

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"7-1-28. AUTHORITY FOR ABATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS OF TAX.--

A. In response to a written protest against an assessment, submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, but before any court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, or when a "notice of assessment of taxes" is incorrect, the secretary or the secretary's delegate, with prior written approval of the attorney general, may abate any part of an assessment determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been incorrectly, erroneously or illegally made, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make abatements:

(1) 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, abatements of gasoline tax made under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and abatements of cigarette tax made under the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount; <u>and</u>

(2) [with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act amounting to less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) without prior approval of the attorney general; and

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(3)] amounting to less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) without the prior written approval of the attorney general.

B. Pursuant to the final order of the district court for Santa Fe county, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or any federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken by the department, adjudging that any person is not required to pay any portion of tax assessed to that person, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause that amount of the assessment to be abated.

C. Pursuant to a compromise of taxes agreed to by the secretary and according to the terms of the closing agreement formalizing the compromise, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause the abatement of the appropriate amount of any assessment of tax.

D. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause the abatement of the amount of an assessment of tax that is equal to the amount of fee paid to or retained by an out-ofstate attorney or collection agency from a judgment or the amount collected by the attorney or collection agency pursuant to Section 7-1-58 NMSA 1978.

E. Records of abatements 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

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minimum of three years from the date of the abatement."

SECTION 16. Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. In response to a claim for refund 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 the refund to a person of the amount of 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 refund of tax and interest erroneously paid and amounting to more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) may be made to a person only with the prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to:

(1) 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; and

(2) the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act amounting to less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)

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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 made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the refund to the person of the amount thereof.

C. In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the refund is liable. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the 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 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

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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.

When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a Ε. 7 particular return or assessment, and the department determines 8 that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return 9 or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which 10 the return or assessment applies, without requiring the 11 12 taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be 13 14 deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is 15 later. 16

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 J of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may refund that excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the .190557.2

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- 43 -

1 | 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."

SECTION 17. Section 7-1-61 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 62, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-61. DUTY OF SUCCESSOR IN BUSINESS.--

A. As used in Sections 7-1-61 through [7-1-64] 7-1-63 NMSA 1978, "tax" means the amount of tax due imposed by provisions of the taxes or tax acts set forth in Subsections A and B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 [except the Income Tax Act].

B. The tangible and intangible property used in any business remains subject to liability for payment of the tax due on account of that business to the extent stated herein, even though the business changes hands.

C. If any person liable for any amount of tax from operating a business transfers that business to a successor, the successor shall place in a trust account sufficient money from the purchase price or other source to cover such amount of tax until the secretary or secretary's delegate issues a certificate stating that no amount is due, or the successor shall pay over the amount due to the department upon proper demand for, or assessment of, that amount due by the

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secretary."

SECTION 18. Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 68, as amended by Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 2 and by Laws 2007, Chapter 262, Section 4) is amended to read:

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

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

(1) for [income] any tax imposed on a member of the armed services of the United States serving in a combat zone under orders of the president of the United States, interest shall accrue only for the period beginning the day after any applicable extended due date if the tax is not paid;

(2) if the amount of interest due at the time payment is made is less than one dollar (\$1.00), then no interest shall be due;

(3) if demand is made for payment of a tax, including accrued interest, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of the demand, no interest on the amount paid shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand;

(4)

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if a managed audit is completed by the

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7 (5) when, as the result of an audit or a
8 managed audit, an overpayment of a tax is credited against an
9 underpayment of tax pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978,
10 interest shall accrue from the date the tax was due until the
11 tax is deemed paid;

(6) if the department does not issue an assessment for the tax program and period within the time provided in Subsection D of Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978, interest shall be paid from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due until the tax is paid, excluding the period between either:

(a) the one hundred eightieth day after giving a notice of outstanding records or books of account and the date of the assessment of the tax; or

(b) the ninetieth day after the expiration of the additional time requested by the taxpayer to comply, if such request was granted, and the date of the assessment of the tax; and

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(7) if the taxpayer was not provided with

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proper notices as required in Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978, interest shall be paid from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due until the tax is paid, excluding the period between one hundred eighty days prior to the date of assessment and the date of assessment.

B. Interest due to the state under Subsection A or D of this section shall be at the rate established for individuals pursuant to Section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code computed on a daily basis; provided that if a different rate is specified by a compact or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, that rate shall be applied to amounts due under the compact or other agreement.

C. Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose interest on interest or interest on the amount of any penalty.

D. If any tax required to be paid in accordance with Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 is not paid in the manner required by that section, interest shall be paid to the state on the amount required to be paid in accordance with Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978. If interest is due under this subsection and is also due under Subsection A of this section, interest shall be due and collected only pursuant to Subsection A of this section."

SECTION 19. Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 69, as amended) is amended to read: .190557.2 - 47 -

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

A. As provided in this section, interest shall be allowed and paid on the amount of tax overpaid by a person that is subsequently refunded or credited to that person.

B. Interest on overpayments of tax shall accrue and be paid at the rate established for individuals pursuant to Section 6621 of the Internal Revenue Code, computed on a daily basis; provided that if a different rate is specified by a compact or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, that rate shall apply to amounts due under the compact or other agreement.

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

D. No interest shall be allowed or paid with respect to an amount credited or refunded if:

(1) the amount of interest due is less thanone dollar (\$1.00);

(2) the credit or refund is made within: .190557.2

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|                                | 1  | [ <del>(a) fifty-five days of the date of the</del>             |
|--------------------------------|----|---|
|                                | 2  | claim for refund of income tax, pursuant to either the Income   |
|                                | 3  | Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act for the   |
|                                | 4  | tax year immediately preceding the tax year in which the claim  |
|                                | 5  | <del>is made;</del>   |
|                                | 6  | (b)] (a) seventy-five days of the date                          |
|                                | 7  | of the claim for refund of gasoline tax to users of gasoline    |
|                                | 8  | off the highways; or  |
|                                | 9  | [ <del>(c)</del> ] <u>(b)</u> one hundred twenty days of the    |
|                                | 10 | date of the claim for refund of tax imposed pursuant to the     |
|                                | 11 | Resources Excise Tax Act, the Severance Tax Act, the Oil and    |
|                                | 12 | Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act,    |
|                                | 13 | the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad    |
|                                | 14 | Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act  |
|                                | 15 | or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act;     |
| <del>mareriai</del> ) = aelete | 16 | [ <del>(3) the credit or refund is made within one</del>        |
|                                | 17 | hundred twenty days of the date of the claim for refund of      |
|                                | 18 | income tax, pursuant to the Income Tax Act or the Corporate     |
|                                | 19 | Income and Franchise Tax Act, for any tax year more than one    |
|                                | 20 | year prior to the year in which the claim is made;              |
|                                | 21 | (4) Sections 6611(f) and 6611(g) of the                         |
|                                | 22 | Internal Revenue Code, as those sections may be amended or      |
| <del>bracketed</del>           | 23 | renumbered, prohibit payment of interest for federal income tax |
|                                | 24 | <del>purposes;</del>  |
|                                | 25 | (5) the credit or refund is made within sixty                   |
|                                |    | .190557.2   |

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days of the date of the claim for refund of any tax other than 2 income tax:

3 (6)] (3) the credit results from overpayments found in an audit of multiple reporting periods and applied to underpayments found in that audit or refunded as a net overpayment to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 7 1978;

8 [(7)] (4) the department applies the credit or 9 refund to an intercept program, to the taxpayer's estimated payment prior to the due date for the estimated payment or to 10 offset prior liabilities of the taxpayer pursuant to Subsection 11 12 E of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978;

[(8)] (5) the credit or refund results from overpayments the department finds pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 that exceed the refund claimed by the taxpayer on the return; or

[(9)] (6) the refund results from a film production tax credit pursuant to Section 7-2F-1 NMSA 1978.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to Ε. require the payment of interest upon interest."

SECTION 20. Section 7-1-69 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

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

Except as provided in Subsection C of this Α. .190557.2

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section, in the case of failure due to negligence or disregard of department rules and regulations, but without intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, to pay in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 when required to do so or to file by the date required a return regardless of whether a tax is due, there shall be added to the amount assessed a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the tax was due multiplied by the amount of tax due but not paid, not to exceed twenty percent of the tax due but not paid;

two percent per month or any fraction of a (2) month from the date the return was required to be filed multiplied by the tax liability established in the late return, not to exceed twenty percent of the tax liability established in the late return; or

a minimum of five dollars (\$5.00), but the (3) five-dollar (\$5.00) minimum penalty shall not apply to [taxes levied under the Income Tax Act or] taxes administered by the department pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978.

Β. No penalty shall be assessed against a taxpayer if the failure to pay an amount of tax when due results from a mistake of law made in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

If a different penalty is specified in a compact C. .190557.2 - 51 -

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or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, the penalty provided in the compact or other interstate agreement shall be applied to amounts due under the compact or other interstate agreement at the rate and in the manner prescribed by the compact or other interstate agreement.

D. In the case of failure, with willful intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, there shall be added to the amount fifty percent of the tax or a minimum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), whichever is greater, as penalty.

E. If demand is made for payment of a tax, including penalty imposed pursuant to this section, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of such demand, no penalty shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand with respect to the amount paid.

F. If a taxpayer makes electronic payment of a tax but the payment does not include all of the information required by the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 and if the department does not receive the required information within five business days from the later of the date a request by the department for that information is received by the taxpayer or the due date, the taxpayer shall be subject to a penalty of two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the fifth day following the date the request is received. If a penalty is imposed under .190557.2

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| 1  | Subsection A of this section with respect to the same                      |
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| 2  | transaction for the same period, no penalty shall be imposed               |
| 3  | under this subsection.   |
| 4  | G. No penalty shall be imposed on:   |
| 5  | (1) tax due in excess of tax paid in                                       |
| 6  | accordance with an approved estimated basis pursuant to Section            |
| 7  | 7-1-10 NMSA 1978;  |
| 8  | (2) tax due as the result of a managed audit;                              |
| 9  | or   |
| 10 | (3) tax that is deemed paid by crediting                                   |
| 11 | overpayments found in an audit or managed audit of multiple                |
| 12 | periods pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978."                             |
| 13 | SECTION 21. Section 7-1-71.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985,                   |
| 14 | Chapter 65, Section 19, as amended) is amended to read:                    |
| 15 | "7-1-71.1. TAX RETURN PREPARERSREQUIREMENTS                                |
| 16 | PENALTIES  |
| 17 | A. The secretary may require by regulation any tax                         |
| 18 | return preparer with respect to any return [ <del>of income tax</del> ] or |
| 19 | claim for refund [ <del>with respect to income tax</del> ] to sign such    |
| 20 | return or claim for refund.  |
| 21 | B. The secretary may require by regulation any tax                         |
| 22 | return preparer with respect to any return [ <del>of income tax</del> ] or |
| 23 | claim for refund [ <del>with respect to income tax</del> ] to furnish the  |
| 24 | tax return preparer's identification number on such return or              |
| 25 | claim for refund.  |
|    | .190557.2  |

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1 C. Any tax return preparer with respect to any 2 return [of income tax] or claim for refund [with respect to income tax] who is required by regulations promulgated by the 3 secretary to sign a return or claim for refund or to furnish an 4 identification number on such return or claim for refund and 5 who fails to sign such return or claim for refund or to furnish 6 an identification number on such return or claim for refund 7 shall pay a penalty of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) for such 8 failure unless it is shown that such failure is due to 9 reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect. 10

D. Any tax return preparer who endorses or otherwise negotiates, either directly or through an agent, any warrant [in respect of the Income Tax Act] issued to a taxpayer, other than the tax return preparer, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) with respect to each such warrant; provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to the deposit by a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or other financial corporation of the full amount of the warrant in the taxpayer's account for the benefit of the taxpayer.

E. For the purposes of this section, any penalty determined to be due shall be considered to be tax due."

SECTION 22. Section 7-1-71.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 127, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-1-71.4. TAX RETURN PREPARER--ELECTRONIC FILING .190557.2

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REQUIREMENT--PENALTY.--

2 Α. In taxable years beginning on or after January 3 1, 2008, a tax return preparer who prepares over twenty-five [personal income] tax returns for a taxable year shall ensure 4 that each return is submitted to the department by  $[\frac{1}{2}]$ 5 department-approved electronic media, unless a person for whom 6 7 the preparer files a return requests, in a form prescribed by the department, that the return be filed by other means in 8 9 accordance with department rule. A tax return preparer shall pay to the 10 Β. department a penalty not to exceed five dollars (\$5.00) for 11 12 each tax return filed in violation of this section." SECTION 23. Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, 13 14 Chapter 243, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: "7-3-3. TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE .--15 Every employer who deducts and withholds a 16 Α. portion of an employee's wages for payment of income tax under 17 18 the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall deduct and 19 withhold an amount for each payroll period computed from a 20 state withholding tax table furnished by the department; provided: 21 if the employee instructs the employer to (1)22 withhold a greater amount, the employer shall deduct and 23 withhold the greater amount; 24 if the employee is not a resident of New 25 (2)

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Mexico and is to perform services in New Mexico for fifteen or fewer days cumulatively during the calendar year, the employer is not required to deduct and withhold an amount from that employee's wages; and

(3) if the aggregate monthly amount withheld under this section would be less than one dollar (\$1.00) for an employee, the employer shall not be required to deduct and withhold wages in regard to that employee.

B. The department shall devise and furnish a state withholding tax table based on statutes made and provided to employers required to withhold amounts under this section. This table shall be devised to provide for a yearly aggregate withholding that will approximate the [state income] gross receipts tax liability of [average] taxpayers [in each exemption category] from wages received.

C. If an individual requests in writing that the payor deduct and withhold an amount from the amount of the pension or annuity due the individual, the payor making payment of a pension or annuity to an individual domiciled in New Mexico shall deduct and withhold the amount requested to be deducted and withheld, provided that the payor is not required to deduct and withhold any amount less than ten dollars (\$10.00) per payment. The written request shall include the payee's name, current address, taxpayer identification number and, if applicable, the contract, policy or account number to .190557.2

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1 which the request applies.

2 D. Every person in New Mexico who is required by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to deduct and 3 withhold federal tax from payment of winnings that are subject 4 to withholding shall deduct and withhold from such payment [a 5 tax in] an amount equal to [six percent of] the tax rate 6 7 imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 from the winnings, except that an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or an agency, 8 9 department, subdivision or instrumentality thereof is not required to deduct or withhold from payments made to members or 10 spouses of members of that Indian nation, tribe or pueblo." 11 12 SECTION 24. Section 7-3-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 243, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read: 13 "7-3-9. WITHHELD AMOUNTS CREDITED AGAINST TAX.--[The 14 entire amount of income upon which tax was deducted and 15 withheld shall be included in the gross income of the 16 withholdee for state income tax purposes.] The amount of tax 17 18 deducted and withheld under the provisions of the Withholding 19 Tax Act during the taxable year shall be credited against any 20 [state income] gross receipts tax liability for that taxable year." 21

SECTION 25. Section 7-3-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 53, Section 7) is amended to read:

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"7-3-13. WITHHOLDING INFORMATION RETURN REQUIRED--PENALTY.--

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1 An employer that has more than fifty employees Α. 2 and is not required to file an unemployment insurance tax form with the workforce solutions department or a payor shall file 3 quarterly a withholding information return with the department 4 on or before the last day of the month following the close of 5 the calendar quarter. 6 7 Β. The quarterly withholding information return required by this section shall contain all information required 8 9 by the department, including: each employee's or payee's social security 10 (1) number; 11 12 (2) each employee's or payee's name; each employee's or payee's gross wages, 13 (3) 14 pensions or annuity payments; each employee's or payee's [state income] (4) 15 gross receipts tax withheld; and 16 (5) the workers' compensation fees due on 17 behalf of each employee or payee. 18 Each quarterly withholding information return 19 C. 20 shall be filed with the department using a department-approved electronic medium. 21 D. Any employer or payor required to file the 22 quarterly withholding information return who fails to do so by 23 the due date or to file the return in accordance with 24 Subsection C of this section is subject to a penalty in the 25 .190557.2 - 58 -

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amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00)."

SECTION 26. Section 7-9-3.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.5. DEFINITION--GROSS RECEIPTS.--

A. As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act:

7 (1) "gross receipts" means the total amount of money or the value of other consideration received from selling 8 9 property in New Mexico, from leasing or licensing property 10 employed in New Mexico, from granting a right to use a franchise employed in New Mexico, from selling services 11 12 performed outside New Mexico, the product of which is initially used in New Mexico, or from performing services, including 13 14 services performed as an employee for an employer, in New In an exchange in which the money or other 15 Mexico. consideration received does not represent the value of the 16 17 property or service exchanged, "gross receipts" means the 18 reasonable value of the property or service exchanged;

(2) "gross receipts" includes:

20 (a) any receipts from sales of tangible21 personal property handled on consignment;

(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

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1 security; 2 (c) amounts paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for sales or 3 leases of personal property or performance of services by such 4 5 organization; (d) amounts received from transmitting 6 7 messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or 8 telegraph services; 9 (e) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that 10 are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made 11 12 pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are 13 filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-of-state 14 florist; [and] (f) dividends and interest received; and 15 [(f)] (g) the receipts of a home service 16 provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to 17 customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: 1) 18 19 the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate 20 in the same state, regardless of where the services originate, terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile 21 telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's 22 home service provider and are deemed provided by the home 23 service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home 24 service provider", "mobile telecommunications services", 25 .190557.2

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| 1  | "customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given   |
|----|---|
| 2  | in the federal Mobile Telecommunications Sourcing Act; and      |
| 3  | (3) "gross receipts" excludes:                                  |
| 4  | (a) cash discounts allowed and taken;                           |
| 5  | (b) New Mexico gross receipts tax <u>and</u>                    |
| 6  | governmental gross receipts tax [and leased vehicle gross       |
| 7  | receipts tax payable on transactions for the reporting period]; |
| 8  | (c) taxes imposed pursuant to the                               |
| 9  | provisions of any local option gross receipts tax that is       |
| 10 | payable on transactions for the reporting period;               |
| 11 | (d) any gross receipts or sales taxes                           |
| 12 | imposed by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; provided that the |
| 13 | tax is approved, if approval is required by federal law or      |
| 14 | regulation, by the secretary of the interior of the United      |
| 15 | States; and provided further that the gross receipts or sales   |
| 16 | tax imposed by the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo provides a    |
| 17 | reciprocal exclusion for gross receipts, sales or gross         |
| 18 | receipts-based excise taxes imposed by the state or its         |
| 19 | political subdivisions;   |
| 20 | (e) any type of time-price differential;                        |
| 21 | (f) amounts received solely on behalf of                        |
| 22 | another in a disclosed agency capacity; and                     |
| 23 | [ <del>(g) amounts received by a New Mexico</del>               |
| 24 | florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that |
| 25 | are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made         |
|    | .190557.2 - 61 -  |

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pursuant to orders placed with an out-of-state florist for filling and delivery in New Mexico by a New Mexico florist]

(g) gifts and donations.

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 27. 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 TAX".--

A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an excise tax equal to [five and one-eighth] two and one hundred twenty-five thousandths 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 "gross receipts tax"."

SECTION 28. Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, .190557.2

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"7-9-4.3. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS 4 "GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX" .-- For the privilege of 5 engaging in certain activities by governments, there is imposed 6 7 on every agency, institution, instrumentality or political subdivision of the state, except any school district [and any 8 9 entity licensed by the department of health that is principally engaged in providing health care services], an excise tax of 10 [five] two and one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of 11 12 governmental gross receipts. The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "governmental gross receipts tax"." 13 14 SECTION 29. 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 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] two and one <u>hundred twenty-five thousandths</u> percent of the value of tangible property that was:

(1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state;

(2) acquired inside or outside of this state.190557.2

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as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts 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 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.

C. For the privilege of using services rendered in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using services an excise tax equal to [five] two and one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent 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

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receipts tax but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the services, should have been subject to the gross receipts tax.

4 D. The tax imposed by this section shall be5 referred to as the "compensating tax"."

SECTION 30. 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 governmental gross receipts tax, the gross receipts tax or the compensating tax are not exemptions from [both] the other taxes unless explicitly stated otherwise by law."

SECTION 31. Section 7-9-13.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 100, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-13.2. EXEMPTION--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--RECEIPTS SUBJECT TO CERTAIN OTHER TAXES.--Exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax are receipts from transactions involving tangible personal property or services on which receipts or transactions the gross receipts tax, compensating tax, [motor vehicle excise tax] gasoline tax, special fuel tax, special fuel excise tax, oil and gas emergency school tax, resources tax, processors tax <u>or</u> service tax [<del>or the excise tax</del>] <u>imposed under Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978</u>] is imposed."

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SECTION 32. Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 13, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-43. NONTAXABLE TRANSACTION CERTIFICATES AND OTHER EVIDENCE REQUIRED TO ENTITLE PERSONS TO DEDUCTIONS.--

All nontaxable transaction certificates of the Α. appropriate series executed by buyers or lessees should be in the possession of the seller or lessor for nontaxable transactions at the time the return is due for receipts from the transactions. If the seller or lessor is not in possession of the required nontaxable transaction certificates within sixty days from the date that the notice requiring possession of these nontaxable transaction certificates is given the seller or lessor by the department, deductions claimed by the seller or lessor that require delivery of these nontaxable transaction certificates shall be disallowed except as provided in Subsection E of this section. The nontaxable transaction certificates shall contain the information and be in a form prescribed by the department. The department by regulation may deem to be nontaxable transaction certificates documents issued by other states or the multistate tax commission to taxpayers not required to be registered in New Mexico. Only buyers or lessees who have a registration number or have applied for a registration number and have not been refused one under Subsection C of Section 7-1-12 NMSA 1978 shall execute nontaxable transaction certificates issued by the department. .190557.2

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If the seller or lessor has been given an identification number for tax purposes by the department, the seller or lessor shall disclose that identification number to the buyer or lessee prior to or upon acceptance of a nontaxable transaction certificate. When the seller or lessor accepts a nontaxable transaction certificate within the required time and in good faith that the buyer or lessee will employ the property or service transferred in a nontaxable manner, the properly executed nontaxable transaction certificate shall be conclusive evidence, and the only material evidence, that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the seller's or lessor's gross receipts.

B. Properly executed documents required to support the deductions provided in [Sections] Section 7-9-57 [7-9-58 and 7-9-74] NMSA 1978 should be in the possession of the seller at the time the return is due for receipts from the transactions. If the seller is not in possession of these documents within sixty days from the date that the notice requiring possession of these documents is given to the seller by the department, deductions claimed by the seller or lessor that require delivery of these documents shall be disallowed. These documents shall contain the information and be in a form prescribed by the department. When the seller accepts these documents within the required time and in good faith that the buyer will employ the property or service transferred in a

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nontaxable manner, the properly executed documents shall be conclusive evidence, and the only material evidence, that the proceeds from the transaction are deductible from the seller's gross receipts.

Notice, as used in this section, is sufficient C. if the notice is mailed or served as provided in Subsection A of Section 7-1-9 NMSA 1978. Notice by the department under this section shall not be given prior to the commencement of an audit of the seller required to be in possession of the documents.

To exercise the privilege of executing D. appropriate nontaxable transaction certificates, a buyer or lessee shall apply to the department for permission to execute nontaxable transaction certificates, except with respect to documents issued by other states or the multistate tax commission that the department has deemed to be nontaxable transaction certificates. If a person is shown on the department's records to be a delinquent taxpayer or to have a non-filed period, the department may refuse to approve the application of the person until the person has filed returns for all non-filed periods and is no longer shown to be a delinquent taxpayer, and the taxpayer may protest that refusal pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978. Upon the department's approval of the application, the buyer or lessee may request appropriate nontaxable transaction certificates for execution .190557.2

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by the buyer or lessee; provided that if a person is shown on 2 the department's records to be a delinquent taxpayer or to have 3 a non-filed period, the department may refuse to issue nontaxable transaction certificates to the person until the person has filed returns for all non-filed periods and is no longer shown to be a delinquent taxpayer. The taxpayer may protest that refusal pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978. The 8 department may require a buyer or lessee requesting and receiving nontaxable transaction certificates for execution by that buyer or lessee to report to the department the names, 10 addresses and identification numbers assigned by the department 12 of the sellers and lessors to whom they have delivered nontaxable transaction certificates. The department may require a seller or lessor engaged in business in New Mexico to report to the department the names, addresses and federal employer identification numbers or state identification numbers for tax purposes issued by the department of the buyers or lessees from whom the seller or lessor has accepted nontaxable transaction certificates.

Ε. The secretary or secretary's delegate may accept other evidence, as specified by rule, to support the deduction provided pursuant to Section 7-9-47 NMSA 1978 for the sale of tangible personal property if a taxpayer is unable to provide a nontaxable transaction certificate within the sixty-day period specified in Subsection A of this section:

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1 (1) prior to the issuance of an audit 2 assessment: or if the audit assessment is protested, 3 (2) prior to either the taxpayer's withdrawal of the protest or the 4 formal hearing of the protest; provided, however, that the 5 protest in this paragraph is acknowledged by the department 6 7 prior to December 31, 2011." Section 7-9-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, 8 SECTION 33. 9 Chapter 144, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read: "7-9-45. DEDUCTIONS.--10 In computing the gross receipts tax or 11 Α. 12 governmental gross receipts tax due, [only those receipts specified in Sections 7-9-46 through 7-9-76.2, 7-9-77.1, 13 14 7-9-83, 7-9-85 through 7-9-87 and 7-9-89 NMSA 1978 may be deducted] deductible receipts, whether specified as deductible 15 once or several times in [those sections] the Gross Receipts 16 and Compensating Tax Act, may be deducted only once from gross 17 18 receipts or governmental gross receipts. 19 Β. Receipts that are exempted from the gross 20 receipts tax may not be deducted from gross receipts. Receipts that are deducted from gross receipts may not be exempted from 21 the gross receipts tax. 22 Receipts that are exempted from the governmental C. 23 gross receipts tax shall not be deducted from governmental 24 gross receipts. Receipts that are deducted from governmental 25

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1 gross receipts shall not be exempted from the governmental
2 gross receipts tax."

SECTION 34. Section 7-9-56.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-56.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--INTERNET SERVICES.--On and after July 1, 1998, receipts from providing leased telephone lines, telecommunications services, internet 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 gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who is subject to [the gross receipts tax or] the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax."

SECTION 35. Section 7-9-91 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 135, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-91. DEDUCTION--COMPENSATING TAX--CONTRIBUTIONS OF INVENTORY TO [CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS AND] GOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES.--

[A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection D of this section, the value of tangible personal property that is removed from inventory and contributed to organizations that have been granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, may be deducted in computing the compensating .190557.2

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tax due, provided that the contribution is deductible for federal income tax purposes by the person from whose inventory the property was withdrawn or, if the person from whose inventory the property was withdrawn is a pass-through entity as that term is defined in Section 7-3-2 NMSA 1978, the contribution is deductible by the owner or owners of the passthrough entity.

B.] A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection  $[\underline{\vartheta}] \underline{C}$  of this section, the value of tangible personal property that is removed from inventory and contributed to the United States or New Mexico or any governmental unit or subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due.

[G.] B. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection  $[\frac{1}{2}]$  <u>C</u> of this section, the value of tangible personal property that is removed from inventory and contributed to an Indian tribe, nation or pueblo or any governmental subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality thereof for use on that Indian reservation or pueblo grant may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due.

[D.] C. Unless contrary to federal law, the deduction provided by this section does not apply to:

(1) a contribution of metalliferous mineral ore;

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a contribution of tangible personal (2)

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1 property that is or will be incorporated into a metropolitan 2 redevelopment project created under the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code; 3 a contribution of tangible personal 4 (3) 5 property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project; or 6 7 (4) a contribution of tangible personal property utilized or produced in the performance of a service. 8 9 [E.] D. For purposes of this section: "inventory" means tangible personal 10 (1) property held for sale or lease in the ordinary course of 11 12 business; and (2) "contributed" or "contribution" means a 13 14 transfer of ownership without consideration. Public acknowledgment of the contribution does not constitute 15 consideration for the purpose of this section." 16 SECTION 36. A new section of the Gross Receipts and 17 18 Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read: 19 "[NEW MATERIAL] CREDIT--REFUND--GROSS RECEIPTS.--20 Α. A New Mexico resident who files a gross receipts tax return or on whose behalf wages are withheld pursuant to 21 the Withholding Tax Act or Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax 22 Act may, by April 15 of each calendar year, claim a credit in 23 the appropriate amount shown in the following table against 24 gross receipts tax paid during the previous calendar year and 25 .190557.2

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| 1  | based upon the claimant's percentage of income for federal      |  |                                 |  |
|----|---|--|---------------------------------|--|
| 2  | purposes and adjusted for family size for the previous federal  |  |                                 |  |
| 3  | income tax period in relation to the federal poverty guidelines |  |                                 |  |
| 4  | as defined  | s defined by the United States census bureau.    |                                 |  |
| 5  | Income for  | federal purposes, adjusted for family size, as a |                                 |  |
| 6  | percentage  | of federal poverty guidelines is:                |                                 |  |
| 7  | Over:   | But Not Over:                                    | Tax Credit Is:                  |  |
| 8  | 0%  | 100%   | l.64 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 9  | 100%  | 110%   | 1.50 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 10 | 110%  | 120%   | 1.36 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 11 | 120%  | 130%   | 1.21 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 12 | 130%  | 140%   | 1.07 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 13 | 140%  | 150%   | 0.93 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 14 | 150%  | 160%   | 0.79 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 15 | 160%  | 170%   | 0.64 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 16 | 170%  | 180%   | 0.50 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 17 | 180%  | 190%   | 0.36 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 18 | 190%  | 200%   | 0.21 X gross receipts tax paid  |  |
| 19 | 200%  | 210%   | 0.07 X gross receipts tax paid. |  |
| 20 | B. The tax credit provided for in this section                  |  |                                 |  |
| 21 | shall first be deducted from the taxpayer's gross receipts tax  |  |                                 |  |
| 22 | liability. If the tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's gross       |  |                                 |  |
| 23 | receipts tax liability, the excess shall be refunded to the     |  |                                 |  |
| 24 | taxpayer. The credit shall not be transferred to another        |  |                                 |  |
| 25 | taxpayer.   |  |                                 |  |
|    | .190557.2   |  | 7/                              |  |

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C. The taxpayer shall claim the refund in a form provided by the department. The department shall refund the amount of the credit in excess of the gross receipts tax liability within one hundred twenty days after the date the taxpayer claimed the credit.

D. A taxpayer who is or may be claimed as a dependent pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall not claim the credit provided by this section. In no event shall the department allow a person who is or may be claimed as a dependent pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to claim the credit provided by this section.

E. For purposes of this section, a person who filed a joint federal income tax return with the person's spouse for the preceding taxable year shall be deemed to have an income for federal purposes for that taxable year equal to one-half of the income for federal purposes reported on the joint return."

SECTION 37. Section 7-19-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19-12. AUTHORIZATION TO IMPOSE SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORIZATION FOR ISSUANCE OF SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS BONDS--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

A. <u>Prior to July 1, 2013</u>, the majority of the members elected to the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of .190557.2 - 75 -

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engaging in business in the municipality. This tax is to be referred to as the "supplemental municipal gross receipts tax". The rate of the tax shall not exceed one percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and shall be imposed in one-fourth percent increments if less than one percent.

Β. The governing body of a municipality enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section shall submit the question of imposing such tax and the question of the issuance of supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds in an amount not to exceed nine million dollars (\$9,000,000), for which the revenue from the supplemental municipal gross receipts tax is dedicated, to the qualified electors of the municipality at a regular or special election.

The questions referred to in Subsection B of С. this section shall be submitted to a vote of the qualified electors of the municipality as two separate ballot questions, which shall be substantially in the following form:

"Shall the municipality be authorized to (1)issue supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds in an amount of not exceeding dollars for the purpose of constructing and equipping and otherwise acquiring a municipal water supply system?

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Against "; and For "Shall the municipality impose an excise (2)

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1 tax for the privilege of engaging in business in the 2 municipality [which] that shall be known as the "supplemental municipal gross receipts tax" and [which] that shall be imposed 3 at a rate of percent of the gross receipts of the 4 person engaging in business, the proceeds of which are 5 dedicated to the payment of supplemental municipal gross 6 7 receipts bonds?

For Against ".

Only those voters who are registered electors D. who reside within the municipality shall be permitted to vote on these two questions. The procedures for conducting the election shall be substantially the same as the applicable provisions in Sections 3-30-1, 3-30-6 and 3-30-7 NMSA 1978 relating to municipal debt.

If at an election called pursuant to this Ε. section a majority of the voters voting on each of the two questions vote in the affirmative on each [such] question, [then] the ordinance imposing the supplemental municipal gross receipts tax shall be approved. If at such election a majority of the voters voting on such questions [fail] fails to approve any of the questions, [then] the ordinance imposing the tax shall be disapproved and the questions required to be submitted by Subsection B of this section shall not be submitted to the voters for a period of one year from the date of the election.

F. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of .190557.2

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this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least five months from the date of the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a supplemental municipal gross receipts tax shall be mailed to the [division] <u>department</u> within five days after the ordinance is adopted by the approval by the electorate. Any ordinance repealing the imposition of a tax under the provisions of the Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act shall become effective on either July 1 or January 1, after the expiration of at least five months from the date the ordinance is repealed by the governing body.

G. Nothing in this section is intended to or does alter the effectiveness or validity of any actions taken in accordance with Subsection G of Section 80 of Chapter 20 of Laws 1986."

SECTION 38. Section 7-19-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19-17. ISSUANCE OF BONDS--PURPOSES--<u>REPEAL AFTER PAID</u> <u>IN FULL</u>.--

A. If the ordinance imposing the supplemental municipal gross receipts tax is approved as provided in Subsection E of Section 7-19-12 NMSA 1978, the governing body of a municipality may issue bonds pursuant to the Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act in an amount not to exceed .190557.2

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nine million dollars (\$9,000,000). The supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds shall be issued for the purpose of constructing and equipping and otherwise acquiring a municipal water supply system, including the purchase of water rights and easements, equipment and professional fees related thereto, to be paid back from the proceeds of the supplemental municipal gross receipts tax imposed.

Supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds Β. shall be issued and sold as provided in the Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act. The governing body of the municipality shall determine at its discretion the terms, covenants and conditions of the supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds, including but not limited to date of issuance, denomination, maturity, coupon rates, call features, premium, registration, refundability and other matters covering the general and technical aspects of their issuance. These bonds may be either serial or term and may be sold by the governing body of the municipality at the time and in the manner as the governing body may elect, at either public or private sale. The supplemental municipal gross receipts bonds shall not be considered or held to be general obligations of the municipality issuing them and are payable solely from the revenue accruing from the revenue of the supplemental municipal gross receipts tax. The ordinance authorizing the tax shall be irrepealable until these bonds are fully paid. Once these

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bonds are fully paid, the ordinance shall be repealed."

SECTION 39. A new section of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] MAXIMUM AGGREGATE RATE--LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--CONTINUED REPAYMENT OF DEBT SERVICE.--

A. The total excise tax imposed by all ordinances enacted pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall not exceed a rate of five-tenths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business and may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths percent. If a municipality prior to January 1, 2014 has imposed a rate in excess of five-tenths percent, that municipality shall reduce the rate not to exceed five-tenths percent.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, if the maximum aggregate rate impairs the ability of a municipality to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 2013 that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's revenue from an excise tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, then the majority of the members of the governing body of that municipality may impose a maximum aggregate rate in an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the rate .190557.2

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<u>underscored material = new</u> [<del>bracketed material</del>] = delete does not exceed three and twenty-five hundredths percent of gross receipts. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, a municipality may dedicate part of revenue derived from an excise tax imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act to pay principal or interest obligations for any type of bond outstanding prior to July 1, 2013."

SECTION 40. 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 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] five-tenths percent of 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] five-tenths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business. Municipalities may impose increments of [one-eighth of one] five-thousandths percent.

B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this .190557.2 - 81 -

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1 section may be referred to as the "municipal gross receipts
2 tax".

C. The governing body of a municipality may, at the 3 time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in 4 Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for a 5 specific purpose or area of municipal government services, 6 7 including but not limited to police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and 8 9 maintenance. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, if any election is held, the ballot 10 shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be 11 12 dedicated, and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is 13 adopted to change the purpose to which dedicated or to place 14 the revenue in the general fund of the municipality. 15

D. An election shall be called on the questions of disapproval or approval of any ordinance enacted pursuant to Subsection A 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 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 .190557.2

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1 Election Code governing special elections; or 2 (2) if the ordinance does not contain a mandatory election provision as provided in Paragraph (1) of 3 this subsection, upon the filing of a petition requesting such 4 an election if the petition is filed: 5 (a) pursuant to the requirements of a 6 7 referendum provision contained in a municipal home-rule charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the 8 9 municipality equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; or 10 in all other municipalities, with (b) 11 12 the municipal clerk within thirty days after the adoption of such ordinance and the petition has been signed by a number of 13 registered voters in the municipality equal to at least five 14 percent of the number of the voters in the municipality who 15 were registered to vote in the most recent regular municipal 16 election. 17 Ε. The signatures on the petition filed in 18

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 .190557.2

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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. If at an election called pursuant to Subsection D of this section a majority of the registered 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 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 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] <u>five-hundredths</u>

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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 tax or that affects the municipal gross receipts 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 tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

I. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, if the municipal gross receipts tax rate of one-half percent of gross receipts impairs the ability of a municipality to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for revenue bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 2013 that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's municipal gross receipts tax, then the majority .190557.2

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1 of the members of the governing body of that municipality may 2 impose a municipal gross receipts tax rate in an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the rate 3 does not exceed one and five-tenths percent of gross receipts." 4 SECTION 41. Section 7-19D-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, 5 Chapter 99, Section 51, as amended) is amended to read: 6 7 "7-19D-10. MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES GROSS 8 RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--9 Α. Except as otherwise provided in this section, 10 the majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on 11 12 any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall 13 14 [be one-sixteenth of one] not exceed five-hundredths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. 15 Municipalities may impose increments of five-thousandths 16 17 percent.

B. The tax imposed in accordance with Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal environmental services gross receipts tax". The imposition of a municipal environmental services gross receipts tax is not subject to referendum.

C. The governing body of a municipality shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the

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revenue for acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities.

D. The governing body of a municipality in a class B county with a net taxable value used for rate-setting purposes for the 2008 property tax year of greater than seven hundred fifty million dollars (\$750,000,000) and a population in the entire county according to the most recent federal decennial census of less than twenty-five thousand may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business; provided that:

(1) the rate of the tax imposed shall not
exceed [one-half of one] one hundred twenty-five thousandths
percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in
business;

(2) the tax is imposed in [one-fourth of one]
<u>five-thousandths</u> percent increments; and

19 (3) the population of the municipality
20 imposing the municipal environmental services gross receipts
21 tax according to the most recent federal decennial census is:
22 (a) more than seven thousand five
23 hundred but less than seven thousand eight hundred; or
24 (b) more than one thousand five hundred
25 but less than two thousand."

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SECTION 42. Section 7-19D-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-11. MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY BY MUNICIPALITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--ELECTION.--

A majority of the members of the governing body Α. of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall not exceed [one-fourth of one] five-hundredths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and may be imposed in [one-sixteenth of one] five-thousandths percent increments by separate ordinances. Any ordinance enacting any increment of the first [one-eighth of one] two-hundredths percent of the tax is not subject to a referendum of any kind, notwithstanding any requirement of any charter municipality, except that an increment that is imposed after July 1, 1998 for economic development purposes set forth in Paragraph (5) of Subsection C of this section shall be subject to a referendum as provided in Subsection D of this section.

Β. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax".

С. The governing body of a municipality, at the time of enacting any ordinance imposing the rate of the tax .190557.2 - 88 -

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1 authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the 2 revenue for: payment of special obligation bonds issued 3 (1) 4 pursuant to a revenue bond act; repair, replacement, construction or 5 (2) acquisition of infrastructure improvements, including sanitary 6 7 sewer lines, storm sewers and other drainage improvements, water, water rights, water lines and utilities, streets, 8 alleys, rights of way, easements, international ports of entry 9 and land within the municipality or within the extraterritorial 10 zone of the municipality; 11 12 (3) municipal general purposes; acquiring, constructing, extending, (4) 13 14 bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or operating or maintaining public transit systems or regional transit systems 15 or authorities: and 16 furthering or implementing economic 17 (5) development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic 18 Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide 19 Economic Development Finance Act, and use of not more than the 20 greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of 21 the revenue collected for promotion and administration of or 22 professional services contracts related to implementation of an 23 economic development plan adopted by the governing body 24 pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act and in 25 .190557.2

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1 accordance with law.

2 D. An ordinance imposing any increment of the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax in excess of the 3 first [one-eighth of one] two-hundredths percent or any 4 increment imposed after July 1, 1998 for economic development 5 purposes set forth in Paragraph (5) of Subsection C of this 6 7 section shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in 8 9 the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within 10 seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the 11 12 question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a 13 regular municipal election or at a special election called for 14 that purpose by the governing body. A special municipal 15 election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided 16 in the Municipal Election Code. If a majority of the voters 17 18 voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax, then the ordinance 19 20 shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the 21 question of imposing the municipal infrastructure gross 22 receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose 23 the imposition of any increment of the tax in excess of the 24 first [one-eighth of one] two-hundredths percent for a period 25 .190557.2

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of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 43. Section 7-19D-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-19D-12. MUNICIPAL CAPITAL OUTLAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--PURPOSES--REFERENDUM.--

The majority of the members of the governing Α. body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an 8 excise tax at a rate not to exceed [one-fourth of one] twentyfive hundredths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of [one-sixteenth of one] five-thousandths percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [one-fourth of] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent.

The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this Β. section may be referred to as the "municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax".

The governing body, at the time of enacting an C. ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for any municipal infrastructure purpose, including:

the design, construction, acquisition, (1)improvement, renovation, rehabilitation, equipping or furnishing of public buildings or facilities, including parking facilities, the acquisition of land for the public buildings or .190557.2

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1 facilities and the acquisition or improvement of the grounds 2 surrounding public buildings or facilities; acquisition, construction or improvement 3 (2) of water, wastewater or solid waste systems or facilities and 4 related facilities, including water or sewer lines and storm 5 sewers and other drainage improvements; 6 7 (3) acquisition, rehabilitation or improvement 8 of firefighting equipment; construction, reconstruction or 9 (4) improvement of municipal streets, alleys, roads or bridges, 10 including acquisition of rights of way; 11 12 (5) design, construction, acquisition, improvement or equipping of airport facilities, including 13 acquisition of land, easements or rights of way for airport 14 facilities; 15 (6) acquisition of land for open space, public 16 parks or public recreational facilities and the design, 17 acquisition, construction, improvement or equipping of parks 18 and recreational facilities; and 19 20 (7) payment of gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 for 21 infrastructure purposes. 22 D. An ordinance imposing the municipal capital 23 outlay gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after 24 an election is held on the question of imposing the tax for the 25 .190557.2 - 92 -

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1 purpose for which the revenue is dedicated and a majority of 2 the voters in the municipality voting in the election votes in 3 favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of 4 the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing 5 The question shall be submitted to the voters of the 6 the tax. 7 municipality as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing 8 9 body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law 10 for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on 11 12 the question approves the question of imposing the municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall 13 14 become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the 15 question of imposing the municipal capital outlay gross 16 receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose 17 the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the 18 date of the election." 19

SECTION 44. Section 7-19D-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-19D-14. QUALITY OF LIFE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE--ELECTION.--

A. Prior to January 1, 2016, the majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an .190557.2

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ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed [onefourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in one or more increments of [one-sixteenth] <u>five-thousandths</u> percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [one-fourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having enacted an ordinance imposing the tax prior to January 1, 2016 pursuant to the provisions of this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than ten years; provided that each ordinance meets the requirements of this section and of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. The tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be referred to as the "quality of life gross receipts tax".

B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the quality of life gross receipts tax, shall dedicate the revenue to cultural programs and activities provided by a local government and to cultural programs, events and activities provided by contract or operating agreement with nonprofit or publicly owned cultural organizations and institutions.

C. An ordinance imposing any increment of the .190557.2

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1 quality of life gross receipts tax shall not go into effect 2 until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in 3 the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution 4 5 calling for an election within ninety days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. 6 The 7 question may be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that 8 9 purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same 10 manner as provided by law for general elections. In any 11 12 election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to this section. 13 If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the 14 ordinance imposing the quality of life gross receipts tax, the 15 ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the 16 provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes 17 Act. If the question of imposing the quality of life gross 18 19 receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the 20 date of the election. 21

D. The quality of life gross receipts tax revenue shall be used to meet the following goals: promoting and preserving cultural diversity; enhancing the quality of cultural programs and activities; fostering greater access to .190557.2

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cultural opportunities; promoting culture in order to further 2 economic development within the municipality; and supporting programs, events and organizations with direct, identifiable and measurable public benefit to residents of the municipality. It is the objective of the quality of life gross receipts tax that the revenue from the tax be used to expand and sustain existing programs and to develop new programs, events and activities, rather than to replace other funding sources for 8 9 existing programs, events and activities.

The governing body of a municipality that Ε. imposes the quality of life gross receipts tax shall, within sixty days of the election approving the imposition of the tax, appoint a municipal cultural advisory board consisting of between nine and fifteen members. Persons appointed to the board shall be residents of the municipality who are knowledgeable about the activities eligible for quality of life The members of the board shall be appointed for tax funding. fixed terms and shall not be removed during their terms except for malfeasance. The terms of the initial board members shall be staggered so that one-third of the members are appointed for one-year terms, one-third are appointed for two-year terms and one-third are appointed for three-year terms. Subsequent appointments to the board shall be for three-year terms. If a vacancy on the board occurs, the governing body shall appoint a replacement member for the remainder of the unexpired term. A

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board member shall not serve for more than two consecutive terms.

F. The municipal cultural advisory board shall have the responsibility of overseeing the distribution of the quality of life gross receipts tax revenue for the goals listed in Subsection D of this section. The board shall:

(1) biennially submit recommendations to the governing body for expenditures of revenue from the quality of life gross receipts tax that are allocated pursuant to this section through contracts for services with appropriate organizations and institutions;

(2) establish and publicize the necessaryqualifications for organizations and institutions to receivequality of life gross receipts tax funding; and

(3) develop guidelines and procedures for applying for funding through a request for proposals process and the criteria by which contracts will be awarded. The evaluation process shall include a public review component.

G. The municipal cultural advisory board shall establish reporting requirements for recipients of the quality of life gross receipts tax revenue. The board shall provide to the governing body an annual evaluation of the use of revenue from the quality of life gross receipts tax to ensure that it is meeting the goals listed in Subsection D of this section.

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H. Every four years, the municipal cultural

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1 advisory board shall review and revise as necessary: 2 (1)the guidelines and procedures for applying for funding; and 3 the criteria by which applications for 4 (2) funding will be evaluated. 5 Τ. As used in this section: 6 "cultural organizations and institutions" 7 (1)8 means organizations or institutions that have as a primary 9 purpose the advancement or preservation of zoology, museums, library sciences, art, music, theater, dance, literature or the 10 humanities; and 11 "municipality" means an incorporated 12 (2) municipality except for an incorporated municipality with a 13 population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand according to 14 the most recent federal decennial census." 15 SECTION 45. Section 7-19D-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, 16 Chapter 15, Section 14) is amended to read: 17 "7-19D-15. MUNICIPAL REGIONAL SPACEPORT GROSS RECEIPTS 18 19 TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--A majority of the members of the governing body 20 Α. of a municipality that desires to become a member of a regional 21 spaceport district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District 22 Act shall impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to 23 exceed [one-half] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross 24 25 receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality .190557.2

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for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than [one-sixteenth] fivethousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality, and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed [one-half] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality. The tax may be referred to as the "municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax".

B. A governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate a minimum of seventy-five percent of the revenue to a regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a regional spaceport pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act and may dedicate no more than twenty-five percent of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body of the municipality.

C. An ordinance imposing a municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the

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1 ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The 2 question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question at a regular municipal election or at a 3 special election called for that purpose by the governing body. 4 A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and 5 canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. If a 6 7 majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal regional spaceport gross 8 9 receipts tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option 10 Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the 11 12 municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of an 13 increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of 14 the election. 15

D. The governing body of a municipality imposing the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall transfer a minimum of seventy-five percent of all proceeds from the tax to the regional spaceport district of which it is a member for regional spaceport purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Spaceport District Act. The governing body of a municipality imposing the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax may retain no more than twenty-five percent of the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by .190557.2

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1 resolution of the governing body."

SECTION 46. Section 7-19D-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 148, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-19D-16. MUNICIPAL HIGHER EDUCATION FACILITIES GROSS RECEIPTS TAX .--

The majority of the members of the governing Α. body of an eligible municipality may impose by ordinance an 8 excise tax at a rate not to exceed [one-fourth of] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of [one-sixteenth of one] five-thousandths percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [one-fourth of] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than twenty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax.

The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be Β. referred to as the "municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax".

C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue only for:

acquisition, construction, renovation or (1) improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and

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1 acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities; or

(2) payment of municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to 3 Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978.

An ordinance imposing any increment of the D. 5 municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax shall 6 7 not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the 8 9 election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election on the 10 question of imposing the tax at the next regular municipal 11 12 election. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question. If a majority of the 13 14 voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax, 15 the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the 16 provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes 17 Act. If the question of imposing the municipal higher 18 education facilities gross receipts tax fails, the governing 19 20 body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election. 21

E. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, if the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax rate of one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of gross receipts impairs the ability of a municipality .190557.2

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1 to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for 2 revenue bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 2013 that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's 3 municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax rate, 4 then the majority of the members of the governing body of that 5 municipality may impose a municipal higher education facilities 6 7 gross receipts tax rate in an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the rate does not exceed 8 9 twenty-five hundredths percent of gross receipts.

[E.] F. For the purposes of this section, "eligible municipality" means a municipality that has a population greater than fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and that is located in a class B county having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 2006 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than two billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000)."

SECTION 47. Section 7-19D-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2012, Chapter 58, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-19D-17. FEDERAL WATER PROJECT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORIZATION--USE OF REVENUE--REFERENDUM.--

A. A majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall not exceed [one-fourth] <u>one hundred twenty-five thousandths</u>

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percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in
 business and may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths
 <u>percent</u>. An ordinance enacting the tax authorized by this
 section is subject to a positive referendum.

B. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "federal water project gross receipts tax".

C. The governing body of a municipality, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in this section, shall dedicate the revenue for the repayment of loan obligations to the federal government for the construction, expansion, operation and maintenance of a water delivery system and for the expansion, operation and maintenance of that water delivery system after the loan obligation to the federal government is retired or repaid. The revenue from the federal water project gross receipts tax shall not be dedicated to repay revenue bonds or any other form of bonds.

D. An ordinance imposing the federal water project gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until an election is held and a majority of the voters of the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the 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. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate .190557.2

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question at a regular municipal 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. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the federal water project gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall become effective on January 1 or July 1 in accordance with the provisions of the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the federal water project gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

E. A municipality that imposed a federal water project gross receipts tax pursuant to this section shall not also impose a municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax.

F. As used in this section, "municipality" means an incorporated municipality that has a population pursuant to the most recent federal decennial census of greater than twenty thousand but less than twenty-five thousand and is located in a class B county."

SECTION 48. Section 7-20C-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20C-3. LOCAL HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--

A. <u>Prior to July 1, 2013</u>, a majority of the members .190557.2

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1 elected to the governing body of a county may enact an 2 ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in 3 business. This tax is to be referred to as the "local hospital 4 gross receipts tax". The rate of the tax shall be: 5 one-half percent of the gross receipts of 6 (1)7 the person engaging in business if the tax is initially imposed 8 before January 1, 1993; 9 (2) one-eighth percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business if the tax is initially 10 imposed after January 1, 1993; and 11 12 (3) a rate not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business if the 13 14 tax is imposed after July 1, 1996 in a county described in Paragraph (4), (6), (7) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 15 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978; provided the tax may be imposed in any 16 number of increments of one-eighth percent not to exceed an 17 aggregate rate of one-half percent of gross receipts. 18 The local hospital gross receipts tax imposed: 19 Β. 20 (1)initially before January 1, 1993 shall be imposed only once for the period necessary for payment of the 21 principal and interest on revenue bonds issued to accomplish 22 the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period 23 shall not exceed ten years from the effective date of the 24 ordinance imposing the tax; or 25 .190557.2 - 106 -

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(2) after July 1, 1996 in a county described in Paragraph (4) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 shall be imposed for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on revenue bonds issued to accomplish the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period shall not exceed forty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax; provided, however, that the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 that has enacted an ordinance imposing an increment of the local hospital gross receipts tax pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to July 1, 2013 or the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance, whichever date occurs first, enact an ordinance to modify the period of imposition of the tax and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with one or more of the purposes permitted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection  $[\mathbb{P}]$  E of this section. The ordinance shall be subject to the election requirement of Subsection  $[\underline{E}] \underline{F}$  of this section.

C. No local hospital gross receipts tax authorized in Subsection A of this section shall be imposed initially after January 1, 1993 in a county described in Paragraph (2), (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 unless:
(1) in a county described in Paragraph (2) of

Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, the voters of the

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county have approved the issuance of general obligation bonds of the county sufficient to pay at least one-half of the costs of the county hospital facility or county twenty-four-hour urgent care or emergency facility for which the local hospital gross receipts tax revenues are dedicated, including the costs of all acquisition, renovation and equipping of the facility; or

in a county described in Paragraph (3) or 8 (2) (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, the county 9 will not have in effect at the same time a county hospital 10 emergency gross receipts tax and the voters of the county have 11 12 approved the imposition of a property tax at a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of taxable 13 value of property in the county for the purpose of operation 14 and maintenance of a hospital owned by the county and operated 15 and maintained either by the county or by another party 16 pursuant to a lease with the county. 17

D. After July 1, 2013:

(1) a local hospital gross receipts tax authorized in Subsection A of this section shall not be imposed initially; or

(2) the governing body of a county that has enacted an ordinance imposing the local hospital gross receipts tax shall not enact an ordinance to extend the period of imposition of the tax or reimpose the local hospital gross .190557.2

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l <u>receipts tax.</u>

2 [<del>D.</del>] E. The governing body of a county enacting an ordinance imposing a local hospital gross receipts tax shall 3 dedicate the revenue from the tax as provided in this 4 subsection. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly 5 state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated and 6 7 the revenue shall be used by the county for that purpose. The revenue shall be dedicated as follows: 8 prior to January 1, 1993, the governing 9 (1)body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of 10 the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall 11 12 dedicate the revenue for acquisition of land for and the design, construction, equipping and furnishing of a county 13 14 hospital facility to be operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a lease with the 15 county; 16 if the governing body of a county 17 (2) described in Paragraph (2), (3) or (5) of Subsection A of 18 Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing 19 20

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described in Paragraph (2), (3) or (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after July 1, 1993, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for acquisition, renovation and equipping of a building for a county hospital facility or a county twentyfour-hour urgent care or emergency facility or for operation and maintenance of that facility, whether operated and maintained by the county or by another party pursuant to a .190557.2

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1 lease or management contract with the county, for the period of 2 time the tax is imposed not to exceed ten years; if the governing body of a county 3 (3) described in Paragraph (4) or (8) of Subsection A of Section 4 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax 5 after July 1, 1995, the governing body shall dedicate the 6 7 revenue for acquisition of land or buildings for and the renovation, design, construction, equipping or furnishing of a 8 9 county hospital facility or health clinic to be operated by the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to 10 a health care facilities contract, lease or management contract 11 12 with the county; provided, however, that the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 13 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 that has imposed an increment of the local 14 hospital gross receipts tax prior to January 1, 2009 and 15 dedicated the revenue from that imposition pursuant to the 16 provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the 17 delayed repeal of the ordinance imposing the increment of the 18 19 tax, enact an ordinance to modify the period of imposition of 20 the tax and modify the purposes for which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with one or more of the purposes 21 permitted pursuant to Paragraph (6) of this subsection. The 22 ordinance shall be subject to the election requirement of 23 Subsection [E] F of this section; 24

(4) if the governing body of a county

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1 described in Paragraph (6) or (9) of Subsection A of Section 2 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after July 1, 1997, the governing body shall dedicate the 3 revenue for either or a combination of the following: 4 (a) acquisition of land or buildings for 5 and the design, construction, renovation, equipping or 6 7 furnishing of a hospital facility or health clinic owned by the county or a hospital or health clinic with which the county has 8 entered into a health care facilities contract lease or 9 10 management contract; or operations and maintenance of a (b) 11 12 hospital or health clinic owned by the county or a hospital or a health clinic with which the county has entered into a health 13 14 care facilities contract; if the governing body of a county 15 (5) described in Paragraph (7) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 16 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing the tax after 17 January 1, 2002, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue 18 for acquisition, lease, renovation or equipping of a hospital 19 20 facility or for operation and maintenance of that facility, whether operated and maintained by the county or by another 21 party pursuant to a health care facilities contract, lease or 22 management contract with the county; and 23 if the governing body of a county (6) 24 described in Paragraph (8) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 25

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1 NMSA 1978 is enacting the ordinance imposing one or more 2 increments of the tax after January 1, 2009, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue for either or both of the following: 3 payment of the principal and 4 (a) 5 interest on revenue bonds, including refunding bonds, issued for acquisition of land or buildings for and the renovation, 6 7 design, construction, equipping or furnishing of hospital facilities or health care clinic facilities to be operated by 8 9 the county or operated and maintained by another party pursuant to a health care facilities contract, lease or management 10 contract with the county; and 11 12 (b) use as matching funds for state or federal programs benefiting the facilities. 13 14  $[E_{\cdot}]$  F. The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the 15 qualified electors of the county voting in the election [vote] 16 votes in favor of imposing the local hospital gross receipts 17 tax and, in the case of a county described in Paragraph (3) or 18 (5) of Subsection A of Section 7-20C-2 NMSA 1978, also [vote] 19 20 votes in favor of a property tax at a rate of one dollar (\$1.00) for each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of taxable value 21 of property in the county. The governing body shall adopt a 22 resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of 23 the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing 24

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the tax.

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The question may be submitted to the qualified

1 electors and voted on as a separate question in a general 2 election or in any special election called for that purpose by 3 the governing body. A special election on the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the 4 same manner as provided by law for general elections. If the 5 question of imposing a local hospital gross receipts tax fails 6 7 or if the question of imposing both a local hospital gross receipts tax and a property tax fails, the governing body shall 8 9 not again propose a local hospital gross receipts tax for a period of one year after the election. A certified copy of any 10 ordinance imposing a local hospital gross receipts tax shall be 11 12 mailed to the department within five days after the ordinance is adopted in an election called for that purpose. 13

 $[F \cdot ]$  <u>G.</u> An ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the ordinance is approved by the electorate.

 $[G_{\bullet}]$  <u>H</u>. An ordinance repealed under the provisions of the Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act shall be repealed effective on either July 1 or January 1.

 $[H_{\cdot}]$  <u>I.</u> As used in this section, "taxable value of property" means the sum of:

(1) the net taxable value, as that term is defined in the Property Tax Code, of property subject to .190557.2

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1 taxation under the Property Tax Code;

2 (2) the assessed value of products, as those
3 terms are defined in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax
4 Act;

5 (3) the assessed value of equipment, as those
6 terms are defined in the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad
7 Valorem Tax Act; and

8 (4) the taxable value of copper mineral
9 property, as those terms are defined in the Copper Production
10 Ad Valorem Tax Act, subject to taxation under the Copper
11 Production Ad Valorem Tax Act."

SECTION 49. A new section of the County Local Option
Gross Receipts Taxes Act is enacted to read:

"[<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>] MAXIMUM AGGREGATE RATE--LIMITATION ON AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE---CONTINUED REPAYMENT OF DEBT SERVICE.--

A. The total excise tax imposed by all ordinances enacted pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act shall not exceed a rate of five-tenths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business and may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths percent. If a county prior to January 1, 2014 has imposed a rate in excess of five-tenths percent, that county shall reduce the rate not to exceed fivetenths percent.

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1 Β. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A 2 of this section, if the maximum aggregate rate impairs the 3 ability of a county to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 2013 that 4 are secured by the pledge of all or part of the county's 5 revenue from an excise tax imposed pursuant to the County Local 6 7 Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, then the majority of the members of the governing body of that county may impose a 8 9 maximum aggregate rate in an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the rate does not exceed four 10 and five-tenths percent of gross receipts. Notwithstanding any 11 12 other section of law to the contrary, a county may dedicate part of revenue derived from an excise tax imposed pursuant to 13 14 the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act to pay principal or interest obligations for any type of bond 15 outstanding prior to July 1, 2013." 16

SECTION 50. 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 TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--INDIGENT FUND REQUIREMENTS.--

A. 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] two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of .190557.2

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1 engaging in business in the county. An ordinance imposing an 2 excise tax pursuant to this section shall impose the tax in 3 three independent increments of [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent and one independent increment of [one-4 5 sixteenth] thirty-thousandths percent, which shall be separately denominated as "the first [<del>one-eighth</del>] <u>sixty-five</u> 6 7 thousandths percent increment", "the second [one-eighth] sixtyfive thousandths percent increment", "the third [one-eighth] 8 sixty-five thousandths percent increment" and "the [one-9 sixteenth] thirty-thousandths percent increment", respectively, 10 not to exceed an aggregate amount of [seven-sixteenths] two 11 12 hundred twenty-five thousandths percent.

B. The tax authorized in Subsection A of this section is to be referred to as the "county gross receipts tax".

C. A class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico enacting the second [one-eighth] <u>sixty-five</u> <u>thousandths percent</u> increment of county gross receipts 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 .190557.2

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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.

7 D. A county, except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease with a 8 9 state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, imposing the second 10 [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment of county 11 12 gross receipts tax shall be required to dedicate the entire amount of revenue produced by the imposition of the second 13 [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment for the 14 support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. 15 The revenue produced by the imposition of the third [one-16 eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment and the [one-17 sixteenth] thirty-thousandths percent increment may be used for 18 general purposes. Any county that has imposed the second [one-19 20 eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment or the third [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment, or both, 21 on January 1, 1996 for support of indigent patients in the 22 county or after January 1, 1996 imposes the second [one-eighth] 23 sixty-five thousandths percent increment or imposes the third 24 [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment and 25 .190557.2

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1 dedicates one-half of that increment for county indigent 2 patient purposes shall deposit the revenue dedicated for county indigent purposes that is transferred to the county after the 3 distribution pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.13 and 4 Subsection C of Section 7-20E-7 NMSA 1978 in the county 5 indigent hospital claims fund and such revenues shall be 6 7 expended pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act." 8

SECTION 51. Section 7-20E-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-10. COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--REFERENDUM REQUIREMENTS.--

A. An ordinance enacting the first or third [<del>one-</del> eighth] <u>sixty-five thousandths percent</u> increment or the [<del>one-</del> <u>sixteenth</u>] <u>thirty-thousandths percent</u> increment of county gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 shall be subject to optional referendum selection by the governing body, pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978.

B. Imposition by any county of the second [oneeighth] <u>sixty-five thousandths percent</u> increment of county gross receipts tax shall not be subject to a referendum of any kind unless prescribed by the county charter or the governing body of the county."

SECTION 52. Section 7-20E-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read: .190557.2

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"7-20E-11. COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--USE OF PROCEEDS FROM FIRST [ONE-EIGHTH] SIXTY-FIVE THOUSANDTHS PERCENT INCREMENT.--

Each county shall establish a reserve fund to be Α. known as the "county reserve fund". From the net receipts from the county gross receipts tax attributable to the first [oneeighth] sixty-five thousandths percent increment imposed pursuant to Subsection A of Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, [onefourth] twenty-five percent of the net receipts each month shall be deposited in the county reserve fund. The balance of the monthly net receipts shall be placed in either the general fund or road fund, or both, of the county. Except as provided in Subsections B through D of this section, the portions of the net receipts deposited in the county reserve fund shall remain on deposit in that fund until the sixteenth day of the month following the end of the state fiscal year in which the deposits were made, at which time the amount deposited from net receipts for the previous fiscal year shall be placed in either the general fund or road fund, or both, of the county.

B. If the actual amount of the distribution to a county in any state fiscal year of federal in lieu of taxes payments [under] made pursuant to the provisions of Sections 6901 through 6906 of Title 31 of the United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the actual distribution to that county in the seventy-first state fiscal year or is no .190557.2

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longer available to that county, the county may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the actual federal in lieu of taxes payments received in the seventy-first fiscal year and the payments received in the year in which the reduction occurred. The local government division of the department of finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund.

If the actual amount of the distribution to a C. county in any state fiscal year of national forest reserves receipts [under] made pursuant to the provisions of Section 500 of Title 16 of the United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the actual amount distributed to that county in the seventy-first state fiscal year, the county may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the actual national forest reserves receipts distributed to the county in the seventy-first fiscal year and the receipts distributed in the year in which the reduction occurred. The local government division of the department of finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund.

D. If the actual amount of any quarterly distribution to a county in any state fiscal year of federal revenue sharing entitlement payments made [under] pursuant to .190557.2

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1 the provisions of Sections 6701 through 6724 of Title 31 of the 2 United States Code, as amended or renumbered, is less than the 3 actual quarterly amount distributed to that county in the first federal quarter of the federal 1982-83 fiscal year, the county 4 5 may transfer from its reserve fund to its general fund or road fund, or both, an amount equal to the difference between the 6 7 actual federal revenue sharing quarterly entitlement payment distributed to the county in the first federal quarter of the 8 9 federal 1982-83 fiscal year and the entitlement payment distributed to the county in the quarter in which the reduction 10 occurred. The local government division of the department of 11 12 finance and administration shall certify the amount to be transferred from the reserve fund." 13

SECTION 53. Section 7-20E-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 239, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-12. COUNTY EMERGENCY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE [<del>IN LIEU OF PROPERTY TAX</del>].--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may enact an ordinance [or ordinances] imposing an excise tax not to exceed a rate of [three-eighths of] one <u>hundred seventy-five thousandths</u> percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. Any ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this section shall impose the tax in any number of increments of [one-eighth]

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<u>five-thousandths</u> percent not to exceed an aggregate amount of [three-eighths of] one <u>hundred seventy-five thousandths</u> percent. Any ordinance adopted [under] <u>pursuant to provisions</u> <u>of</u> this section shall be in effect only for the twelve-month period beginning with the effective date of the ordinance and shall expire on the date one year after its effective date.

B. The tax imposed by this section may be referred to as the "county emergency gross receipts tax".

C. The tax authorized by this section may be imposed only in a property tax year for which the property taxes not admitted to be due in the aggregate claims for refund filed under the provisions of Section 7-38-40 NMSA 1978 for property taxes imposed in the county [under] pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 for that property tax year are more than ten percent of property taxes imposed in the county under the cited provisions for that property tax year.

D. As used in this section, "county" means a class B county of the state with:

(1) a population of not less than thirty thousand and not more than thirty thousand seven hundred according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 property tax year or any subsequent year of more than ninety-two million dollars (\$92,000,000) but less than one hundred twenty-five

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1 million dollars (\$125,000,000);

(2) a population of not less than fifty-six
thousand and not more than fifty-six thousand seven hundred
according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net
taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 property
tax year or any subsequent year of more than five hundred
million dollars (\$500,000,000) but less than five hundred fifty
million dollars (\$550,000,000); and

9 (3) a population of not less than eighty-one
10 thousand and not more than eighty-one thousand seven hundred
11 according to the most recent federal decennial census and a net
12 taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 property
13 tax year or any subsequent year of more than one billion five
14 hundred million dollars (\$1,500,000,000) but less than two
15 billion dollars (\$2,000,000,000).

E. The governing body prior to the month in which the proceeds of this tax will first be distributed may request the department to make an advance distribution. Upon concurrence of the department of finance and administration, the department shall make the advance distribution. An advance distribution is an amount equal to the product of the net receipts with respect to the gross receipts tax reported from business locations in the county for the month multiplied by a fraction the numerator of which is the rate imposed by the county under this section and the denominator of which is the .190557.2

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rate imposed for the month by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978. The aggregate amount of advance distributions made to the county shall be recovered by the department by reducing the monthly amount transferable to the county as a result of the imposition of a tax [under] pursuant to provisions of this section by onetwelfth of the aggregate amount of advance distributions made."

SECTION 54. Section 7-20E-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-12.1. COUNTY HOSPITAL EMERGENCY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--USE OF PROCEEDS.--

A majority of the members of a governing body Α. may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall [be one-fourth of one] not exceed one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than two years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. The tax may be imposed for an additional period not to exceed three years from the date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that period. On or after July 1, 1997:

(1) in a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section, the tax may be imposed for the period necessary for payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition .190557.2

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1 of land or buildings for and the design, construction, 2 equipping, remodeling or improvement of a county hospital facility, but the period shall not exceed twenty years from the 3 effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that 4 period; provided, however, that a majority of the members of a 5 governing body that has enacted an ordinance imposing the tax 6 7 pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance, enact an ordinance 8 9 to extend the period of imposition of the previously imposed tax for an additional twenty years and modify the purposes for 10 which the revenue from the tax is dedicated, consistent with 11 12 one or more of the purposes permitted pursuant to this 13 paragraph; and

in a county described in Paragraph (2) of (2) Subsection D of this section, the tax may be imposed for the period necessary for payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling or improvement of a county health facility, but the period shall not exceed twenty years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax for that period.

The tax imposed by this section may be referred Β. to as the "county hospital emergency gross receipts tax".

C. At the time of enacting the ordinance imposing the tax authorized in this section:

> if the effective date of the tax is prior (1)

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1 to July 1, 1997, the governing body shall dedicate the revenue 2 for current operations and maintenance of a hospital owned by the county or a hospital with which the county has entered into 3 a health care facilities contract; provided that a majority of 4 the members of a governing body may enact an ordinance to 5 change the purposes for which the revenue from a previously 6 7 imposed tax is dedicated and to dedicate that revenue during 8 the remainder of the tax imposition period to payment of bonds 9 or a loan for acquisition of land or buildings for, and the design, construction, equipping, remodeling or improvement of, 10 a county hospital facility; and 11 12

(2) if the effective date of the tax is on or after July 1, 1997:

(a) the governing body of a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection D of this section shall dedicate the revenue for the period of time the tax is imposed to payment of a bond or loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling and improvement of a county hospital facility; provided, however, that a majority of the members of a governing body that has imposed the tax and dedicated the revenue from that imposition pursuant to the provisions of this paragraph may, prior to the date of the delayed repeal of the ordinance imposing the tax, enact an ordinance to extend the period of imposition of the tax as provided in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section and modify the purposes for which .190557.2

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1 the revenue from the previously imposed tax is dedicated, and 2 dedicate that revenue to payment of bonds or a loan for acquisition of land or buildings for, and the design, 3 construction, equipping, remodeling or improvement of, a county 4 5 hospital facility; and the governing body of a county 6 (b) 7 described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection D of this section shall dedicate the revenue for the period of time the tax is 8 9 imposed to payment of a bond or loan for acquisition, equipping, remodeling and improvement of a county health 10 facility. 11 12 D. As used in this section, "county" means: a class B county with a population of less 13 (1)than ten thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial 14 census and with a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes 15 for the 1993 property tax year in excess of one hundred million 16 dollars (\$100,000,000); or 17 (2) a class B county with a population of less 18 19 than ten thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial census and with a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes 20 for the 1997 property tax year of more than one hundred million 21 dollars (\$100,000,000) but less than one hundred twenty million 22 dollars (\$120,000,000)." 23 SECTION 55. Section 7-20E-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, 24 Chapter 45, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read: 25

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"7-20E-13. SPECIAL COUNTY HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--

The majority of the members of the governing 3 Α. body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any 4 person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of 5 engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall [be one-eighth 6 7 of one] not exceed one hundred seventy-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business and 8 9 may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than five years 10 from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. 11 12 Having once enacted an ordinance under this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding 13 periods of not more than five years; provided that each such 14 ordinance meets the requirements of the County Local Option 15 Gross Receipts Taxes Act with respect to the tax imposed by 16 this section. 17

B. The tax imposed by this section may be referred to as the "special county hospital gross receipts tax".

20 C. For the purposes of this section, "county" 21 means:

## (1) a county:

 (a) having a population of more than ten thousand but less than ten thousand six hundred, according to the last federal decennial census or any subsequent decennial
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census, and having a net taxable value for rate-setting
purposes for the 1986 property tax year or any subsequent year
of more than eighty-two million dollars (\$82,000,000) but less
than eighty-two million three hundred thousand dollars
(\$82,300,000);

that has imposed a rate of one (b) dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property as defined in the Property Tax Code for property taxation purposes in the county and to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the assessed value of products severed and sold in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act or has made an appropriation of funds or has imposed another tax that produces an amount not less than the revenue that would be produced by applying a rate of one dollar fifty cents (\$1.50) to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property as defined in the Property Tax Code for property taxation purposes in the school district and to each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of the assessed value of products severed and sold in the school district as determined under the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act. The proceeds of any tax imposed or appropriation made shall be dedicated for current operations and maintenance of a hospital owned and

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1 operated by the county or operated and maintained by another 2 party pursuant to a lease with the county; and (c) having qualified at any time under 3 this definition shall continue to be qualified as a county and 4 authorized to implement the provisions of this section; and 5 a class B county having a population of 6 (2) more than seventeen thousand five hundred but less than 7 nineteen thousand according to the 1990 federal decennial 8 9 census and having a net taxable value for property tax rate-setting purposes of under three hundred million dollars 10 (\$300,000,000). 11 12 D. The governing body of a county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection C of this section shall, at the 13 14 time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the 15 revenue for current operations and maintenance of a hospital 16 owned and operated by the county or operated and maintained by 17 another party pursuant to a lease with the county, and the use 18 of these proceeds shall be for the care and maintenance of sick 19 20 and indigent persons and shall be an expenditure for a public purpose. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state 21 the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the 22 revenue shall be used by the county for that purpose. 23

E. The governing body of a county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of this section shall, at the .190557.2

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time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for county ambulance transport costs or for operation of a rural health clinic. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purposes to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the revenue shall be used by the county for those purposes.

F. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act.

G. The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the special county hospital gross receipts The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for tax. an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted upon as a separate question in a general election or in any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing a special county hospital gross receipts tax fails, .190557.2

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the governing body shall not again propose a special county hospital gross receipts tax for a period of one year after the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a special county hospital gross receipts tax shall be mailed to the department within five days after the ordinance is adopted in any election called for that purpose.

H. A single election may be held on the question of imposing a special county hospital gross receipts tax as authorized in this section on the question of imposing a special county hospital gasoline tax as authorized in the Special County Hospital Gasoline Tax Act and on the question of imposing a mill levy pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act."

SECTION 56. Section 7-20E-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 398, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-15. COUNTY FIRE PROTECTION EXCISE TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall be [one-fourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent or [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business.

B. This tax is to be referred to as the "county fire protection excise tax".

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1 С. The governing body of a county shall, at the 2 time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the 3 revenue for the purpose of financing the operational expenses, 4 ambulance services or capital outlay costs of independent fire 5 districts or ambulance services provided by the county. In any 6 7 election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and the revenue shall be 8 9 used by the county for that purpose.

D. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act.

E. The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county area voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the county fire protection excise 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. Such question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted upon as a separate question 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 provided by law for general elections. If

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the question of imposing a county fire protection excise tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a county fire protection excise tax for a period of one year after the election."

SECTION 57. Section 7-20E-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 58, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-17. COUNTY ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--USE OF FUNDS.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate of [one-eighth of one] <u>sixty-five thousandths</u> percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business.

B. This tax is to be referred to as the "county environmental services gross receipts tax".

C. Imposition by any county of the county environmental services gross receipts tax shall not be subject to a referendum of any kind unless prescribed by the county charter.

D. Any county, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a county environmental services gross receipts tax, shall dedicate the entire amount of revenue produced by the tax for the acquisition, construction, operation and maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater

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facilities, sewer systems and related facilities.

E. Any ordinance enacted [under] pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act."

SECTION 58. Section 7-20E-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-18. COUNTY HEALTH CARE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of any county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate of [one-sixteenth] thirty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county. Any ordinance imposing an excise tax pursuant to this section shall not be subject to a referendum. The governing body of a county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax, dedicate the revenue to the county-supported medicaid fund. This tax is to be referred to as the "county health care gross receipts tax".

B. In addition to the imposition of the county health care gross receipts tax authorized by Subsection A of this section, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county having a population of more than five hundred .190557.2

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1 thousand persons according to the most recent federal decennial 2 census may enact an ordinance imposing an additional [one-3 sixteenth] thirty-five thousandths percent increment of county health care gross receipts tax; provided that the imposition of 4 the additional increment shall be for a period that ends no 5 later than June 30, 2009. To continue an increment after June 6 7 30, 2009 or beyond any five-year period for which the increment 8 has been imposed, the members of the governing body shall 9 review the need for the increment and if the majority of the members vote in favor of continuing the increment imposed 10 pursuant to this subsection, the increment shall be imposed for 11 12 an additional period of five years. The governing body of the county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the 13 14 additional increment of county health care gross receipts tax, dedicate the revenue to the support of indigent patients. 15

C. Any ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A or B of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act."

SECTION 59. Section 7-20E-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 90, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-19. COUNTY INFRASTRUCTURE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE--USE OF FUNDS--ELECTION.--

A. The majority of the members of the governing .190557.2

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1 body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax 2 at a rate not to exceed [one-eighth of one] sixty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of any person 3 engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of 4 engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in increments of 5 [one-sixteenth of one] five-thousandths percent not to exceed 6 7 an aggregate rate of [one-eighth of one] sixty-five thousandths percent. 8

9 Β. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county infrastructure gross 10 receipts tax". 11

C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of 14 this section, may dedicate the revenue for:

> county general purposes; (1)

(2) payment of gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978;

repair, replacement, construction or (3) acquisition of any county infrastructure improvements;

(4) acquisition, construction, operation or maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems and related facilities;

acquiring, constructing, extending, (5) bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or operating or maintaining public transit systems or regional transit systems .190557.2

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1 or authorities;

2 (6) planning, design, construction, equipping, 3 maintenance or operation of a county jail or juvenile detention facility; planning, assessment, design or operation of a 4 regional system of juvenile services, including secure 5 detention and nonsecure alternatives, that serves multiple 6 7 contiguous counties; planning, design, construction, 8 maintenance or operation of multipurpose regional adult jails 9 or juvenile detention facilities; housing of county prisoners or juvenile offenders in any county jail or detention facility; 10 or substance abuse, mental health or other programs for county 11 12 prisoners or other inmates in county jails or for juvenile offenders in county or regional detention facilities; and 13

(7) 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, and use of not more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to implementation of an economic development plan adopted by the governing body pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act and in accordance with law.

D. An ordinance imposing the county infrastructure gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an .190557.2 - 138 -

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1 election is held and a majority of the voters in the county 2 area voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an 3 election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is 4 adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question 5 shall be submitted to the voters of the county area as a 6 7 separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A 8 special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in 9 substantially the same manner as provided by law for general 10 elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question 11 12 approves the ordinance imposing the county infrastructure gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in 13 accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross 14 Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county 15 infrastructure gross receipts tax fails, the governing body 16 shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period 17 of one year from the date of the election." 18

SECTION 60. Section 7-20E-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 328, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-20. COUNTY EDUCATION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION--USE OF REVENUE.--

A. Upon submission of a resolution to the governing body pursuant to Subsection D of this section, the governing body of a county shall enact an ordinance imposing or

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1 reimposing an excise tax [at a rate of one-half of one percent] 2 on any person engaging in business in the county for the 3 privilege of engaging in business in the county. The rate of the tax shall not exceed twenty-five hundredths percent of the 4 gross receipts of the person engaging in business and may be 5 imposed in increments of five-thousandths percent. The tax 6 7 imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "county education gross receipts tax". 8

B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a county education gross receipts tax pursuant to this section shall dedicate the revenue only for the payment of county education gross receipts tax bonds for public school capital projects and off-campus instruction program capital projects, if any, in the county. The tax shall be imposed for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on the county education gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued to accomplish the purpose for which the revenue is dedicated, but the period shall not exceed ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax.

C. The governing body may reimpose a county education gross receipts tax to be effective upon termination of a previously imposed county education gross receipts tax by following the procedures set forth in this section.

D. Upon a finding of need, the boards of every .190557.2

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1 school district in a county that is either located wholly 2 within the exterior boundaries of the county or that has a 3 student membership no more than ten percent of whom reside outside the exterior boundaries of the county may enter into a 4 joint agreement to submit a resolution to the governing body of 5 the county requiring the governing body to impose a county 6 7 education gross receipts tax and to issue county education 8 gross receipts tax revenue bonds for funding public school 9 capital projects and, if applicable, off-campus instruction program capital projects. The boards must agree to provide at 10 least one-fourth of the bond proceeds for capital projects for 11 12 an off-campus instruction program, if one of the school districts in the county has established such a program. 13 The 14 remaining revenues shall be distributed proportionately to each school district for public school capital outlay projects, 15 including capital projects at charter schools and state-16 chartered charter schools within the school district, based on 17 the ratio that the population of each school district, 18 according to the 2010 federal decennial census, bears to the 19 20 population of all of the school districts in the county that are parties to the agreement. 21

E. An ordinance imposing the county education gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing .190557.2

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1 body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within 2 sixty days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question 3 of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the county as a separate question at a general 4 5 election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, 6 7 conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the 8 9 voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county education gross receipts tax, then the ordinance 10 shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the 11 12 County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county education gross receipts tax fails, a 13 resolution from the boards of school districts in the county 14 may not again be proposed to the governing body requesting 15 imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of 16 the election. 17

F. The proceeds from county education gross receipts tax revenue bonds shall be administered by the governing body and disbursed by the county treasurer to the respective school districts in the amounts and for the purposes authorized in this section and as set out in the resolution submitted by the boards to the governing body.

G. As used in this section:

(1) "board" means the governing body of a

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1 school district;

2 (2) "capital projects" means the designing,
3 constructing and equipping of new buildings; the remodeling,
4 renovating or making additions to and equipping existing
5 buildings; or the improving or equipping of the grounds
6 surrounding buildings;

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(3) "county" means:

8 (a) a class B county with a population
9 of less than twenty-five thousand according to the 1990 federal
10 decennial census and a net taxable value for property tax
11 purposes for the 1999 property tax year of more than five
12 hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000);

(b) a county that has imposed a local hospital gross receipts tax pursuant to the Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, which tax will expire on December 31, 2001; and

(c) a county that has previously imposeda county education gross receipts tax; and

(4) "off-campus instruction program" means a program established by a school district pursuant to the Off-Campus Instruction Act."

SECTION 61. Section 7-20E-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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"7-20E-21. COUNTY CAPITAL OUTLAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--PURPOSES--REFERENDUM.--

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B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county capital outlay gross receipts tax".

C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, may dedicate the revenue for any county infrastructure purpose, including:

(1) the design, construction, acquisition, improvement, renovation, rehabilitation, equipping or furnishing of public buildings or facilities, including parking facilities, the acquisition of land for the public buildings or facilities and the acquisition or improvement of the grounds surrounding public buildings or facilities;

(2) acquisition, construction or improvement of water, wastewater or solid waste systems or facilities and related facilities, including water or sewer lines and storm .190557.2 - 144 -

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1 sewers and other drainage improvements; 2 design, construction, acquisition, (3) 3 improvement or equipping of a county jail, juvenile detention facility or other county correctional facility or multipurpose 4 regional adult jail or juvenile detention facility; 5 (4) construction, reconstruction or 6 7 improvement of roads, streets or bridges, including acquisition of rights of way; 8 9 (5) design, construction, acquisition, improvement or equipping of airport facilities, including 10 acquisition of land, easements or rights of way for airport 11 12 facilities; acquisition of land for open space, public (6) 13 14 parks or public recreational facilities and the design, acquisition, construction, improvement or equipping of parks 15 and recreational facilities; and 16 (7) payment of gross receipts tax revenue 17 bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 for 18 19 infrastructure purposes. 20 D. An ordinance imposing the county capital outlay gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an 21 election is held on the question of imposing the tax for the 22 purpose for which the revenue is dedicated and a majority of 23 the voters in the county voting in the election votes in favor 24 of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt a 25 .190557.2 - 145 -

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resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of 2 the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing The question shall be submitted to the voters of the the tax. county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question 8 approves the question of imposing the county capital outlay gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option 12 Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county capital outlay gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election."

SECTION 62. Section 7-20E-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-22. COUNTY EMERGENCY COMMUNICATIONS AND EMERGENCY MEDICAL AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH SERVICES TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE COUNTYWIDE OR ONLY IN THE COUNTY AREA--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE--ELECTION.--

The majority of the members of the governing Α. body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax imposed pursuant to Subsection B of this section may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed

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[one-fourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax imposed by this subsection may be referred to as the "countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax".

7 Β. The majority of the members of the governing body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax 8 9 imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed [one-10 fourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the 11 12 gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax 13 14 imposed by this subsection may be referred to as the "county area emergency communications and emergency medical and 15 behavioral health services tax". 16

C. The tax authorized in Subsections A and B of this section may be imposed in [<del>one or more</del>] increments of [<del>one-sixteenth</del>] <u>five-thousandths</u> percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [<del>one-fourth</del>] <u>one hundred twenty-five</u> <u>thousandths</u> percent.

D. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A or B of this section, shall dedicate the revenue to one or more of the following purposes:

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1 (1) operation of an emergency communications 2 center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be 3 a consolidated public safety answering point; 4 operation of emergency medical services (2) 5 provided by the county; or 6 7 (3) provision of behavioral health services, including alcohol abuse and substance abuse treatment. 8 9 Ε. An ordinance imposing any increment of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical and 10 behavioral health services tax or the county area emergency 11 12 communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax shall not go into effect until after an election 13 14 is held and a majority of the voters voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. In the case of an 15 ordinance imposing an increment of the countywide emergency 16 communications and emergency medical and behavioral health 17 18

services tax, the election shall be conducted countywide. In the case of an ordinance imposing the county area emergency communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax, the election shall be conducted only in the county area. 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. The question may be submitted to the voters as a separate

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1 question at a general election or at a special election called 2 for that purpose by the governing body. A special election 3 shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. In any 4 election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to 5 which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to Subsection D of 6 7 this section. If a majority of the voters voting on the 8 question approves the imposition of the countywide emergency 9 communications and emergency medical and behavioral health services tax or the county area emergency communications and 10 emergency medical and behavioral health services tax, the 11 12 ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. 13 14 If the question of imposing the tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of 15 either tax for a period of one year from the date of the 16 election. 17

F. For the purposes of this section, "eligible county" means:

(1) a county that operates or, pursuant to a joint powers agreement, is served by an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point; or

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(2) in the case of a county imposing the tax for the purposes provided in Paragraph (3) of Subsection D of this section, a county that operates or contracts for the operation of a behavioral health services facility providing alcohol abuse, substance abuse and inpatient and outpatient behavioral health treatment."

SECTION 63. Section 7-20E-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 17, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-23. COUNTY REGIONAL TRANSIT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

Upon a request by resolution of the board of Α. directors of a regional transit district, a majority of the members of the governing body of each county that is within the district shall impose by identical ordinances an excise tax at the rate specified in the resolution, but not to exceed [onehalf] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than [one-sixteenth] five-thousandths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed [onehalf] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district. The tax may

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1 be referred to as the "county regional transit gross receipts
2 tax".

B. Each governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue for the purposes authorized by the Regional Transit District Act.

C. An ordinance imposing a county regional transit gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after a joint election is held by all counties within the district and a majority of the voters of the district voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. Each governing body shall adopt an ordinance calling for a joint election within seventyfive days of the date the resolution is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the district as a separate question at a general election or at a joint special election called for that purpose by each governing body. A joint special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed substantially in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters in the district voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county regional transit gross receipts tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county regional transit gross receipts tax fails, the governing bodies .190557.2

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shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

D. The governing body of a county imposing a county regional transit gross receipts tax shall transfer all proceeds from the tax to the regional transit district for the purposes specified in the ordinance and in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Transit District Act.

E. As used in this section, "county within the district" means a county within which lies any portion of a regional transit district."

SECTION 64. Section 7-20E-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-24. QUALITY OF LIFE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--USE OF REVENUE--ELECTION.--

A. Prior to January 1, 2016, the majority of the members of the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed [onefourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in [one or more] increments of [one-sixteenth] fivethousandths percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [onefourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent. The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having .190557.2

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enacted an ordinance imposing the tax prior to January 1, 2016 pursuant to the provisions of this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than ten years; provided that each ordinance meets the requirements of this section and of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. The tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of this section may be referred to as the "quality of life gross receipts tax".

B. The governing body, at the time of enacting an
ordinance imposing the quality of life gross receipts tax,
shall dedicate the revenue to cultural programs and activities
provided by a local government and to cultural programs, events
and activities provided by contract or operating agreement with
nonprofit or publicly owned cultural organizations and
institutions.

C. The governing body of a class A county with a population of more than two hundred fifty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census, when dedicating revenue pursuant to Subsection B of this section, shall specify that:

(1) the revenue may not be used for capital expenditures, endowments or fundraising;

(2) at least one percent but not more than three percent of the revenue shall be used for public education on the use of the revenue;

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1 at least three percent but not more than (3) five percent of the revenue shall be dedicated to 2 administration of the revenue; and 3

at least one percent but not more than (4) three percent of the revenue shall be used for implementation of the goals of the cultural plan for the county and the largest municipality located within the exterior boundaries of the county.

D. 9 An ordinance imposing any increment of the quality of life gross receipts tax shall not go into effect 10 until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in 11 12 the county voting in the election vote in favor of imposing the The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for 13 tax. an election within ninety days of the date the ordinance is 14 adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may 15 be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general 16 election or at a special election called for that purpose by 17 18 the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as 20 provided by law for general elections. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to this section. If a majority of 22 the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance 23 imposing the quality of life gross receipts tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the 25

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County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the quality of life gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

E. The quality of life gross receipts tax revenue shall be used to meet the following goals: promoting and preserving cultural diversity; enhancing the quality of cultural programs and activities; fostering greater access to cultural opportunities; promoting culture in order to further economic development within the county; and supporting programs, events and organizations with direct, identifiable and measurable public benefit to residents of the county. It is the objective of the quality of life gross receipts tax that the revenue from the tax be used to expand and sustain existing programs and to develop new programs, events and activities, rather than to replace other funding sources for existing programs, events and activities.

F. The governing body of a county that imposes the quality of life gross receipts tax shall, within sixty days of the election approving the imposition of the tax, appoint a county cultural advisory board consisting of between nine and fifteen members. Persons appointed to the board shall be residents of the county who are knowledgeable about the activities eligible for quality of life tax funding. At least one member of the board shall be appointed by the governing

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1 body of the most populous municipality within the county. The 2 members of the board shall be appointed for fixed terms and 3 shall not be removed during their terms except for malfeasance. The terms of the initial board members shall be staggered so 4 that one-third of the members are appointed for one-year terms, 5 one-third are appointed for two-year terms and one-third are 6 7 appointed for three-year terms. Subsequent appointments to the 8 board shall be for three-year terms. If a vacancy on the board 9 occurs, the governing body shall appoint a replacement member for the remainder of the unexpired term. A board member shall 10 not serve for more than two consecutive terms. 11

G. The county cultural advisory board shall have the responsibility of overseeing the distribution of the quality of life gross receipts tax revenue for the goals listed in Subsection E of this section. The board shall:

(1) biennially submit recommendations to the governing body for expenditures of revenue from the quality of life gross receipts tax that are allocated pursuant to this section through contracts for services with appropriate organizations and institutions;

(2) establish and publicize the necessaryqualifications for organizations and institutions to receivequality of life gross receipts tax funding; and

(3) develop guidelines and procedures for applying for funding through a request for proposals process .190557.2

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and the criteria by which contracts will be awarded. The evaluation process shall include a public review component.

Η. The cultural advisory board shall establish reporting requirements for recipients of the quality of life gross receipts tax revenue. The board shall provide to the governing body an annual evaluation of the use of revenue from the quality of life gross receipts tax to ensure that it is meeting the goals listed in Subsection E of this section.

I. If the quality of life gross receipts tax is enacted in a class A county with a population of more than two 10 hundred fifty thousand according to the most recent federal 12 decennial census, the net revenue from the tax remaining after distributions pursuant to Subsection C of this section shall be distributed as follows subject to the recommendations of the county cultural advisory board pursuant to Subsection G of this section:

for the purpose of enhancing cultural (1)programs and activities, sixty-five percent to a municipality for cultural programs and activities within the exterior boundaries of the county and five percent to the county for cultural programs and activities within the unincorporated areas of the county; provided that:

(a) the funds are distributed according to a plan that takes into consideration progress indicators that include current budgets, fiscal responsibility and

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2 (b) educational institutions serving
3 kindergarten through twelfth grade are not eligible for
4 distributions pursuant to this paragraph; and
5 (c) a portion of the funds may be

expended by the municipality pursuant to an operating agreement with an organization that operates a facility owned by the municipality;

9 (2) for the purpose of providing cultural programs and services to the residents of the county, sixteen 10 percent may be distributed through contracts for services with 11 12 private nonprofit organizations with an annual operating budget of more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) and two 13 14 percent may be distributed through contracts for services with private nonprofit organizations with an annual operating budget 15 of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or less. To be 16 eligible for a distribution pursuant to this paragraph, an 17 18 organization shall have:

(a) been granted for the prior three consecutive years exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of the internal revenue as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986;

(b) as its primary purpose cultural programs; and

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1 (c) its principal office located within 2 the exterior boundaries of the county; and for the purpose of providing cultural 3 (3) programs to residents of the county, twelve percent to: 4 5 (a) organizations that have a strong cultural program but do not have culture as their primary 6 7 purpose; or foundations that are affiliated with 8 (b) 9 state or federally owned institutions and that do not otherwise qualify for funding pursuant to this section but that offer 10 cultural programs to the general public. 11 12 J. Every four years, the cultural advisory board shall review and revise as necessary: 13 the guidelines and procedures for applying 14 (1)for funding; 15 the criteria by which applications for (2) 16 funding will be evaluated; and 17 the percentages specified in Paragraph (1) (3) 18 of Subsection I of this section for distribution of net revenue 19 20 to municipally owned or county-owned institutions. Κ. As used in this section: 21 (1)"county area" means that portion of a 22 county located outside the boundaries of any municipality, 23 except that for H class counties and class A counties with a 24 population in excess of two hundred fifty thousand, according 25 .190557.2 - 159 -

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1 to the most recent federal decennial census, "county area"
2 means the entire county; and

(2) "cultural organizations and institutions" means organizations and institutions that have as a primary purpose the advancement or preservation of zoology, museums, library sciences, art, music, theater, dance, literature or the humanities."

SECTION 65. Section 7-20E-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 15) is amended to read:

"7-20E-25. COUNTY REGIONAL SPACEPORT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

A majority of the members of the governing body Α. of a county that desires to become a member of a regional spaceport district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act shall impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed [one-half] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the district area of the county for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than [one-sixteenth] fivethousandths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the district area of the county, and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed [one-half] twenty-five hundredths percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging .190557.2

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in business in the district area of the county. The tax may be referred to as the "county regional spaceport gross receipts tax".

B. A governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate a minimum of seventy-five percent of the proceeds of the revenue to the regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing and engineering and construction of a spaceport or for projects or services of the district pursuant to the Regional Spaceport District Act and may dedicate no more than twenty-five percent of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body of the county.

C. An ordinance imposing a county regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters of the district area of the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. The governing body shall adopt an ordinance calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the resolution is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the district area of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed substantially in the same manner as .190557.2

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provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county regional spaceport gross receipts tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county regional spaceport gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of an increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

The governing body of a county imposing a county D. regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall transfer a minimum of seventy-five percent of all proceeds from the tax to the regional spaceport district of which it is a member for the purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Spaceport District Act. The governing body of a county imposing a county regional spaceport gross receipts tax may retain no more than twenty-five percent of the county regional spaceport gross receipts tax for spaceport-related projects as approved by the resolution of the governing body of the county.

As used in this section, "district area of the Ε. county" means that portion of a county that is outside the boundaries of a municipality and that is within the boundaries of a regional spaceport district of which the county is a member; provided that if no municipality within the county has imposed a municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax,

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"district area of the county" may mean the area within the boundaries of the county that is within the boundaries of a regional spaceport district of which the county is a member."

SECTION 66. Section 7-20E-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 346, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-26. WATER AND SANITATION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION--USE OF REVENUE.--

A. An excise tax imposed by a governing body pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "water and sanitation gross receipts tax". The water and sanitation gross receipts tax shall be imposed by a governing body as set forth in this section, contingent upon a majority of the voters voting in an election on the question of whether to impose a water and sanitation gross receipts tax voting in favor of the imposition.

B. Upon receipt of a resolution adopted and submitted by the board of directors of a water and sanitation district that requests the governing body to impose a water and sanitation gross receipts tax on behalf of the water and sanitation district, a governing body shall enact an ordinance imposing a water and sanitation gross receipts tax in that water and sanitation district. The ordinance shall impose the tax at a rate [of one-fourth] not to exceed one hundred twentyfive thousandths percent on a person engaging in business within the area of the county located within the water and .190557.2

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sanitation district for the privilege of engaging in business within that water and sanitation district within the county. <u>The tax may be imposed in increments of five-thousandths</u> <u>percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one hundred twenty-</u> five thousandths percent.

C. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a water and sanitation gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue only for the operation of the water and sanitation district for which the tax is imposed. The tax shall be imposed for six years from the date on which the water and sanitation gross receipts tax goes into effect.

Within sixty days of the date the ordinance is D. adopted by the governing body, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election on the question of whether to impose a water and sanitation gross receipts tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the water and sanitation district requesting the county to impose the tax. Α special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the water and sanitation gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act on either January 1 or July 1 following the .190557.2

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election approving the imposition of the tax. If the question of imposing the water and sanitation gross receipts tax fails, a resolution from the board of directors of the water and sanitation district initiating the request to the county to impose a water and sanitation gross receipts tax may not again be submitted to the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

E. The proceeds from the water and sanitation gross receipts tax shall be administered by the governing body and disbursed by the county treasurer to the appropriate water and sanitation district in amounts and for the purposes authorized in this section and as set out in the resolution submitted by the board of directors to the governing body. An agreement shall be entered into between the water and sanitation district and the governing body that sets out the responsibilities of both parties regarding administration, distribution and use of the revenue from the water and sanitation gross receipts tax."

SECTION 67. Section 7-20E-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-20E-27. COUNTY BUSINESS RETENTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--IMPOSITION--RATE.--

A. A majority of the members of a governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on a person engaging in business in the county for the privilege of engaging in business in the county to provide funds to retain .190557.2

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local businesses in the county. The maximum rate of the tax shall be [one-fourth] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in its entirety or in increments of [one-sixteenth] five-thousandths percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of [one-fourth] one hundred twentyfive thousandths percent.

8 B. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be
9 referred to as the "county business retention gross receipts
10 tax".

An ordinance imposing the county business C. retention gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the county voting in the election [vote] votes in favor of imposing The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling the tax. for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters of the county as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county business retention gross receipts tax, then the ordinance shall become effective .190557.2

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in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county business retention gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

D. The governing body shall include in the ordinance that:

(1) an amount not to exceed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) of the money from the county business retention gross receipts tax shall be distributed to the state to reduce the impact to the general fund of gaming tax lost to the state from the county from reduced gaming tax revenue due to decreased economic activity in the county; and

(2) the remainder of the revenue from the county business retention gross receipts tax shall be distributed back to the county for use for promotion or administration of the county, instructional or general purposes for a public post-secondary educational institution in the county, capital outlay to expand or relocate a public postsecondary educational institution in the county or funding professional services contracts related to implementing an economic development plan adopted by the governing body that shall be updated on an annual basis during the period in which the tax is imposed.

E. The county shall notify the department within .190557.2

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thirty days of adopting an ordinance and inform the department of the date on which the tax will be imposed for collection purposes.

F. The governing body of a county that has imposed a county business retention gross receipts tax pursuant to this section may adopt by a majority vote an ordinance repealing that tax as of either July 1 or January 1, as stated in the ordinance. If the county business retention gross receipts tax is repealed, the governing body shall notify the department within thirty days of the repeal and of the date on which the repeal becomes effective.

G. An ordinance enacted pursuant to the provisions of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 as required by the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act.

H. A county business retention gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to this section shall be in effect for no more than five years from the effective date of the tax as stated in the county ordinance.

I. As used in this section, "county" means a county containing gaming operator licensees that are racetracks."

SECTION 68. Section 7-20F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20F-3. COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--

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2 Α. Prior to July 1, 2013, the majority of the 3 members elected to the county board may enact an ordinance imposing on a countywide basis an excise tax not to exceed a 4 rate of [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths percent of the 5 gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the 6 7 county, including all municipalities within the county. 8 Β. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this 9 section may be referred to as the "county correctional facility gross receipts tax". 10 C. Any ordinance imposing a county correctional 11 12 facility gross receipts tax pursuant to this section shall: impose the tax in any number of increments (1)13 14 of [one-sixteenth] five-thousandths percent not to exceed an aggregate amount of [one-eighth] sixty-five thousandths 15 16 percent; specify that the imposition of the tax 17 (2) will begin on either July 1 or January 1, whichever occurs 18 first after the expiration of at least three months from the 19 20 date that the department is notified personally or by mail by the county of adoption of the ordinance; and 21 (3) dedicate the revenue from the county 22 correctional facility gross receipts tax: 23 for the purpose of operating, (a) 24 maintaining, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, 25 .190557.2

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1 rehabilitating, expanding or improving a judicial-correctional 2 or a county correctional facility or the grounds of a judicial-3 correctional or county correctional facility, including acquiring and improving parking lots, landscaping or any 4 5 combination of the foregoing; for the purpose of transporting or 6 (b)

to payment of principal and interest 8 (c) 9 on revenue bonds or refunding bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts 10 Tax Act. 11

D. An ordinance imposing a county correctional facility gross receipts tax pursuant to this section shall be subject to optional referendum selection by the governing body, as provided in Subsection A of Section 7-20E-3 NMSA 1978.

Ε. If the county has pledged the revenue from imposition of the county correctional [facilities] facility gross receipts tax to the repayment of bonds or other indebtedness, revenue produced by the imposition of a county correctional facility gross receipts tax that is in excess of the annual principal and interest due on bonds secured by a pledge of the county correctional facility gross receipts tax may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account until an amount equal to the maximum amount permitted pursuant to the provisions of the United States treasury regulations is

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extraditing prisoners; or

accumulated in the debt service reserve account. After the debt service reserve account requirements have been met, the excess revenue shall be accumulated in an extraordinary mandatory redemption fund and annually used to redeem the bonds prior to their stated maturity date.

F. If the county has pledged the revenue from 6 7 imposition of the county correctional [facilities] facility 8 gross receipts tax to the repayment of bonds or other 9 indebtedness, when all outstanding bonds have been paid, whether from the debt service reserve, the redemption fund or 10 maturity, the ordinance shall be repealed if the county 11 12 correctional facility gross receipts tax revenue is no longer required for the purposes for which it may be used pursuant to 13 14 the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act. 15

G. The repeal of an ordinance imposing a county correctional facility gross receipts tax shall state that the repeal shall be effective on January 1 or July 1, whichever occurs first following the date the department is notified personally or by mail by the county of the repeal."

SECTION 69. Section 7-36-21.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 21, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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"7-36-21.3. LIMITATION ON INCREASE IN VALUE FOR SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLINGS OCCUPIED BY LOW-INCOME OWNERS SIXTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER OR DISABLED.--

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1 For the 2001 and subsequent tax years, the Α. 2 valuation for property taxation purposes of a single-family dwelling owned and occupied by a person who is sixty-five years 3 of age or older and whose [modified gross income, as defined in 4 the Income Tax Act] federal adjusted gross income for the prior 5 taxable year did not exceed the greater of eighteen thousand 6 7 dollars (\$18,000) or the amount calculated pursuant to Subsection F of this section shall not be greater than the 8 9 valuation of the property for property taxation purposes in 10 the: 2001 tax year; (1)11 12 (2) year in which the owner's sixty-fifth birthday occurs, if that is after 2001; or 13 14 (3) tax year following the tax year in which an owner who turns sixty-five or is sixty-five years of age or 15 older first owns and occupies the property, if that is after 16 2001. 17 For the 2009 and subsequent tax years, the Β. 18 19 valuation for property taxation purposes of a single-family 20 dwelling owned and occupied by a person who is sixty-five years of age or older or disabled and whose [modified gross income, 21 as defined in the Income Tax Act] federal adjusted gross income 22 for the prior taxable year did not exceed the greater of 23 thirty-two thousand dollars (\$32,000) or the amount calculated 24 pursuant to Subsection F of this section shall not be greater 25 .190557.2 - 172 -

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1 than the valuation of the property for property taxation 2 purposes in: the 2009 tax year, if the person owns and 3 (1) occupies the property in the 2009 tax year; 4 5 (2) the tax year in which the owner's sixtyfifth birthday occurs, if that is after 2009; or 6 7 (3) the tax year following the tax year in which an owner who is sixty-five years of age or older first 8 owns and occupies the property, if that is after 2009. 9 For the 2003 and subsequent tax years, the 10 C. valuation for property taxation purposes of a single-family 11 12 dwelling owned and occupied by a person who is disabled and whose [modified gross income, as defined in the Income Tax Act] 13 federal adjusted gross income for the prior taxable year did 14 not exceed the greater of eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) 15 or the amount calculated pursuant to Subsection F of this 16 section shall not be greater than the valuation of the property 17 for property taxation purposes in the: 18 19 (1)2003 tax year; 20 (2)year in which the owner is determined to be disabled, if that is after 2003; or 21 tax year following the tax year in which (3) 22 an owner who is disabled or who is determined in that year to 23 be disabled first owns and occupies the property, if that is 24 after 2003. 25 .190557.2

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D. An owner who is entitled to a limitation in valuation pursuant to more than one subsection of this section may designate the subsection pursuant to which the limitation shall be applied.

E. The limitation of value specified in Subsections A, B and C of this section shall be applied in a tax year in which the owner claiming entitlement files with the county assessor an application for the limitation on a form furnished to the owner by the assessor. The application form shall be designed by the department and shall provide for proof of age or disability, occupancy and income eligibility for the tax year for which application is made.

F. For the 2002 tax year and each subsequent tax year, the maximum amount of [modified] federal adjusted gross income in Subsections A, B and C of this section shall be adjusted to account for inflation. The department shall make the adjustment by multiplying the maximum amount for tax year 2000 by a fraction, the numerator of which is the consumer price index ending during the prior tax year and the denominator of which is the consumer price index ending in tax year 2000. The result of the multiplication shall be rounded down to the nearest one hundred dollars (\$100), except that if the result would be an amount less than the corresponding amount for the preceding tax year, then no adjustment shall be made. For purposes of this subsection, "consumer price index" .190557.2

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1 means the consumer price index for all urban consumers
2 published by the United States department of labor for the
3 month ending September 30. The department shall publish
4 annually the amount determined by the calculation and
5 distribute it to each county assessor no later than December 1
6 of each tax year.

G. The limitation of value specified in SubsectionsA, B and C of this section does not apply to:

9 (1) a change in valuation resulting from any
10 physical improvements made to the property during the year
11 immediately prior to the tax year or a change in the permitted
12 use or zoning of the property during the year immediately prior
13 to the tax year; or

(2) a residential property in the first taxyear that is valued for property taxation purposes.

H. As used in this section, "disabled" means a person who has been determined to be blind or permanently disabled with medical improvement not expected pursuant to 42 USCA 421 for purposes of the federal Social Security Act or is determined to have a permanent total disability pursuant to the Workers' Compensation Act."

SECTION 70. Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 268, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-37-7.1. ADDITIONAL LIMITATIONS ON PROPERTY TAX RATES.--

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1 Except as provided in Subsections D and E of Α. 2 this section, in setting the general property tax rates for residential and nonresidential property authorized in 3 Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978, the other rates and 4 impositions authorized in Paragraphs (2) and (3) of Subsection 5 C of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978, except the portion of the rate 6 7 authorized in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 4-48B-12 NMSA 1978 used to meet the requirements of Section 27-10-4 NMSA 8 9 1978, and benefit assessments authorized by law to be levied upon net taxable value of property, assessed value or a similar 10 term, neither the department of finance and administration nor 11 12 any other entity authorized to set or impose a rate or assessment shall set a rate or impose a tax or assessment that 13 will produce revenue from either residential or nonresidential 14 property in a particular governmental unit in excess of the sum 15 of a dollar amount derived by multiplying the appropriate 16 growth control factor by the revenue due from the imposition on 17 residential or nonresidential property, as appropriate, for the 18 19 prior property tax year in the governmental unit of the rate, 20 imposition or assessment for the specified purpose plus, for the calculation for the rate authorized for county operating 21 purposes by Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 with 22 respect to residential property, any applicable tax rebate 23 adjustment. The calculation described in this subsection shall 24 be separately made for residential and nonresidential property. 25

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1 Except as provided in Subsections D and E of this section, no 2 tax rate or benefit assessment that will produce revenue from either class of property in a particular governmental unit in 3 excess of the dollar amount allowed by the calculation shall be 4 set or imposed. The rates imposed pursuant to Sections 7-32-4 5 and 7-34-4 NMSA 1978 shall be the rates for nonresidential 6 7 property that would have been imposed but for the limitations in this section. As used in this section, "growth control 8 9 factor" is a percentage equal to the sum of "percent change I" plus V where: 10

expressed as a percentage, but if the percentage calculated is less than one hundred percent, then V shall be set and used as one hundred percent;

(2) "base year value" means the value for property taxation purposes of all residential or nonresidential property, as appropriate, subject to valuation under the Property Tax Code in the governmental unit for the specified purpose in the prior property tax year;

(3) "net new value" means the additional value of residential or nonresidential property, as appropriate, for property taxation purposes placed on the property tax schedule in the current year resulting from the elements in Subparagraphs (a) through (d) of this paragraph reduced by the .190557.2

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1 value of residential or nonresidential property, as 2 appropriate, removed from the property tax schedule in the current year and, if applicable, the reductions described in 3 Subparagraph (e) of this paragraph: 4 (a) residential or nonresidential 5 property, as appropriate, valued in the current year that was 6 7 not valued at all in the prior year; 8 (b) improvements to existing residential 9 or nonresidential property, as appropriate; (c) additions to residential or 10 nonresidential property, as appropriate, or values that were 11 12 omitted from previous years' property tax schedules even if part or all of the property was included on the schedule, but 13 no additions of values attributable to valuation maintenance 14 programs or reappraisal programs shall be included; 15 (d) additions to nonresidential property 16 due to increases in annual net production values of mineral 17 property valued in accordance with Section 7-36-23 or 7-36-25 18 NMSA 1978 or due to increases in market value of mineral 19 20 property valued in accordance with Section 7-36-24 NMSA 1978; and 21 (e) reductions to nonresidential 22 property due to decreases in annual net production values of 23 mineral property valued in accordance with Section 7-36-23 or 24 7-36-25 NMSA 1978 or due to decreases in market value of 25 .190557.2

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mineral property valued in accordance with Section 7-36-24 NMSA 1978: and

"percent change I" means a percent not in (4) excess of five percent that is derived by dividing the annual implicit price deflator index for state and local government purchases of goods and services, as published in the United 7 States department of commerce monthly publication entitled "survey of current business" or any successor publication, for 8 the calendar year next preceding the prior calendar year into the difference between the prior year's comparable annual index 10 and that next preceding year's annual index if that difference 12 is an increase, and if the difference is a decrease, the "percent change I" is zero. In the event that the annual implicit price deflator index for state and local government purchases of goods and services is no longer prepared or published by the United States department of commerce, the department shall adopt by regulation the use of any comparable index prepared by any agency of the United States. 18

If, as a result of the application of the Β. limitation imposed under Subsection A of this section, a property tax rate for residential or nonresidential property, as appropriate, authorized in Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 is reduced below the maximum rate authorized in that subsection, no governmental unit or entity authorized to impose a tax rate under Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of Section

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7-37-7 NMSA 1978 shall impose any portion of the rate representing the difference between a maximum rate authorized under Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 and the reduced rate resulting from the application of the limitation imposed under Subsection A of this section.

C. If the net new values necessary to make the computation required under Subsection A of this section are not available for any governmental unit at the time the calculation must be made, the department of finance and administration shall use a zero amount for net new values when making the computation for the governmental unit.

D. Any part of the maximum tax rate authorized for each governmental unit for residential and nonresidential property by Subsection B of Section 7-37-7 NMSA 1978 that is not imposed for a governmental unit for any property tax year for reasons other than the limitation required under Subsection A of this section may be authorized by the department of finance and administration to be imposed for that governmental unit for residential and nonresidential property for the following tax year subject to the restriction of Subsection D of Section 7-38-33 NMSA 1978.

E. If the base year value necessary to make the computation required under Subsection A of this section is not available for any governmental unit at the time the calculation must be made, the department of finance and administration

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shall set a rate for residential and nonresidential property that will produce in that governmental unit a dollar amount that is not in excess of the property tax revenue due for all property for the prior property tax year for the specified purpose of that rate in that governmental unit.

F. For the purposes of this section, [<del>(1)</del>] "nonresidential property" does not include any property upon which taxes are imposed pursuant to 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 [and

(2) "tax rebate adjustment" means, for those counties that have an ordinance in effect providing the property tax rebate pursuant to the Income Tax Act for the property tax year and that have not imposed for the property tax year either a property tax, the revenue from which is pledged for payment of the income tax revenue reduction resulting from the provision of the property tax rebate, or a property transfer tax, the estimated amount of the property tax rebate to be allowed with respect to the property tax year, and for any other governmental unit or purpose, zero; provided that any estimate of property tax rebate to be allowed is subject to review for appropriateness and approval by the department of finance and administration]."

SECTION 71. Section 10-7-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, .190557.2

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Chapter 289, Section 5) is amended to read:

"10-7-18. STATUS OF SALARY REDUCTION.--

A. The amount by which an eligible public employee's salary is reduced pursuant to a salary reduction agreement shall continue to be included as compensation for the purpose of computing retirement benefits under the Public Employees Retirement Act, the Educational Retirement Act and the Judicial Retirement Act; provided this inclusion does not conflict with federal law, including federal regulations, pertaining to the Federal Insurance Contributions Act or to Internal Revenue Code, Section 125 pertaining to cafeteria plans.

B. The amount by which an eligible public employee's salary is reduced pursuant to a salary reduction agreement shall not be considered as gross income for purposes of computing [New Mexico income tax] state unemployment tax, [and] state [worker's] workers' compensation and federal income taxes to be withheld and paid on behalf of the employee."

SECTION 72. Section 20-1-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 136, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"20-1-8. STATE BENEFITS FOR MEMBERS OF ARMED FORCES CALLED TO ACTIVE DUTY AND DEPLOYED--BENEFITS FOR SURVIVING CHILDREN OF A MEMBER KILLED IN THE LINE OF DUTY.--

A. A New Mexico resident who is a member of the New Mexico national guard or of a branch of the federal armed .190557.2 forces and who is called to active duty and is deployed and serves during the period beginning on [the effective date of this section] April 1, 2012 and ending on the date the president of the United States declares that the emergency requiring the call-up is terminated is entitled to the following benefits, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary:

8 (1) a free game hunting and fishing license
9 for the year following the year of the member's deactivation
10 and return to the state;

(2) an extension of one year after the return of the member to the state of the date the member is required to file a [state personal income] tax return required to be filed pursuant to the Tax Administration Act if the filing date occurs while the member is on active duty and deployed;

(3) an extension for one month after the member's return to the state of the date to renew a driver's license if the renewal date occurs while the member is on active duty and deployed; and

(4) a refund or credit of tuition paid to a state post-secondary educational institution for attendance during a period when the attendance of the member was interrupted by activation and deployment.

B. The surviving children of a New Mexico resident who was a member of the New Mexico national guard or of a

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branch of the federal armed forces and who was killed in the line of duty after being called to active duty and deployed during the period beginning on April 3, 2003 and ending on the date the president of the United States declares that the emergency requiring the call-up is terminated are entitled to waivers of tuition for four consecutive years at a state postsecondary educational institution, notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary."

SECTION 73. Section 27-2-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 376, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"27-2-10. FOOD STAMP PROGRAM.--The income support division of the human services department:

is authorized to establish a [food stamp] Α. supplemental nutrition assistance program to carry out the federal [Food Stamp Act] Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as may be amended from time to time, and regulations issued pursuant to that act, subject to the continuation of the federal [food stamp] supplemental nutrition assistance program and the availability of federal funds; and

Β. shall by January 30 of each calendar year notify the taxation and revenue department of the location of [food stamp] supplemental nutrition assistance program offices in New Mexico for inclusion in a notice sent [with an income tax refund or other notice] to a taxpayer whose income for federal purposes is within one hundred thirty percent of federal

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poverty guidelines pursuant to Section 7-1-4.4 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 74. Section 38-5-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 71, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"38-5-3. SOURCE FOR JUROR SELECTION.--

Each county clerk shall make available to the Α. secretary of state a database of registered voters of the clerk's county. The secretary of state shall preserve and make available to the department of information technology, by electronic media, a database of New Mexico registered voters, by county, which shall be updated every six months. The director of the motor vehicle division of the taxation and revenue department shall make available by electronic media to the department of information technology a database of driver's license holders in each county, which shall be updated every The secretary of taxation and revenue shall make six months. available to the department of information technology, by electronic media, a database of New Mexico [personal income] gross receipts tax filers by county, which shall be updated every six months. The updates shall occur in June and December.

B. The department of information technology shall program the merger of the registered voter, driver's license and [personal income] gross receipts tax filer databases from each county to form a master jury database and write a computer program so that a random selection of jurors can be made. A .190557.2 1 discrimination shall not be exercised except for the 2 elimination of persons who are not eligible for jury service. The administrative office of the courts shall provide 3 specifications for the merging of the registered voter, 4 5 driver's license and [personal income] gross receipts tax filer databases to form the master jury database. The master jury 6 7 database shall be the database that produces the random jury 8 list for the selection of petit or grand jurors for the state 9 courts.

C. The secretary of veterans' services and the adjutant general of the department of military affairs shall make available, by electronic media, to the administrative office of the courts a database of service members who were killed or missing in action during military service, which shall be updated every six months. The administrative office of the courts shall remove the names of service members who were killed or missing in action during military service from the master jury database that produces the random jury list for the state courts.

D. The court shall, by order, designate the number of potential jurors to be selected and the date on which the jurors are to report for empaneling. Within fifteen days after receipt of a copy of the order, the administrative office of the courts shall provide the random jury list to the court. The department of information technology shall print the random .190557.2

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jury list and jury summons mailer forms within ten days after receiving the request from the administrative office of the courts. Upon issuance of the order, the department of information technology shall draw from the most current registered voter, driver's license and [personal income] gross receipts tax filer databases to create the random jury list.

7 E. The department of information technology may
8 transfer the master jury database to a court that has
9 compatible equipment to accept such a transfer. The court
10 accepting the master jury database shall transfer the
11 information to a programmed computer used for the random
12 selection of petit or grand jurors."

SECTION 75. Section 53-19-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 280, Section 19) is amended to read:

"53-19-19. RECORDS AND INFORMATION.--

A. A limited liability company shall keep at its principal place of business, and notify all of its members of the location of such place, the following:

(1) a list containing the full name and last known mailing address of all current and former members and managers;

(2) a copy of the articles of organization and all amendments or restatements of the articles, together with executed copies of any powers of attorney pursuant to which any articles, amendments or restatements have been executed;

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1 a copy of each of the limited liability (3) 2 company's federal, state and local [income] tax returns and financial statements for the three most recent years or, if 3 such returns or statements were not prepared for any reason, 4 copies of the information and statements necessary to enable 5 the members to prepare their own federal, state and local tax 6 7 returns for such periods; (4) a copy of every current and prior 8 9 operating agreement and every amendment to each of those 10 operating agreements; (5) unless the following statements are 11 12 included in the articles of organization or an operating 13 agreement: 14 (a) a current statement of the capital contributions made by each member specifying the amount of cash 15 and the agreed value of other property received by the limited 16 liability company and the agreed value of services as a capital 17 contribution that each member has rendered to the limited 18 19 liability company; 20 (b) a statement of the cash, property and services that each member has agreed to contribute or 21 render to the limited liability company in the future, and of 22 the principal balance outstanding under any promissory note 23 payable in respect of a capital contribution, and of the amount 24 of the capital contribution with which each such member shall 25 .190557.2

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1 be credited upon receipt of such cash, property or services, or 2 any part thereof, by the limited liability company; and (c) a statement of the times at which, 3 or the events on the happening of which, any additional 4 contributions to or withdrawals from capital to which the 5 members have agreed are to occur; and 6 7 (6) documents or any other writings required to be made available to members by the articles of organization 8 9 or operating agreement. A member or [his] the member's representative 10 Β. may, at the member's expense, inspect and copy any limited 11 12 liability company record, wherever such record is located, upon reasonable request during ordinary business hours. 13 14 C. Managers or members in whom the articles of organization or an operating agreement vest a particular 15 management responsibility for one or more material matters 16 shall, if requested by a member, the personal representative of 17 a deceased member or the legal representative of a member under 18 19 a legal disability, render to that member or representative, to 20 the extent the circumstances render it reasonable to do so, true and full information on all such material matters 21 affecting the requesting member in [his] the member's capacity 22 as a member. 23 Failure of the limited liability company to keep D. 24 or maintain any of the records or information required pursuant 25

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1 to this section shall not be grounds for imposing liability on 2 any person for the debts and obligations of the limited liability company." 3 SECTION 76. Section 54-2A-111 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, 4 5 Chapter 129, Section 111) is amended to read: "54-2A-111. REQUIRED INFORMATION.--A limited partnership 6 7 shall maintain at its designated office the following 8 information: 9 Α. a current list showing the full name and last 10 known street and mailing address of each partner, separately identifying the general partners, in alphabetical order, and 11 12 the limited partners, in alphabetical order; 13 a copy of the initial certificate of limited Β. 14 partnership and all amendments to and restatements of the certificate, together with signed copies of any powers of 15 attorney under which any certificate, amendment or restatement 16 17 has been signed; 18 C. a copy of any filed articles of conversion or 19 merger; 20 D. a copy of the limited partnership's federal, state and local [income] tax returns and reports, if any, for 21 the three most recent years; 22 a copy of any partnership agreement made in a 23 Ε. record and any amendment made in a record to any partnership 24 agreement; 25 .190557.2

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1 F. a copy of any financial statement of the limited 2 partnership for the three most recent years; G. a copy of any record made by the limited 3 partnership during the past three years of any consent given by 4 or vote taken of any partner pursuant to the Uniform Revised 5 Limited Partnership Act or the partnership agreement; and 6 7 н. unless contained in a partnership agreement made in a record, a record stating: 8 the amount of cash, and a description and 9 (1)statement of the agreed value of the other benefits, 10 contributed and agreed to be contributed by each partner; 11 12 (2) the times at which, or events on the happening of which, any additional contributions agreed to be 13 made by each partner are to be made; 14 for any person that is both a general 15 (3) partner and a limited partner, a specification of what 16 transferable interest the person owns in each capacity; and 17 (4) any events upon the happening of which the 18 limited partnership is to be dissolved and its activities wound 19 20 up." SECTION 77. Section 59A-23D-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, 21 Chapter 93, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read: 22 "59A-23D-4. MEDICAL CARE SAVINGS ACCOUNT PROGRAM.--23 Except as otherwise provided by statute, Α. 24 contract or collective bargaining agreement, an employer may 25 .190557.2

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establish a medical care savings account program for [his]
 employees.

In establishing the program, the employer shall: 3 Β. provide a qualified higher deductible 4 (1) 5 health plan for the benefit of [his] the employees; (2) contribute to medical care savings 6 7 accounts for the employees; and 8 appoint an account administrator to (3) 9 administer the savings accounts. [C. Principal contributed to and interest earned on 10 a medical care savings account and money paid for eligible 11 12 medical expenses are exempt from taxation under the Income Tax 13 Act. D.] C. Before establishing a program, the employer 14

shall notify all employees in writing of the federal tax status of the program. [and how federal income taxation affects New Mexico income taxes.

E.] D. Any compensation required by the account administrator to administer the program shall be paid by the employer, and the employer shall not require the employee to contribute to such compensation while the employee participates in the program. If the employee ceases to participate in the program, [he] the employee shall be responsible for costs associated with [his] the employee's account.

[<del>F.</del>] <u>E.</u> Nothing in the Medical Care Savings Account

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Act prohibits the employer from requiring the employee to
 contribute to the qualified higher deductible health plan or
 the medical care savings account.

[G.] <u>F.</u> Nothing in the Medical Care Savings Account Act requires an employee to participate in a program. The employer shall offer the program to all employees on a nondiscriminatory basis."

SECTION 78. Section 59A-23D-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 93, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

10 "59A-23D-5. ACCOUNT ADMINISTRATOR--EMPLOYER AND EMPLOYEE
11 RESPONSIBILITIES.--

A. An employer, in conjunction with an account administrator, shall provide a current written statement to employees that details how money in their medical care savings accounts is or will be invested and the rate of return employees may reasonably anticipate on the investment of the savings accounts. The account administrator shall file the statement with the department.

B. Except as provided in Section 59A-23D-6 NMSA 1978, money in a savings account shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the eligible medical expenses of an employee and [his] the employee's dependents.

C. Payments may be made by the employee directly to a health care provider through the use of a debit card or check that accesses the employee's medical savings account. If the

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1 account administrator determines that the employee paid for 2 goods or services that do not qualify as eligible medical expenses, the employee shall be required to reimburse [his] the 3 employee's medical savings account, and [he] the employee shall be liable for any federal and state taxes and penalties. 5 If the employee chooses to be reimbursed for eligible medical 6 7 expenses, the account administrator shall reimburse the employee from the employee's medical care savings account. 8 9 When seeking reimbursement, the employee shall submit documentation of eligible medical expenses paid by the 10 11 employee.

D. If an employer makes contributions to a program on a periodic installment basis, the employer may advance to an employee, interest free, an amount necessary to cover eligible medical expenses incurred that exceed the amount in the employee's savings account if the employee agrees to repay the advance from future installments or when [he] the employee ceases to be an employee of the employer or a participant in the program. [Such advances shall be exempt from taxation under the Income Tax Act.]"

SECTION 79. Section 66-3-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-3-7. GROUNDS FOR REFUSING, SUSPENDING OR REVOKING REGISTRATION OR CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.--The division may refuse, suspend or revoke registration or issuance of a certificate of .190557.2

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1 title or a transfer of registration upon the [ground] grounds
2 that:

A. the application contains a false or fraudulent statement or that the applicant failed to furnish the required information or reasonable additional information requested by the division or that the applicant is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of title or registration of the vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code;

9 B. the vehicle is mechanically unfit or unsafe to10 be operated or moved upon the highways;

C. a commercial motor vehicle is operated by a commercial motor carrier that is prohibited from operating the vehicle by order of a state or federal agency;

D. the division has [a] reasonable [ground] grounds to believe that the vehicle is a stolen or embezzled vehicle or <u>that</u> the granting of registration or the issuance of a certificate of title would constitute a fraud against the rightful owner or other person having valid lien upon the vehicle;

E. the registration of the vehicle stands suspended or revoked for any reason as provided in the motor vehicle laws of this state;

F. the required fee has not been paid;

G. the motor vehicle excise tax has not been paid with respect to that tax imposed on or before the effective .190557.2

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date of the repeal of the motor vehicle excise tax; 2 н. the weight distance tax has not been paid; I. 3 international fuel tax agreement taxes have not been paid; if the vehicle is a mobile home, the property J. tax has not been paid; Κ. the owner's address, as shown in the records of 8 the division, is within a class A county or within a municipality that has a vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program and the applicant has applied at an office 10 outside the designated county or municipality; or 11 12 L. the owner is required to but has failed to provide proof of compliance with a vehicle emission inspection and maintenance program, if required in the county or municipality in which the owner resides." SECTION 80. Section 66-3-401 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 80, as amended) is amended to read: "66-3-401. OPERATION OF VEHICLES UNDER DEALER PLATES .--18 Α. Any vehicle that is required to be registered pursuant to the Motor Vehicle Code and that is included in the inventory of a dealer may be operated or moved upon the highways for any purpose, provided that the vehicle display in the manner prescribed in Section 66-3-18 NMSA 1978 a unique plate issued to the dealer as provided in Section 66-3-402 NMSA 1978. This subsection shall not be construed as limiting the .190557.2

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1 use of temporary registration permits issued to dealers 2 pursuant to Section 66-3-6 NMSA 1978. Each dealer plate shall be issued for a specific vehicle in a dealer's inventory. If a 3 dealer wishes to use the plate on a different vehicle, the 4 dealer must reregister that plate to the different vehicle. 5 The provisions of this section do not apply to 6 Β. 7 work or service vehicles used by a dealer. For the purposes of this subsection, "work or service vehicle" includes any vehicle 8 9 used substantially as a: parts or delivery vehicle; 10 (1) vehicle used to tow another vehicle; (2) 11 12 (3) courtesy shuttle; or vehicle loaned to customers for their (4) 13 14 convenience. C. Each vehicle included in a dealer's inventory 15 required to be registered pursuant to the provisions of 16 Subsection A of this section must conform to the registration 17 provisions of the Motor Vehicle Code, but is not required to be 18 19 titled pursuant to the provisions of that code. ∫<del>When a</del> 20 vehicle is no longer included in a dealer's inventory, and is not sold or leased to an unrelated entity, the dealer must 21 title the vehicle and pay the motor vehicle excise tax that 22 would have been due when the vehicle was first registered by 23 the dealer. 24 In lieu of the use of dealer plates pursuant to D. 25

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this section, a dealer may register and title a vehicle included in a dealer's inventory in the name of the dealer upon payment of the registration fee applicable to that vehicle [but without payment of the motor vehicle excise tax, provided the vehicle is subsequently sold or leased in the ordinary course of business in a transaction subject to the motor vehicle excise tax or the leased vehicle gross receipts tax]."

SECTION 81. Section 66-3-1006 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 35, Section 202, as amended) is amended to read:

"66-3-1006. GROUNDS FOR REFUSING REGISTRATION OR CERTIFICATE OF TITLE.--The division may refuse registration or issuance of a certificate of title or any transfer of a registration certificate if:

A. the division has reasonable grounds to believe that the application contains any false or fraudulent statement or that the applicant has failed to furnish the required information or reasonable additional information requested by the division or that the applicant is not entitled to the issuance of a certificate of title or registration certificate of the off-highway motor vehicle under the Motor Vehicle Code or laws of this state;

B. the division has reasonable grounds to believe that the off-highway motor vehicle is stolen or embezzled or that the granting of a registration certificate or the issuance of a certificate of title would constitute a fraud against the .190557.2

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1 rightful owner or other person having a valid lien upon the 2 off-highway motor vehicle;

C. the division has reasonable grounds to believe that a nonresident applicant is not entitled to registration issuance under the laws of the nonresident applicant's state of residence;

D. the required fees have not been paid; or

8 E. the motor vehicle excise tax has not been paid
9 pursuant to Chapter 7, Article 14 NMSA 1978 with respect to
10 that tax imposed on or before the effective date of the repeal
11 of the motor vehicle excise tax."

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SECTION 82. REPEAL.--

A. Sections 3-65-1 through 3-65-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 231, Sections 1 through 10) are repealed.

B. Sections 3-66-1 through 3-66-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 351, Sections 3 through 13) are repealed.

C. Sections 7-1-6.6, 7-1-6.18, 7-1-6.24, 7-1-6.33, through 7-1-6.35, 7-1-6.46 through 7-1-6.52, 7-1-6.57 and 7-1-6.59 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 11, Laws 1987, Chapter 257, Section 1, Laws 1987, Chapter 265, Section 3, Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 15, Laws 1992, Chapter 108, Section 3, Laws 1992, Chapter 108, Section 2, Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 56, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 87, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 220, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 351, Section 1, Laws 2005, .190557.2

1 Chapter 104, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 1 and 2 Laws 2009, Chapter 175, Section 1, as amended) are repealed. Sections 7-2-1 through 7-2-36 NMSA 1978 (being 3 D. Laws 1965, Chapter 202, Section 1, Laws 1986, Chapter 20, 4 Section 26, Laws 1965, Chapter 202, Sections 3 and 4, Laws 5 1985, Chapter 114, Section 1, Laws 1995, Chapter 42, Section 1, 6 7 Laws 1995, Chapter 93, Section 8, Laws 2002, Chapter 58, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 5 and 6, Laws 2006, 8 9 Chapter 50, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 11, Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 4, Laws 1980, Chapter 102, Section 10 1, Laws 2005 (1st S.S.), Chapter 3, Sections 3 and 4, Laws 11 12 1965, Chapter 202, Sections 7 through 10, Laws 1990, Chapter 23, Section 1, Laws 1996, Chapter 17, Section 1, Laws 1965, 13 Chapter 202, Section 11, Laws 1972, Chapter 20, Section 2, Laws 14 1994, Chapter 111, Sections 1 through 3, Laws 1977, Chapter 15 196, Section 1, Laws 1981, Chapter 170, Section 1, Laws 1984, 16 Chapter 34, Section 1, Laws 1994, Chapter 115, Section 1, Laws 17 1998, Chapter 97, Section 2, Laws 2000, Chapter 64, Section 1 18 and also Laws 2000, Chapter 78, Section 1, Laws 2001, Chapter 19 20 73, Section 1, Laws 2003, Chapter 331, Section 7, Laws 2003, Chapter 400, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 267, Section 1, Laws 21 2006, Chapter 93, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Sections 9 22 and 10, Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 23 204, Sections 2, 3, 5 and 7, Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 2, 24 Laws 2008 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 3, Section 1, Laws 2009, Chapter 25 .190557.2

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1 271, Section 1, Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section 1, Laws 2010, 2 Chapter 84, Section 1, Laws 2011, Chapter 89, Section 1, Laws 2012, Chapter 55, Section 1, Laws 1965, Chapter 202, Sections 3 13 and 14, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 32, Laws 1965, 4 Chapter 202, Section 18, Laws 1981, Chapter 343, Sections 1 and 5 2, Laws 1992, Chapter 108, Section 4, Laws 1987, Chapter 257, 6 7 Sections 2 and 3, Laws 2011, Chapter 42, Section 1, Laws 1987, Chapter 265, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 56, Section 8 9 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 87, Section 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 220, Section 2, Laws 2009, Chapter 175, Section 2, Laws 2012, 10 Chapter 7, Section 1, Laws 2012, Chapter 57, Section 1, Laws 11 12 1992, Chapter 108, Section 1, Laws 1999, Chapter 47, Section 5, Laws 1997, Chapter 259, Section 8, Laws 1999, Chapter 205, 13 Section 1, Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 7, Section 1 and Laws 14 2005, Chapter 113, Section 1, as amended) are repealed. 15

E. Sections 7-2A-1 through 7-2A-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 34, Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 33, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Sections 36 through 38, Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 37, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Sections 39 through 41, Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Sections 12 and 13, Laws 1984, Chapter 34, Section 2, Laws 1998, Chapter 97, Section 3, Laws 2003, Chapter 331, Section 8, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 42, Laws 1986, Chapter 5, Section 1, Laws 1990, Chapter 23, Section 2, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Sections 43 through 46, Laws 1983, Chapter 218, Section 1, Laws 1994, Chapter 115, .190557.2

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| 1  | Section 2, Laws 1997, Chapter 58, Section 1, Laws 2003, Chapter |
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| 2  | 400, Section 2, Laws 2001, Chapter 73, Section 2, Laws 2002,    |
| 3  | Chapter 59, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 4, 6    |
| 4  | and 8, Laws 2009, Chapter 271, Section 2, Laws 2009, Chapter    |
| 5  | 279, Section 2, Laws 2010, Chapter 84, Section 2 and Laws 2012, |
| 6  | Chapter 55, Section 2, as amended) are repealed.                |
| 7  | F. Sections 7-2D-1 through 7-2D-14 NMSA 1978 (being             |
| 8  | Laws 1993, Chapter 313, Sections 1, 2 and 4 through 8, Laws     |
| 9  | 1995, Chapter 89, Section 8 and Laws 1993, Chapter 313,         |
| 10 | Sections 9 through 14, as amended) are repealed.                |
| 11 | G. Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,                 |
| 12 | Chapter 172, Section 2) is repealed.                            |
| 13 | H. Sections 7-2F-1 through 7-2F-4 NMSA 1978 (being              |
| 14 | Laws 2002, Chapter 36, Section 1, Laws 2011, Chapter 165,       |
| 15 | Section 2 and also Laws 2011, Chapter 177, Section 3, Laws      |
| 16 | 2003, Chapter 127, Section 2 and Laws 2011, Chapter 165,        |
| 17 | Sections 4 and 5, as amended) are repealed.                     |
| 18 | I. Sections 7-3A-1 through 7-3A-9 NMSA 1978 (being              |
| 19 | Laws 2003, Chapter 86, Sections 5 through 12, as amended) are   |
| 20 | repealed.   |
| 21 | J. Sections 7-4-1 through 7-4-21 NMSA 1978 (being               |
| 22 | Laws 1965, Chapter 203, Sections 1 through 9, Laws 1993,        |
| 23 | Chapter 153, Section 1 and Laws 1965, Chapter 203, Sections 11  |
| 24 | through 21, as amended) are repealed.                           |
| 25 | K. Sections 7-7-1 through 7-7-20 NMSA 1978 (being               |
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| 1  | Laws 1973, Chapter 345, Sections 1 through 12 and Laws 1983     |
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| 2  | Chapter 209, Sections 1 through 6, as amended) are repealed.    |
| 3  | L. Sections 7-9-7.1, 7-9-13.1, 7-9-13.3 through                 |
| 4  | 7-9-13.5, 7-9-15 through 7-9-18, 7-9-19, 7-9-22 through         |
| 5  | 7-9-23.1, 7-9-25, 7-9-26.1, 7-9-29, 7-9-32, 7-9-40 through      |
| 6  | 7-9-41.2, 7-9-41.4, 7-9-46, 7-9-48 through 7-9-51, 7-9-52       |
| 7  | through 7-9-53, 7-9-54.1 through 7-9-54.5, 7-9-56.1 through     |
| 8  | 7-9-56.3, 7-9-57.2 through 7-9-61.1, 7-9-62 through 7-9-66,     |
| 9  | 7-9-71, 7-9-73 through 7-9-78.1, 7-9-79.2 through 7-9-86,       |
| 10 | 7-9-90, 7-9-92 through 7-9-109 and 7-9-110.1 through 7-9-114    |
| 11 | NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1, Laws 1989,   |
| 12 | Chapter 262, Section 4, Laws 2001, Chapter 231, Section 12,     |
| 13 | Laws 2002, Chapter 20, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 351,       |
| 14 | Section 2, Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter |
| 15 | 144, Sections 9 through 12 and 15, Laws 1987, Chapter 247,      |
| 16 | Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 16, Laws 1987,       |
| 17 | Chapter 247, Section 2, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 18,     |
| 18 | Laws 2003, Chapter 62, Section 1, Laws 1970, Chapter 12,        |
| 19 | Section 3, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 25, Laws 1970,       |
| 20 | Chapter 60, Section 2, Laws 1972, Chapter 61, Section 2, Laws   |
| 21 | 2007, Chapter 117, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section   |
| 22 | 13, Laws 2009, Chapter 62, Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter 144,   |
| 23 | Sections 36 and 38 through 42, Laws 2012, Chapter 5, Section 6, |
| 24 | Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 43, Laws 1992, Chapter 40,      |
| 25 | Section 1, Laws 1995, Chapter 183, Section 2, Laws 2002,        |
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| 1  | Chapter 37, Section 8, Laws 2003, Chapter 62, Section 4, Laws   |
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| 2  | 2004, Chapter 16, Section 3, Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Sections 1  |
| 3  | and 2, Laws 2003, Chapter 232, Section 1, Laws 2002, Chapter    |
| 4  | 10, Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 48 and 49, Laws |
| 5  | 1970, Chapter 12, Section 4, Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 52, |
| 6  | Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 52, Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.),       |
| 7  | Chapter 4, Section 2, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 53, 54,  |
| 8  | 56 and 57, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 63, Laws 1970,       |
| 9  | Chapter 78, Section 2, Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 3, Laws    |
| 10 | 1998, Chapter 95, Section 2 and also Laws 1998, Chapter 99,     |
| 11 | Section 4, Laws 1971, Chapter 217, Section 2, Laws 1972,        |
| 12 | Chapter 39, Section 2, Laws 1977, Chapter 288, Section 2, Laws  |
| 13 | 1979, Chapter 338, Section 7, Laws 1984, Chapter 2, Section 6,  |
| 14 | Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 15, Laws 1998, Chapter 96,       |
| 15 | Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 65, Laws 1999,       |
| 16 | Chapter 231, Section 4, Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 9, Laws |
| 17 | 1993, Chapter 364, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 1994, Chapter 43,     |
| 18 | Section 1, Laws 1995, Chapter 80, Section 1, Laws 1999, Chapter |
| 19 | 231, Section 3, Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Sections 5 and 6, Laws  |
| 20 | 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 23, 25 and 26, Laws 2007, Chapter   |
| 21 | 361, Sections 7 and 8, Laws 2005, Chapter 169, Section 1, Laws  |
| 22 | 2005, Chapter 179, Section 1, Laws 2006, Chapter 35, Sections 1 |
| 23 | and 2, Laws 2007, Chapter 3, Sections 16 through 18, Laws 2012, |
| 24 | Chapter 12, Sections 2 and 3, Laws 2007, Chapter 33, Section 1, |
| 25 | Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 6, Laws 2007, Chapter 172,       |
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1 Sections 8 through 11, Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 1 and 2 also Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 1, Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 2 and also Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 2, Laws 2011, 3 Chapter 60, Section 3 and also Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 4 3, Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 6, Laws 2007, Chapter 204, 5 Section 10, Laws 2009, Chapter 99, Section 1 and Laws 2010, 6 7 Chapter 77, Section 1 and also Laws 2010, Chapter 78, Section 1, as amended) are repealed. 8

M. Sections 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and also 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.

N. Sections 7-9E-1 through 7-9E-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 20, Sections 1 through 9 and Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Sections 19 and 20, as amended) are repealed.

O. Sections 7-9F-1 through 7-9F-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Sections 1 through 12) are repealed.

P. 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.

Q. Sections 7-9H-1 through 7-9H-6 NMSA 1978 (being .190557.2

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1 Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 11 through 16, as amended) are 2 repealed. Sections 7-9I-1 through 7-9I-6 NMSA 1978 (being 3 R. Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 17 through 22, as amended) are 4 5 repealed. Sections 7-9J-1 through 7-9J-8 NMSA 1978 (being S. 6 7 Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 11 through 18, as amended) are repealed. 8 Sections 7-11-1 through 7-11-6 NMSA 1978 (being 9 т. Laws 1982, Chapter 18, Sections 17 through 22, as amended) are 10 11 repealed. 12 U. Sections 7-14-1 through 7-14-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Sections 11 through 17, Laws 1991, 13 Chapter 197, Section 4, Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Sections 18 and 14 19, Laws 1993, Chapter 347, Sections 4 and 5 and Laws 1988, 15 Chapter 73, Sections 20 and 21, as amended) are repealed. 16 Sections 7-14A-1 through 7-14A-11 NMSA 1978 17 v. (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Sections 5 through 7, Laws 1993, 18 Chapter 359, Section 1 and Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Sections 8 19 20 through 15, as amended) are repealed. W. Sections 21-30-1 through 21-30-10 NMSA 1978 21 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 117, Sections 2 through 11) are 22 repealed. 23 Х. Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, 24 Chapter 247, Section 9) is repealed. 25 .190557.2 - 206 -

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| 1  | SECTION 83. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the  |
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| 2  | provisions of:                                       |
| 3  | A. Sections 37, 48 and 68 of this act is July l,     |
| 4  | 2013; and  |
| 5  | B. Sections 1 through 36, 38 through 47, 49 through  |
| 6  | 67 and 69 through 82 of this act is January 1, 2014. |
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