SENATE BILL 123

53rd Legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

William E. Sharer

.204736.2

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; SHORTENING THE AMOUNT OF TIME TO CLAIM A
TAX CREDIT OR A REFUND OF OVERPAID TAX TO LESS THAN ONE YEAR;
REDUCING THE RATE OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, COMPENSATING TAX,
GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX, MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
AND COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX; REQUIRING THE TAXATION AND
REVENUE DEPARTMENT TO ADJUST THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX RATE
DEPENDING ON THE REVENUE COLLECTED FROM THAT TAX; PROVIDING FOR
A FLAT INCOME TAX RATE OF TWO AND ONE-HALF PERCENT ON TAXABLE
INCOME ABOVE CERTAIN LEVELS; REMOVING PERMISSION OF A TAX
INCREMENT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT TO ISSUE BONDS AGAINST AN
INCREMENT OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX; REPEALING CERTAIN CREDITS,
DEDUCTIONS AND EXEMPTIONS PURSUANT TO THE INCOME TAX ACT AND
THE GROSS RECEIPTS AND COMPENSATING TAX ACT; PROVIDING THAT A
PERSON WITHOUT PHYSICAL PRESENCE IN THE STATE THAT HAS LESS
THAN ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS (\$100,000) IN GROSS RECEIPTS

IS NOT ENGAGING IN BUSINESS PURSUANT TO THE GROSS RECEIPTS AND
COMPENSATING TAX ACT; REPEALING THE CORPORATE INCOME AND
FRANCHISE TAX ACT, THE ESTATE TAX ACT, THE MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE
TAX ACT, THE LEASED VEHICLE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX ACT, THE TAX ON
BOATS, CERTAIN LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES, THE
SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX ACT, THE LOCAL
HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX ACT, THE COUNTY CORRECTIONAL
FACILITY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX ACT AND THE SPECIAL COUNTY HOSPITAL
GASOLINE TAX ACT; REPLACING COUNTY OBLIGATIONS TO THE COUNTY-
SUPPORTED MEDICAID FUND AND SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND WITH
STATE OBLIGATIONS; PROVIDING TEMPORARY AMNESTY FROM PENALTIES
AND INTEREST ON TAXES NOT PAID; PROVIDING THAT THE REPEAL OF
CERTAIN TAXES SHALL NOT IMPAIR OUTSTANDING BONDS OR LOAN
GUARANTEES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE
NMSA 1978.

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

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

"3-31-1. REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE--PLEDGE OF REVENUES--LIMITATION ON TIME OF ISSUANCE.--

A. In addition to any other law and constitutional home rule powers authorizing a municipality to issue revenue bonds, a municipality may issue revenue bonds pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 for the purposes specified in .204736.2

this section. [The term "pledged revenues", as used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, means the revenues, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of particular revenue bonds as specifically provided in Subsections A through J of this section.

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

B. C. Joint utility revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving joint water facilities, sewer facilities, gas facilities or electric facilities or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of these municipal utilities for the payment of the interest on and principal of the bonds. [These bonds are sometimes referred to in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 as "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility bonds".

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	C.	For th	le purp	oses of	this	subsection	n, '	'gross
receipts	tax	revenue	bonds"	means	gross	receipts	tax	revenue
bonds or	sale	s tax re	evenue	bonds.	1			

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

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

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

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

(4) acquiring, extending, enlarging,
bettering, repairing, otherwise improving or maintaining storm
sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary sewers, sewage
treatment plants or water utilities, including but not
necessarily limited to the acquisition of rights of way and
water and water rights, or any combination of the foregoing;

(5) reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, repairing or otherwise improving existing alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing or laying .204736.2

off, opening, constructing or otherwise acquiring new alleys,
streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the foregoing;
provided that any of the foregoing improvements may include but
are not limited to the acquisition of rights of way;

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

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

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

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

(10) acquiring, constructing, extending, bettering, repairing or otherwise improving a public transit .204736.2

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system or regional transit systems or facilities. The] municipal purpose. A municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gross receipts tax revenue received by the municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 to the payment of the interest on and principal of the gross receipts tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or for specific purposes] or for any area of municipal government services [including but not limited to those specified in Subsection C of Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978, or for public purposes authorized by municipalities having constitutional home rule charters. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal gross receipts tax, or a law supplemental thereto or otherwise appertaining thereto, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal gross receipts tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor]. Revenues in excess of the annual principal and interest due on gross receipts tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of gross receipts tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. The governing body of the municipality may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the gross receipts tax revenue .204736.2

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and to administer the payment of principal of and interest on the bonds.

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

E. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for laying off, opening, constructing, reconstructing, resurfacing, maintaining, acquiring rights of way, repairing and otherwise

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improving municipal buildings, alleys, streets, public roads and bridges or any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the gasoline tax revenue received by the municipality to the payment of the interest on and principal of the gasoline tax revenue bonds.

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

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

project that clearly is unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection shall prevent the pledge to such project revenue bonds of any revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that any facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue bonds. [As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978:

- (1) "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection; and
- (2) "project revenues" means the net revenues

 of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project

 revenue bonds pursuant to this subsection.
- G. Fire district revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping and rehabilitating any fire district project, including, where applicable, purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor, or for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the fire district from the fire protection fund as provided in the Fire Protection Fund Law and

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

H. Law enforcement protection revenue bonds may be issued for the repair and purchase of law enforcement apparatus and equipment that meet nationally recognized standards. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenues received by the municipality from the law enforcement protection fund distributions pursuant to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund Act to the payment of the interest on and principal of the law enforcement protection revenue bonds.

[I. Economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering economic development projects as defined in the Local Economic

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Development Act. The municipality may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax to the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds for any of the purposes authorized in this subsection. A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax, or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax, shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. As used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "economic development gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized in this subsection, and "municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax revenue" means any or all of the revenue from the municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.

J. Municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational

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institution located in the manierparity and acquisition of of
improvements to land for those facilities. The municipality
may pledge irrevocably any or all of the revenue received from
the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax to
the payment of the interest on and principal of the municipal
higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds.
A law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal
higher education facilities gross receipts tax or that affects
the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax,
or a law supplemental to or otherwise pertaining to the tax,
shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or
indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any
outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of
the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax
unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in
full or provision has been fully made for their discharge. As
used in Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, "municipal higher
education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means
the bonds authorized in this subsection and "municipal higher
education facilities gross receipts tax revenue" means any or
all of the revenue from the municipal higher education
facilities gross receipts tax transferred to the municipality
pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.

 $$\rm{K}_{\hbox{-}}$]$ $\underline{\rm{I}}_{\hbox{-}}$ Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no municipality may sell revenue bonds .204736.2

payable from pledged revenues after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection C of Section 3-31-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue."

SECTION 2. A new section of Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

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

- A. "bond" means any obligation of a municipality issued under Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a municipality to make payments;
- B. "gasoline tax revenue" means all or portions of the amounts of tax revenues distributed to municipalities pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.27 NMSA 1978;
- C. "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
- D. "gross receipts tax revenue" means the amount of money transferred to the municipality as authorized by Section .204736.2

1	7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for any municipal gross receipts tax imposed
2	pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes
3	Act;
4	E. "gross receipts tax revenue bonds" means the
5	bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
6	F. "joint utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility
7	bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section
8	3-31-1 NMSA 1978;
9	G. "pledged revenues" means the revenues, net
10	income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment
11	of revenue bonds as specifically provided in Chapter 3, Article
12	31 NMSA 1978;
13	H. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds
14	authorized by Subsection F of Section 3-31-1 NMSA 1978; and
15	I. "utility revenue bonds" or "utility bonds" means
16	the bonds authorized by Subsection B of Section 3-31-1 NMSA
17	1978."
18	SECTION 3. Section 3-37A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979,
19	Chapter 284, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
20	"3-37A-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Small Cities
21	Assistance Act:
22	A. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town
23	or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act
24	or special charter, and incorporated counties and H-class
25	counties.

- B. "municipal share" means one and thirty-five one-hundredths percent of the taxable gross receipts as defined in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act reported annually for each municipality to the taxation and revenue department during a twelve-month period ending June 30;
- C. "total municipal share" means the sum of all
 municipal shares;
- D. "statewide per capita average" means the quotient of the total municipal share divided by the total population in all municipalities;
- E. "municipal per capita average" means the quotient of the municipal share divided by the municipality's population;
- F. "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the <u>United States census</u> bureau [of the census], or, if neither is available, "population" means an estimate as determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration;
- G. "local tax effort" means the amount produced by a [one-fourth of one] one hundred twenty-five thousandths

 percent municipal gross receipts tax in the previous fiscal year;
- H. "qualifying municipality" means a municipality with a population of less than ten thousand that has enacted, .204736.2

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on or before the last day of the preceding fiscal year, an ordinance or ordinances imposing a municipal gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 at a rate of [one-fourth of one] one hundred twenty-five thousandths percent or more;

- I. "enacted" means adopted by a majority of the members of the governing body of the municipality pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 and:
- (1) for which no election has been called in the manner and within the time provided by Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) that has been approved by a majority of the registered voters voting on the question pursuant to Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978; and
- J. "minimum amount" means an amount equal to ninety thousand dollars (\$90,000)."
- SECTION 4. Section 3-51-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 173, Section 17) is amended to read:

"3-51-32. POWER TO ISSUE BONDS.--

- A. A city shall have power to issue bonds from time to time in its discretion for the purpose of financing in whole or in part the cost of any project.
- B. A city shall also have the power to issue refunding bonds from time to time for the purpose of refunding, paying and retiring:

[(1) any bonds issued by it pursuant to the

1	Greater Municipality Parking Law or pursuant to Laws 1963,
2	Chapter 313, as amended and supplemented;
3	$\frac{(2)}{(1)}$ any bonds authorized for parking
4	facilities and payable from the revenues of any parking
5	facilities;
6	[(3)] <u>(2)</u> any bonds authorized for parking
7	facilities and payable from any parking meter revenues;
8	[(4)] <u>(3)</u> any [sales] <u>gross receipts</u> tax
9	revenue bonds authorized for the purpose of any public building
10	to be used for parking facilities and pursuant to <u>Subsection D</u>
11	of Section [14-30-10 NMSA 1953] <u>3-31-1 NMSA 1978</u> ;
12	$[\frac{(5)}{(4)}]$ any gasoline tax revenue bonds
13	authorized for the purpose of any public building to be used
14	for parking facilities and pursuant to <u>Subsection E of</u> Section
15	[14-30-1D NMSA 1953] <u>3-31-1 NMSA 1978</u> ;
16	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> any bonds authorized for parking
17	facilities and payable from any combination of the income and
18	revenue pledged to the bonds described in Paragraphs (1)
19	through $[(5)]$ (4) of this subsection $[B]$; or
20	[(7)] <u>(6)</u> any bonds [which] <u>that</u> have refunded
21	the bonds described in Paragraphs (1) through $[\frac{(6)}{(5)}]$ of this
22	subsection [8].
23	C. A city shall also have the power to issue bonds
24	for any combination of the purposes described in this section."
25	SECTION 5. Section 3-65-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001,

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Chapter 231, Section 8) is amended to read:

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

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

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

receipts tax revenues of the municipality to make the loan payments.

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

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

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

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

- B. Revenue bonds issued by a municipality may be secured by event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or gross receipts tax revenues distributed to that municipality pursuant to Section [7-1-6.4 or] 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978.
- C. An action shall not be brought questioning the legality of the pledge of event center revenues, event center surcharge receipts or gross receipts tax revenues, bonds issued pursuant to the Municipal Event Center Funding Act, issuance of .204736.2

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

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

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

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

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

(1) in class A counties as defined in Section

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

- (2) in other counties, the mill levy shall not exceed four dollars twenty-five cents (\$4.25), or any lower maximum amount required by operation of the rate limitation provisions of Section 7-37-7.1 NMSA 1978 upon a mill levy imposed pursuant to this paragraph, on each one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of net taxable value of property allocated to the county.
- B. The mill levies provided in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of Subsection A of this section shall be made at the direction of the county commissioners, but only to the extent that the county commissioners deem it necessary to operate and maintain county hospitals <u>and</u> to pay the amounts required in

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the performance of any health care facilities contracts made pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act [and to provide for a class A county's transfer to the county-supported medicaid fund pursuant to Section 27-10-4 NMSA 1978].

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

[D. A class A county imposing the mill levy

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

 E_{\bullet}] D. The distribution of the mill levy authorized at the rates specified in Subsection A of this section shall be made to county and contracting hospitals as authorized in the Hospital Funding Act."

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

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

"adjustment factor" means a fraction, the numerator of which is the net taxable value of the state for the property tax year prior to the year in which the amount of small counties assistance is being determined and the denominator of which is the net taxable value for property tax year 2002; the adjustment factor shall be calculated without

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reference to assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act or taxable value determined pursuant to the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act;

- В. "ceiling valuation" means:
- (1) for the 2002 property tax year, one billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000); and
- (2) for each subsequent property tax year, an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying one billion four hundred million dollars (\$1,400,000,000) by the adjustment factor for the year;
- C. "demographer" means the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico;
- "inflation factor" means a fraction whose numerator is the annual implicit price deflator index for state and local government purchases of goods and services, as published in the United States department of commerce monthly publication entitled "Survey of Current Business" or any successor publication prepared by an agency of the United States and adopted by the department of finance and administration, for the calendar year one year prior to the year in which the distribution is to be made and whose denominator is the annual index for calendar year 2004; provided that, if the inflation factor is calculated to have a

value less than one, it shall be deemed to have a value of one;

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

revenue department that the county assessor of that county has implemented an acceptable program of maintaining current and correct property values for property taxation purposes as required by Section 7-36-16 NMSA 1978 or has submitted to the director an acceptable plan for the implementation of such a program;

- (3) on July 1 of the year in which any distribution under the Small Counties Assistance Act is made to the county, a population of not more than forty-eight thousand;
- increments authorized pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 totaling at least [three-eighths] one-half percent and has those increments in effect on July 1 of the year in which a distribution is made; provided that this paragraph does not apply to a county if the county's valuation for property taxation purposes does not exceed the product of two hundred thirty million dollars (\$230,000,000) multiplied by the adjustment factor for the year; and
- (5) a total valuation for the property tax
 year preceding the year in which a distribution pursuant to the
 Small Counties Assistance Act for that county is to be made
 that is no greater than the ceiling valuation for that property
 tax year;
- G. "tax rate factor" means a fraction, the numerator of which is the average rate imposed in Section .204736.2

[7-9-7] $7-9-4$ NMSA 1978 for the fiscal year one year prior t	0
the fiscal year in which the distribution is to be made and	the
denominator of which is five percent: and	

H. "total valuation" means the sum for a jurisdiction for a property tax year of the net taxable value determined pursuant to the Property Tax Code, the assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the assessed value determined pursuant to the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act and the taxable value determined pursuant to the Copper Production Ad Valorem Tax Act."

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

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

A. The "small counties assistance fund" is created within the state treasury.

- B. On or before September 1, 2003 and on or before September 1 of each subsequent year, the demographer shall certify in writing to the department of finance and administration the population of the state and of each county as of June 30 of the year.
- C. On or before September 15, 2003 and on or before September 15 of each subsequent year, the secretary of finance and administration shall certify to the state treasurer with .204736.2

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

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

8	at least:		but less	and the c	ounty	then the distribution		
			than:	populatio	n is:	amount is:		
	\$	0	\$100,000,000	under	1,000	\$515,000		
	\$	0	\$100,000,000	at least	1,000			
				but under	4,000	\$370,000		
	\$	0	\$100,000,000	at least	4,000	\$285,000		

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\$100,000,000	\$230,000,000	under	12,000	\$200,000
\$100,000,000	\$230,000,000	at least	12,000	\$145,000
\$230,000,000	\$1,400,000,000	under	48,000	\$85,000.

E. If the balance in the small counties

assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum
of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties

pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section,
the department of finance and administration shall increase
the distribution amount for each county receiving a
distribution amount pursuant to the provisions of Subsection
D of this section by:

(1) fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made a county correctional facility gross receipts tax at a rate of at least one-eighth percent;

(2) twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) if the county has imposed and has in effect on July 1 of the year in which the distribution is to be made a county gross receipts tax increment of one-sixteenth percent; or

(3) seventy thousand dollars (\$70,000) if the county has met the requirements of Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

F. If the balance in the small counties

assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the distributions determined pursuant to

Subsection D of this section plus the distribution increases authorized pursuant to Subsection E of this section, the distribution increases pursuant to Subsection E of this section shall be proportionately reduced.

G. E. If the balance in the small counties assistance fund as of the preceding August 31 is less than the sum of the distributions to be made to qualifying counties, the department of finance and administration shall reduce each qualifying county's calculated distribution by a percentage computed by dividing the amount by which the fund is insufficient by the sum of all the calculated distributions and shall certify the reduced amounts as the qualifying counties' distributions.

 $[H_{\bullet}]$ F_{\bullet} Any interest accruing from the temporary investment of the small counties assistance fund shall be credited to the general fund.

[I.] G. On or before September 30, 2003 and on or before September 30 of each subsequent year, the state treasurer shall distribute to each county for [whom] which a distribution has been certified for that year the amount certified for that county for that year. If the balance in the fund as of the preceding August 31 exceeds the sum of certified amounts distributed, the difference shall revert to

the general fund.

 $[rac{H \cdot \cdot}{H \cdot \cdot}]$ If any date specified in Subsection B, C or $[rac{H \cdot \cdot}{H \cdot \cdot}]$ G of this section falls on a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, any action required to be performed as provided in those subsections is timely if performed on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday."

SECTION 10. Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 95, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

B. Gross receipts tax revenue bonds may be issued for [one or more of the following purposes:

(1) constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, making additions to or making improvements to one or more public buildings or purchasing or improving ground relating thereto, including but not
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- (2) acquiring or improving county or public parking lots, structures or facilities or any combination of the foregoing;
- (3) purchasing, acquiring or rehabilitating firefighting equipment or any combination of the foregoing;
- (4) acquiring, extending, enlarging,
 bettering, repairing or otherwise improving or maintaining
 storm sewers and other drainage improvements, sanitary
 sewers, sewage treatment plants, water utilities or other
 water, wastewater or related facilities, including but not
 limited to the acquisition of rights of way and water and
 water rights, or any combination of the foregoing;
- (5) reconstructing, resurfacing,
 maintaining, repairing or otherwise improving existing
 alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any combination of the
 foregoing or laying off, opening, constructing or otherwise
 acquiring new alleys, streets, roads or bridges or any
 combination of the foregoing; provided that any of the
 foregoing improvements may include the acquisition of rights
 of way;
- (6) purchasing, acquiring, constructing, making additions to, enlarging, bettering, extending or equipping airport facilities or any combination of the .204736.2

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

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

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

the county gross receipts tax and county capital outlay gross receipts tax] received by the county pursuant to

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Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, gross receipts tax revenue bonds [for any of the purposes authorized in this section or specific purposes or] for any area of county government services. If the revenue [from the first one-eighth increment, the third one-eighth increment or the one-sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts tax] is pledged for payment of principal and interest as authorized by this subsection, the pledge shall require the revenues received [from that increment of the county gross receipts tax or any increment of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax or county capital outlay gross receipts tax] to be deposited into a special bond fund for payment of the principal, interest and expenses. At the end of each fiscal year, money remaining in the special bond fund after the annual obligations for the bonds are fully met may be transferred to any other fund of the county. Revenues in excess of the annual principal and interest due on gross receipts tax revenue bonds secured by a pledge of gross receipts tax revenue may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account. The governing body of the county may appoint a commercial bank trust department to act as trustee of the proceeds of the tax and to administer the payment of principal of and

interest on the bonds.

[C. Fire protection revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating any independent fire district project or facilities, including where applicable purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground for the project, or any combination of such purposes. A county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the county fire protection excise tax revenue for payment of principal and interest due in connection with, and other expenses related to, fire protection revenue bonds. These bonds may be referred to in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 as "fire protection revenue bonds".

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

E.] C. Gasoline tax revenue bonds may be issued for the acquisition of rights of way for and the .204736.2

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

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

G-] E- Project revenue bonds may be issued for acquiring, extending, enlarging, bettering, repairing, improving, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping or rehabilitating any revenue-producing project, including as

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applicable purchasing, otherwise acquiring or improving the ground therefor and including but not limited to acquiring and improving parking lots, or may be issued for any combination of the foregoing purposes. The county may pledge irrevocably any or all of the net revenues from the operation of the revenue-producing project for which the particular project revenue bonds are issued to the payment of the interest on and principal of the project revenue bonds. net revenues of any revenue-producing project shall not be pledged to the project revenue bonds issued for any other revenue-producing project that is clearly unrelated in nature; but nothing in this subsection prevents the pledge to any of the project revenue bonds of the revenues received from existing, future or disconnected facilities and equipment that are related to and that may constitute a part of the particular revenue-producing project. A general determination by the governing body that facilities or equipment is reasonably related to and constitutes a part of a specified revenue-producing project shall be conclusive if set forth in the proceedings authorizing the project revenue [As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978: bonds.

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

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

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

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

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

K. Economic development gross receipts tax

revenue bonds may be issued for the purpose of furthering

economic development projects as defined in the Local

Economic Development Act. A county may pledge irrevocably

any or all of the county infrastructure gross receipts tax to

the payment of the interest on and principal of the economic

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development gross receipts tax revenue bonds for the purpose authorized in this subsection.

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

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

[N.] I. Except for the purpose of refunding previous revenue bond issues, no county may sell revenue bonds payable from pledged revenue after the expiration of two years from the date of the ordinance authorizing the issuance of the bonds or, for bonds to be issued and sold to the New Mexico finance authority as authorized in Subsection

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C of Section 4-62-4 NMSA 1978, after the expiration of two years from the date of the resolution authorizing the issuance of the bonds. However, any period of time during which a particular revenue bond issue is in litigation shall not be counted in determining the expiration date of that issue.

[0.] J. No bonds may be issued by a county, other than an H class county, a class B county as defined in Section 4-36-8 NMSA 1978 or a class A county as described in Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978, to acquire, equip, extend, enlarge, better, repair or construct a utility unless the utility is regulated by the public regulation commission pursuant to the Public Utility Act and the issuance of the bonds is approved by the commission. For purposes of Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, a "utility" includes [but is not limited to a water, wastewater, sewer, gas or electric utility or joint utility serving the public. H class counties shall obtain public regulation commission approvals required by Section 3-23-3 NMSA 1978.

[P.] K. Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a county gross receipts tax, [a county environmental services gross receipts tax, a county fire protection excise tax, a county infrastructure gross receipts tax, the county education gross receipts tax, a county capital outlay gross receipts tax, the gasoline tax or the

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county hospital emergency gross receipts tax] or that affects [any of those taxes] that tax, shall not be repealed or amended in such a manner as to impair outstanding revenue bonds that are issued pursuant to Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978 and that may be secured by a pledge of [those taxes] that tax unless the outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor. [Q. As used in this section: (1) "county infrastructure gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county infrastructure gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978; (2) "county capital outlay gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county capital outlay gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978: (3) "county education gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county education gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978; (4) "county environmental services gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue from the county environmental services gross receipts tax transferred to the

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(5) "county fire protection excise tax

county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;

2	excise tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section
3	7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978;
4	(6) "county gross receipts tax revenue"
5	means the revenue attributable to the first one-eighth
6	increment, the third one-eighth increment and the one-
7	sixteenth increment of the county gross receipts tax
8	transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA
9	1978 and any distribution related to the first one-eighth
10	increment made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
11	(7) "gasoline tax revenue" means the revenue
12	from that portion of the gasoline tax distributed to the
13	county pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.9 and 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978;
14	(8) "PILT revenue" means revenue received by
15	the county from the federal government as payments in lieu of
16	taxes; and
17	(9) "public building" includes but is not
18	limited to fire stations, police buildings, county or
19	regional jails, county or regional juvenile detention
20	facilities, libraries, museums, auditoriums, convention
21	halls, hospitals, buildings for administrative offices,
22	courthouses and garages for housing, repairing and
23	maintaining county vehicles and equipment.
24	R. As used in Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978,
25	the term "bond" means any obligation of a county issued under

revenue" means the revenue from the county fire protection

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Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA 1978, whether designated as a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a county to make payments.]"

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

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

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

- "county gross receipts tax revenue" means the revenue attributable to the county gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and any distribution made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978;
- "gasoline tax revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection C of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978;
- "PILT revenue" means revenue received by the D. county from the federal government as payments in lieu of taxes;
- Ε. "project revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection E of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978; .204736.2

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- F. "project revenues" means the net revenues of revenue-producing projects that may be pledged to project revenue bonds; and
- G. "utility revenue bonds" or "joint utility revenue bonds" means the bonds authorized by Subsection D of Section 4-62-1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 12. Section 5-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 297, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- "5-10-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Local Economic Development Act:
- A. "arts and cultural district" means a developed district of public and private uses that is created pursuant to the Arts and Cultural District Act;
- B. "cultural facility" means a facility that is owned by the state, a county, a municipality or a qualifying entity that serves the public through preserving, educating and promoting the arts and culture of a particular locale, including theaters, museums, libraries, galleries, cultural compounds, educational organizations, performing arts venues and organizations, fine arts organizations, studios and media laboratories and live-work housing facilities;
- C. "department" means the economic development
 department;
- D. "economic development project" or "project" means the provision of direct or indirect assistance to a .204736.2

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qualifying entity by a local or regional government and includes the purchase, lease, grant, construction, reconstruction, improvement or other acquisition or conveyance of land, buildings or other infrastructure; public works improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; payments for professional services contracts necessary for local or regional governments to implement a plan or project; the provision of direct loans or grants for land, buildings or infrastructure; technical assistance to cultural facilities; loan guarantees securing the cost of land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue that may be derived from an increment of the municipal [infrastructure] gross receipts tax or the county [infrastructure] gross receipts tax that is dedicated by the governing body of the municipality or county for furthering or implementing economic development plans or projects pursuant to the Local Economic Development Act or projects pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act; grants for public works infrastructure improvements essential to the location or expansion of a qualifying entity; grants or subsidies to cultural facilities; purchase of land for a publicly held industrial park or a publicly owned cultural facility; and the construction of a building for use by a qualifying entity;

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Ε.

"governing body" means the city council, city

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4	county;		
5	G. "municipality" means an incorporated city,		
6	town or village;		
7	H. "person" means an individual, corporation,		
8	association, partnership or other legal entity;		
9	I. "qualifying entity" means a corporation,		
10	limited liability company, partnership, joint venture,		
11	syndicate, association or other person that is one or a		
12	combination of two or more of the following:		
13	(1) an industry for the manufacturing,		
14	processing or assembling of agricultural or manufactured		
15	products;		
16	(2) a commercial enterprise for storing,		
17	warehousing, distributing or selling products of agriculture,		
18	mining or industry, but, other than as provided in Paragraph		
19	(5), (6) or (9) of this subsection, not including any		
20	enterprise for sale of goods or commodities at retail or for		
21	distribution to the public of electricity, gas, water or		
22	telephone or other services commonly classified as public		
23	utilities;		
24	(3) a business, including a restaurant or		
25	lodging establishment, in which all or part of the activities		

commission or board of trustees of a municipality or the

F. "local government" means a municipality or

board of county commissioners of a county;

of the business involves the supplying of services to the general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific industry or customer, but, other than as provided in Paragraph (5) or (9) of this subsection, not including businesses primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail;

- (4) an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or a federally chartered tribal corporation;
- (5) a telecommunications sales enterprise that makes the majority of its sales to persons outside

 New Mexico;
- (6) a facility for the direct sales by growers of agricultural products, commonly known as farmers' markets;
- (7) a business that is the developer of a metropolitan redevelopment project;
 - (8) a cultural facility; and
 - (9) a retail business;
- J. "regional government" means any combination of municipalities and counties that enter into a joint powers agreement to provide for economic development projects pursuant to a plan adopted by all parties to the joint powers agreement; and
- K. "retail business" means a business that is primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at .204736.2

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3	census, of:
4	(1) ten thousand or less; or
5	(2) more than ten thousand but less than
6	thirty-five thousand if:
7	(a) the economic development project
8	is not funded or financed with state government revenues; and
9	(b) the business created through the
10	project will not directly compete with an existing business
11	that is: 1) in the municipality; and 2) engaged in the sale
12	of the same or similar goods or commodities at retail."
13	SECTION 13. Section 5-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
14	Chapter 297, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
15	"5-10-4. ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT PROJECTSRESTRICTIONS ON
16	PUBLIC EXPENDITURES OR PLEDGES OF CREDIT
17	A. No local or regional government shall provide
18	public support for economic development projects as permitted
19	pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the constitution of
20	New Mexico except as provided in the Local Economic
21	Development Act or as otherwise permitted by law.
22	B. The total amount of public money expended and
23	the value of credit pledged in the fiscal year in which that
24	money is expended by a local government for economic
25	development projects pursuant to Article 9, Section 14 of the

retail and that is located in a municipality with a

population, according to the most recent federal decennial

constitution of New Mexico and the Local Economic Development

Act shall not exceed ten percent of the annual general fund

expenditures of the local government in that fiscal year.

The limits of this subsection shall not apply to:

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

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Finance Act; provided that no more than the greater of fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or ten percent of the revenue collected shall be used for promotion and administration of or professional services contracts related to the implementation of any such economic development plan adopted by the governing body;

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

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

E. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of approving arts and cultural districts as a qualifying purpose and cultural

facilities or retail businesses as a qualifying entity eligible to utilize revenue generated by the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act or the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act for furthering or implementing economic development plans and projects as defined in the Local Economic Development Act or projects as defined in the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act.

- of the municipality or county as a separate question at a regular municipal or county election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. A special municipal election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Municipal Election Code. A special county election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections.
- G. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approves the ordinance adding arts and cultural districts and cultural facilities or retail businesses as an approved use of the [local option] municipal or county [economic development infrastructure] gross receipts tax, [fund] the ordinance shall become effective on July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date of the adopted ordinance. The ordinance shall include the effective date."

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

"5-15-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Tax Increment for Development Act:

A. "base gross receipts taxes" means:

- collected within a tax increment development district, as estimated by the governing body that adopted a resolution to form that district, in consultation with the taxation and revenue department, in the calendar year preceding the formation of the tax increment development district or, when an area is added to an existing district, the amount of gross receipts taxes collected in the calendar year preceding the effective date of the modification of the tax increment development plan and designated by the governing body to be available as part of the gross receipts tax increment; and
- (2) any amount of gross receipts taxes that would have been collected in such year if any applicable additional gross receipts taxes imposed after that year had been imposed in that year;

B. "base property taxes" means:

(1) the portion of property taxes produced by the total of all property tax levied at the rate fixed each year by each governing body levying a property tax on the assessed value of taxable property within the tax

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

- (2) any amount of property taxes that would have been collected in such year if any applicable additional property taxes imposed after that year had been imposed in that year;
- C. "county [option] gross receipts [taxes] tax"
 means the increment of the county gross receipts [taxes] tax
 imposed by counties pursuant to the County Local Option Gross
 Receipts Taxes Act and designated by the governing body of
 the county to be available as part of the gross receipts tax
 increment;
- D. "district" means a tax increment development district;
- E. "district board" means a board formed in
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accordance with the provisions of the Tax Increment for Development Act to govern a tax increment development district:

- F. "enhanced services" means public services

 provided by a municipality or county within the district at a

 higher level or to a greater degree than otherwise available

 to the land located in the district from the municipality or

 county, including such services as public safety, fire

 protection, street or sidewalk cleaning or landscape

 maintenance in public areas; provided that "enhanced

 services" does not include the basic operation and

 maintenance related to infrastructure improvements financed

 by the district pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development

 Act;
- G. "governing body" means the city council or city commission of a city, the board of trustees or council of a town or village or the board of county commissioners of a county;
- H. "gross receipts tax increment" means the gross receipts taxes collected within a tax increment development district in excess of the base gross receipts taxes collected for the duration of the existence of a tax increment development district and distributed to the district in the same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;

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

- K. "municipal [option] gross receipts [taxes]

 tax" means [those] the increment of the municipal gross

 receipts [taxes] tax imposed by municipalities pursuant to

 the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act and

 designated by the governing body of the municipality to be

 available as part of the gross receipts tax increment;
- L. "municipality" means an incorporated city, town or village;
- M. "owner" means a person owning real property within the boundaries of a district;
- N. "person" means an individual, corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity;
- 0. "project" means a tax increment development
 project;
- P. "property tax increment" means all property tax collected on real property within the designated tax increment development area that is in excess of the base property tax until termination of the district and

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distributed to the district in the same manner as distributions are made under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act:

- "property tax increment bonds" means bonds issued by a district in accordance with the Tax Increment for Development Act, the pledged revenue for which is a property tax increment;
- "public improvements" means on-site improvements and off-site improvements that, directly or indirectly, benefit a tax increment development district or facilitate development within a tax increment development area and that are dedicated to the governing body in which the district lies. "Public improvements" [include] includes:
- (1) sanitary sewage systems, including collection, transport, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and discharge;
- (2) drainage and flood control systems, including collection, transport, storage, treatment, dispersal, effluent use and discharge;
- (3) water systems for domestic, commercial, office, hotel or motel, industrial, irrigation, municipal or fire protection purposes, including production, collection, storage, treatment, transport, delivery, connection and dispersal;
 - highways, streets, roadways, bridges,

2	areas for vehicular use for travel, ingress, egress and
3	parking;
4	(5) trails and areas for pedestrian,
5	equestrian, bicycle or other non-motor vehicle use for
6	travel, ingress, egress and parking;
7	(6) pedestrian and transit facilities,
8	parks, recreational facilities and open space areas for the
9	use of members of the public for entertainment, assembly and
10	recreation;
11	(7) landscaping, including earthworks,
12	structures, plants, trees and related water delivery systems;
13	(8) public buildings, public safety
14	facilities and fire protection and police facilities;
15	(9) electrical generation, transmission and
16	distribution facilities;
17	(10) natural gas distribution facilities;
18	(11) lighting systems;
19	(12) cable or other telecommunications lines
20	and related equipment;
21	(13) traffic control systems and devices,
22	including signals, controls, markings and signage;
23	(14) school sites and facilities with the
24	consent of the governing board of the public school district
25	for which the facility is to be acquired, constructed or
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crossing structures and parking facilities, including all

ren	ov	at	ed	:

- (15) library and other public educational or cultural facilities;
- (16) equipment, vehicles, furnishings and other personal property related to the items listed in this subsection;
- (17) inspection, construction management, planning and program management and other professional services costs incidental to the project;
 - (18) workforce housing; and
- (19) any other improvement that the governing body determines to be for the use or benefit of the public;
- S. "resident qualified elector" means a person who resides within the boundaries of a tax increment development district or proposed tax increment development district and who is qualified to vote in the general elections held in the state pursuant to Section 1-1-4 NMSA 1978;
- [T. "state gross receipts tax" means the gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, but does not include that portion distributed to municipalities pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.4 and 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978 or to counties pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978;

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$\overline{\text{U.}}$ "sustainable development" means land
development that achieves sustainable economic and social
goals in ways that can be supported for the long term by
conserving resources, protecting the environment and ensuring
human health and welfare using mixed-use, pedestrian-
oriented, multimodal land use planning;

- $[brac{V_{ullet}}{\cdot}]$ "tax increment development area" means the land included within the boundaries of a tax increment development district;
- [W.] V. "tax increment development district" means a district formed for the purposes of carrying out tax increment development projects;
- $[X_{ullet}]$ \underline{W}_{ullet} "tax increment development plan" means a plan for the undertaking of a tax increment development project;
- [$rac{Y_{ullet}}{X_{ullet}}$] $rac{X_{ullet}}{X_{ullet}}$ "tax increment development project" means activities undertaken within a tax increment development area to enhance the sustainability of the local, regional or statewide economy; to support the creation of jobs, schools and workforce housing; and to generate tax revenue for the provision of public improvements and may include:
- (1) acquisition of land within a designated tax increment development area or a portion of that tax increment development area;
- (2) demolition and removal of buildings and .204736.2

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improvements and installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, utilities, parks, playgrounds and improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;

- installation, construction or reconstruction of streets, water utilities, sewer utilities, parks, playgrounds and other public improvements necessary to carry out the objectives of the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- disposition of property acquired or held (4) by a tax increment development district as part of the undertaking of a tax increment development project at the fair market value of such property for uses in accordance with the Tax Increment for Development Act;
- payments for professional services contracts necessary to implement a tax increment development plan or project;
- borrowing to purchase land, buildings or infrastructure in an amount not to exceed the revenue stream that may be derived from the gross receipts tax increment or the property tax increment estimated to be received by a tax increment development district; and
- (7) grants for public improvements essential to the location or expansion of a business;
- $[\frac{Z_{\bullet}}{2}]$ Y. "taxing entity" means the governing body .204736.2

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of a political subdivision of the state, the gross receipts tax increment or property tax increment of which may be used for a tax increment development project; and

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

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

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

TAX INCREMENT FINANCING--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX "5-15-15. .204736.2

INCREMENT. --

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

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

[(1) municipal gross receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes
Act;

(2) municipal environmental services gross

1	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local
2	Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
3	(3) municipal infrastructure gross receipts
4	tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
5	Receipts Taxes Act;
6	(4) municipal capital outlay gross receipts
7	tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross
8	Receipts Taxes Act;
9	(5) municipal regional transit gross
10	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the Municipal Local
11	Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
12	(6) an amount distributed to municipalities
13	pursuant to Sections 7-1-6.4 and 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978; and
14	(7) the state gross receipts tax.
15	C. As to a district formed by a county, [all or a
16	portion of any of the following any number of increments of
17	the county gross receipts tax [increments] may be paid by the
18	state directly into a special fund of the district to pay the
19	principal of, the interest on and any premium due in
20	connection with the bonds of, loans or advances to or any
21	indebtedness incurred by, whether funded, refunded, assumed
22	or otherwise, the district for financing or refinancing, in
23	whole or in part, a tax increment development project within
24	the tax increment development area.
25	[(l) county gross receipts tax authorized

2	(2) county environmental services gross
3	receipts tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option
4	Gross Receipts Taxes Act;
5	(3) county infrastructure gross receipts tax
6	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts
7	Taxes Act;
8	(4) county capital outlay gross receipts tax
9	authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts
10	Taxes Act;
11	(5) county regional transit gross receipts
12	tax authorized pursuant to the County Local Option Gross
13	Receipts Taxes Act;
14	(6) the amount distributed to counties
15	pursuant to Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978; and
16	(7) the state gross receipts tax.
17	D. The gross receipts tax increment generated by
18	the imposition of \underline{a} municipal or county [$rac{1ocal\ option}{}$] gross
19	receipts [taxes specified by statute for particular purposes]
20	tax may [nonetheless] be dedicated for the purposes of the
21	Tax Increment for Development Act if intent to do so is set
22	forth in the tax increment development plan approved by the
23	governing body [if the purpose for which the increment is
24	intended to be used is consistent with the purposes set forth
25	in the statute authorizing the municipal or county local

pursuant to the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act;

option gross receipts tax].

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

[F. An imposition of a gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state gross receipts tax within a district less the distributions made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 may be dedicated for the purpose of securing gross receipts tax increment bonds with the agreement of the state board of finance, evidenced by a resolution adopted by a majority vote of the state board of finance. The state board of finance shall not agree to dedicate more than seventy-five percent of the gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state

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gross rec	eipts tax	within t	ne district.	The resol	ution of
the state	board of	finance :	shall become	effective	only on
January l	or July	l of the	calendar yea	r and shall	find that:

(1) the state board of finance has reviewed the request for the use of the state gross receipts tax;

(2) based upon review by the state board of finance of the applicable tax increment development plan, the dedication by the state board of finance of a portion of the gross receipts tax increment attributable to the imposition of the state gross receipts tax within the district for use in meeting the required goals of the tax increment plan is reasonable and in the best interest of the state; and

(3) the use of the state gross receipts tax is likely to stimulate the creation of jobs, economic opportunities and general revenue for the state through the addition of new businesses to the state and the expansion of existing businesses within the state.

G.] F. The governing body of the jurisdiction in which a tax increment development district has been established shall timely notify the assessor of the county in which the district has been established, the taxation and revenue department and the local government division of the department of finance and administration when:

a tax increment development plan has (1) been approved that contains a provision for the allocation of .204736.2

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3	have been paid off; and
4	(3) the purposes of the district have
5	otherwise been achieved."
6	SECTION 16. Section 5-16-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006,
7	Chapter 15, Section 3) is amended to read:
8	"5-16-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Regional
9	Spaceport District Act:
10	A. "authority" means the spaceport authority
11	created pursuant to the Spaceport Development Act;
12	B. "board" means the board of directors of a
13	district;
14	C. "bond" means a revenue bond issued by the
15	authority on behalf of a district;
16	D. "combination" means two or more governmental
17	units that exercise joint authority;
18	E. "district" means a regional spaceport district
19	that is a political subdivision of the state created pursuant
20	to the Regional Spaceport District Act;
21	F. "governmental unit" means the state, a county
22	or a municipality of the state or an Indian nation, tribe or
23	pueblo located within the boundaries of the state;
24	G. "project" means any land, building or other
25	improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated

any outstanding bonds of the district

a gross receipts tax increment;

(2)

with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary in connection with the spaceport;

H. "revenues" means municipal [regional spaceport] gross receipts tax revenues and county [regional

spaceport] gross receipts tax revenues and county [regional
spaceport] gross receipts tax revenues dedicated by
resolution of the governing body of a municipality or county
and transferred to a district; and

I. "spaceport" means any facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

SECTION 17. Section 6-14-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 10, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

1	B. "public body" means this state or any
2	department, board, agency or instrumentality of the state,
3	any county, city, town, village, school district, other
4	district, educational institution or any other governmental
5	agency or political subdivision of the state; and
6	C. "public securities" means any bonds, notes,
7	warrants or other obligations now or hereafter authorized to
8	be issued by any public body pursuant to the provisions of
9	any general or special law enacted by the legislature, but
10	does not include bonds, notes, warrants or other obligations
11	issued pursuant to:
12	(1) the Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
13	(2) the County Improvement District Act;
14	(3) [Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43]
15	Chapter 3, Article 33 NMSA 1978;
16	(4) the Pollution Control Revenue Bond Act;
17	(5) the County Pollution Control Revenue
18	Bond Act;
19	(6) the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
20	(7) the Metropolitan Redevelopment Code;
21	[(8) the Supplemental Municipal Gross
22	Receipts Tax Act;
23	(9) (8) the Hospital Equipment Loan Act; or
24	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> the New Mexico Finance Authority
25	Act."
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Loan Act; or

1	SECTION 18. Section 6-22-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992,
2	Chapter 105, Section 2) is amended to read:
3	"6-22-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the State Aid
4	Intercept Act:
5	A. "default" means the actual nonpayment of
6	principal or interest on a local revenue bond when payment is
7	scheduled by the indenture relating the local revenue bond;
8	B. "local government" means a municipality or
9	county;
10	C. "local revenue bond" means a bond issued after
11	July 1, 1992 pursuant to [Sections 3-33-1 through 3-33-43]
12	Chapter 3, Article 33 NMSA 1978 or Chapter 4, Article 62 NMSA
13	1978;
14	D. "qualified local revenue bond" means a local
15	revenue bond for which a state distributions intercept
16	authorization has been granted pursuant to this section;
17	E. "secretary" means the secretary of finance and
18	administration; and
19	F. "state distributions" means any or all of the
20	funds distributed to local governments pursuant to Section
21	[7-1-6.4] 7-1-6.9 [and Subsection B of Section 7-1-6.11] NMSA
22	1978."
23	SECTION 19. Section 6-23-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
24	Chapter 231, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
25	"6-23-8. MUNICIPALITIESUSE OF CERTAIN REVENUES
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AUTHORIZED. -- Upon adoption of an ordinance or resolution by an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the governing body at any regular or special meeting of the governing body called for this purpose, a municipality may pledge utility cost savings, conservation-related cost savings or any or all revenues not otherwise pledged or obligated from gross receipts taxes received by the municipality pursuant to [Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 and] Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 for payments pursuant to a guaranteed utility savings contract with a qualified provider and any installment payment contract or lease-purchase agreement pursuant to that guaranteed utility savings contract. The ordinance or resolution shall declare the necessity for the guaranteed utility savings contract and related contracts or agreements and shall designate the source of the pledged revenues. Any revenues pledged for such contract payments shall be deposited in a special fund, and the municipality shall not use any other revenues to make such payments. At the end of each fiscal year, any money remaining in the special fund after payment obligations are met may be transferred to any other fund of the municipality."

SECTION 20. Section 6-23-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 231, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"6-23-9. COUNTIES--USE OF CERTAIN REVENUES

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of county commissioners at any regular or special meeting of the board called for this purpose, a county may pledge utility cost savings, conservation-related cost savings or 5 any or all of the revenue not otherwise pledged or obligated 7 from [the first one-eighth of one percent increment and of 8 one-half of the revenue from the third one-eighth of one percent increment of] the county gross receipts tax transferred to the county pursuant to Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 10 1978 [and any or all of the revenue from the distribution 11 12 related to the first one-eighth of one percent increment made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 for the purpose of 13 14 making payments pursuant to a guaranteed utility savings contract with a qualified provider or any installment payment 15 contract or lease-purchase agreement pursuant to that 16 guaranteed utility savings contract. The ordinance or 17 resolution shall declare the necessity for the guaranteed 18 19 utility savings contract and related contracts or agreements 20 and shall designate the source of the pledged revenues. revenues pledged for such contract payments shall be 21 deposited in a special fund, and the county shall not use any 22 other county or state revenue to make such payments. At the 23 end of each fiscal year, any money remaining in the special 24

AUTHORIZED. -- Upon adoption of an ordinance or resolution by

an affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the board

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fund after the payment obligations are met may be transferred

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to any other fund of the county."

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

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

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

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issuance of the bonds. Project revenue bonds issued by the authority pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act may be sold at public or private sale in such manner and from time to time as may be determined by the authority, and the authority may pay all expenses that the authority may determine necessary in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds. All project revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act shall be negotiable.

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

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

C. The authority may arrange for such other guarantees, insurance or other credit enhancements or .204736.2

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additional security provided by an eligible entity as determined by the authority for the project revenue bonds and may provide for the payment of the costs from the proceeds of the bonds, or may require payment of the costs by the eligible entity on whose behalf the bonds are issued.

- Project revenue bonds issued to finance a project may also be secured by pledging a portion of the qualifying municipal or county [infrastructure] gross receipts tax revenues by the municipality or county in which the project is located, as permitted by the Local Economic Development Act.
- The project revenue bonds and the income from the bonds, all mortgages or other instruments executed as security for the bonds, all lease agreements made pursuant to the provisions of the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act and revenue derived from any sale or lease of a project shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state. The authority may issue project revenue bonds the interest on which is exempt from taxation under federal law.
- In any calendar year, no more than fifteen percent of the state ceiling allocated pursuant to the Private Activity Bond Act may be used for projects financed pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act."

SECTION 22. Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,

1	Chapter 248, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"7-1-2. APPLICABILITYThe Tax Administration Act
3	applies to and governs:
4	A. the administration and enforcement of the
5	following taxes or tax acts as they now exist or may
6	hereafter be amended:
7	(1) Income Tax Act;
8	(2) Withholding Tax Act;
9	[(3) Venture Capital Investment Act;
10	(4) (3) Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax
11	Act and any state gross receipts tax;
12	[(5)] <u>(4)</u> Liquor Excise Tax Act;
13	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> Local Liquor Excise Tax Act;
14	$[\frac{(7)}{(6)}]$ any municipal local option gross
15	receipts tax;
16	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ any county local option gross
17	receipts tax;
18	[(9)] <u>(8)</u> Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act;
19	[(10)] <u>(9)</u> Gasoline Tax Act;
20	$[\frac{(11)}{(10)}]$ petroleum products loading fee,
21	which fee shall be considered a tax for the purpose of the
22	Tax Administration Act;
23	[(12)] <u>(11)</u> Alternative Fuel Tax Act;
24	[(13)] <u>(12)</u> Cigarette Tax Act;
25	[(14)] <u>(13)</u> Estate Tax Act;

1	[(15)] <u>(14)</u> Railroad Car Company Tax Act;
2	[(16) Investment Credit Act, rural job tax
3	credit, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit
4	Act, Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit
5	Act, Film Production Tax Credit Act, Affordable Housing Tax
6	Credit Act and high-wage jobs tax credit;
7	(17) Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;
8	(18) (15) Uniform Division of Income for
9	Tax Purposes Act;
10	[(19)] <u>(16)</u> Multistate Tax Compact;
11	[(20)] <u>(17)</u> Tobacco Products Tax Act; and
12	$[\frac{(21)}{(18)}]$ the telecommunications relay
13	service surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978,
L 4	which surcharge shall be considered a tax for the purposes of
15	the Tax Administration Act;
16	B. the administration and enforcement of the
17	following taxes, surtaxes, advanced payments or tax acts as
18	they now exist or may hereafter be amended:
19	(1) Resources Excise Tax Act;
20	(2) Severance Tax Act;
21	(3) any severance surtax;
22	(4) Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;
23	(5) Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;
24	(6) Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;
25	(7) Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax

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

- (6) the water conservation fee imposed by Section 74-1-13 NMSA 1978, which fee shall be considered a tax for the purposes of the Tax Administration Act; and
- (7) the gaming tax imposed pursuant to the Gaming Control Act; and
- D. the administration and enforcement of all other laws, with respect to which the department is charged with responsibilities pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, but only to the extent that the other laws do not conflict with the Tax Administration Act."

SECTION 23. Section 7-1-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 24. Section 7-1-6.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 10 and Laws 1983, Chapter 214, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 25. Section 7-1-6.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 5, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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

[A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1]

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

B. A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to twenty-six hundredths percent of gasoline taxes, exclusive of penalties and interest, collected pursuant to the Gasoline Tax Act.

[C. From July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2021, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund in an amount equal to forty-six thousandths percent of the net receipts attributable to the general fund.

 $[D_{\bullet}]$ $[B_{\bullet}]$ A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the state aviation fund from the .204736.2

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monthly from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008;

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

(3) two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) [monthly after July 1, 2009]."

SECTION 26. Section 7-1-6.16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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 .204736.2

decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, attributable to the county gross receipts tax at a rate of [one-eighth] three-tenths 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 month, the net receipts, for the purposes of this section, for that county for that month shall be zero.

- B. If the amount determined by the calculation in Subsection A of this section is zero or a negative number for a county, no distribution shall be made to that county.
 - C. As used in this section:
- (1) "annual sum" means for each county the sum of the monthly amounts for those months in the report year that follow a month in which the county had in effect a county gross receipts tax;
- (2) "monthly amount" means an amount equal to the product of:
- (a) the net receipts received by the department in the month attributable to the state gross receipts tax [plus five percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month plus five percent of the total amount of deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month]; and
 - (b) a fraction, the numerator of which

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is [one-eighth] three-tenths percent and the denominator of which is the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 in effect on the last day of the previous month;

- (3) "population" means the most recent official census or estimate determined by the United States census bureau for the unit or, if neither is available, the most current estimated population for the unit provided in writing by the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico; and
- (4) "report year" means the twelve-month period ending on the July 31 immediately preceding the date upon which a distribution pursuant to this section is required to be made."
- SECTION 27. Section 7-1-6.33 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 15) is amended to read:
- "7-1-6.33. DISTRIBUTION [TO COUNTY-SUPPORTED] -- MEDICAID FUND--SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be:
- A. made to the [county-supported] medicaid fund in an amount equal to fourteen-thousandths percent of the net receipts attributable to the [taxes imposed pursuant to the County Health Care] gross receipts tax [act]; and
- B. made to the safety net care pool fund in an amount equal to eighteen-thousandths percent of the net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax."

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SECTION 28. Section 7-1-6.53 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 176, Section 11) is amended to read:

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

[A. after the required distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978;

 B_{\bullet}] \underline{A}_{\bullet} contemporaneously with other distributions of net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax for payment of debt service on outstanding bonds or to a fund dedicated for that purpose; and

[G.] $\underline{B.}$ prior to any other distribution of net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax."

SECTION 29. 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]

RECEIPTS . --

- A. By regulation, the secretary may require any person maintaining one or more places of business to report the person's taxable gross receipts and deductions for each municipality or county or area within an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in which the person maintains a place of business.
- B. For persons engaged in the construction business, the place where the construction project is performed is a "place of business", and all receipts from that project are to be reported from that place of business.
- C. The secretary may, by regulation, also require any person maintaining a business outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality to report the person's taxable gross receipts for that municipality.
- D. For a person engaged in the business of selling real estate, the location of the real property sold or leased or manufactured home leased is the "place of business", and all receipts from that sale or lease 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.

<u>F.</u>	For persons	engaged in	n the bu	siness o	<u>£</u>
investing, th	e "place of b	usiness" f	or divid	ends or	<u>interest</u>
earned is the	person's pri	mary place	of resi	dence, a	nd all
receipts from	dividends or	interest	earned a	re to be	reported
from that pla	ce of busines	s."			

SECTION 30. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-26. DISPUTING LIABILITIES--CLAIM FOR CREDIT,
REBATE OR REFUND.--

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

- (1) the taxpayer's name, address and identification number;
- (2) the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the credit or rebate denied or the property levied upon;

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- (3) the sum of money or other property being claimed:
- (4) with respect to refund, the period for which overpayment was made; and
- (5) a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based, which may be referred to as the "basis for the refund".
- B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim.
- (1) If the claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, no claim may be refiled with respect to that which was denied, but the person, within ninety days after either the mailing or delivery of the denial of all or any part of the claim, may elect to pursue one, but not more than one, of the remedies in Subsection C of this section.
- 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 no more than one of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. A person who timely pursues more than one remedy shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The person may:
- (1) direct to the secretary, pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, a written protest that shall set forth:
- (a) the circumstances of: 1) analleged overpayment; 2) a denied credit; 3) a denied rebate;or 4) a denial of a prior right to property levied upon bythe department;
- (b) an allegation that, because of that overpayment or denial, the state is indebted to the taxpayer for a specified amount, including any allowed interest, or for the property;
- (c) demanding the refund to the taxpayer of that amount or that property; and
- (d) reciting the facts of the claim for refund; or
- (2) commence a civil action in the district court for Santa Fe county by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, denied credit or .204736.2

rebate or denial of a prior right to property levied upon by the department alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount or property stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount or property and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.

- D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection E of this section, no credit or refund of any amount may be allowed or made to any person unless as the result of a claim made by that person as provided in this section:
- (1) [within three years of] prior to the end of the calendar year in which:
- (a) the payment was originally due or the overpayment resulted from an assessment by the department pursuant to Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978, whichever is later;
- (b) the final determination of value occurs with respect to any overpayment that resulted from a disapproval by any agency of the United States or the state of New Mexico or any court of increase in value of a product subject to taxation under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act;

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(c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act; or

(d) an overpayment of New Mexico tax resulted from: 1) an internal revenue service audit adjustment or a federal refund paid due to an adjustment of an audit by the internal revenue service or an amended federal return; or 2) making a change to a federal return for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code;

[(2) when an amount of a claim for credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act or Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act or for the rural job tax credit pursuant to Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 or similar credit has been denied, the taxpayer may claim a refund of the credit no later than one year after the date of the denial;

(3) (2) when a taxpayer under audit by the department has signed a waiver of the limitation on assessments on or after July 1, 1993 pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer may file a claim for refund of the same tax paid for the same period for which the waiver was given, until a date one year after the later of the date of the mailing of an assessment issued pursuant to the audit, the date of the mailing of final audit findings to the taxpayer or the date a proceeding is begun in court by

the department with respect to the same tax and the same period;

[(4)] (3) if the payment of an amount of tax was not made within three years of the end of the calendar year in which the original due date of the tax or date of the assessment of the department occurred, a claim for refund of that amount of tax can be made within one year of the date on which the tax was paid; or

[(5)] (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 to 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

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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.

- If as a result of an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for the overpayments identified in the audit.
- G. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.
- For the purposes of this section, "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide, helium or nonhydrocarbon gas pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.
- The filing of a fully completed original .204736.2

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 31. 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, credit or rebate made as provided in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, but before a court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may authorize payment to a person in the amount of the [ereditor] credit or rebate claimed or refund an overpayment of tax determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been erroneously made by the person, together with allowable interest. A payment of a credit rebate claimed or a refund of tax and interest erroneously paid amounting to twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) or more shall be made with the

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prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount.

- Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has properly claimed a credit or rebate or made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the payment to the person of the amount thereof.
- In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of credit or rebate to be paid or tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the credit, rebate payment or refund is liable, or in the case of a refund of sales tax, any compensating tax owed by that person's customer as a result of transactions with The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall that person. give notice to the taxpayer that the credit, rebate payment or refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall

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be entitled to interest pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the credit, rebate or refund amount.

- 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. overpayment shall be applied as a credit first to the earliest underpayment and then to succeeding underpayments. An underpayment of tax to which an overpayment is credited pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was credited against an underpayment, whichever is later. If the overpayments credited pursuant to this section exceed the underpayments of a tax, the amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- E. When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a particular return or assessment, and the department determines that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which the return or assessment applies, without

requiring the taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is later.

- F. If the department determines, upon review of an original or amended income tax return, [corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return] special [fuels] fuel excise tax return or oil and gas tax return, that there has been an overpayment of tax for the taxable period to which the return or amended return relates in excess of the amount due to be refunded to the taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of Subsection I of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may refund that excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the taxpayer to file a refund claim.
- G. Records of refunds and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.
- H. In response to a timely refund claim pursuant to Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 and notwithstanding any other provision of the Tax Administration Act, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may refund or credit a portion of an assessment of tax paid, including applicable penalties and

interest representing the amount of tax previously paid by another person on behalf of the taxpayer on the same transaction; provided that the requirements of equitable recoupment are met. For purposes of this subsection, the refund claim may be filed by the taxpayer to whom the assessment was issued or by another person who claims to have previously paid the tax on behalf of the taxpayer. Prior to granting the refund or credit, the secretary may require a waiver of all rights to claim a refund or credit of the tax previously paid by another person paying a tax on behalf of the taxpayer."

SECTION 32. Section 7-1-69 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

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

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

(1) two percent per month or any fraction of

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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 (2) a month from the date the return was required to be filed multiplied by the tax liability established in the late return, not to exceed twenty percent of the tax liability established in the late return; or
- (3) a minimum of five dollars (\$5.00), but the five-dollar (\$5.00) minimum penalty shall not apply to taxes levied under the Income Tax Act or taxes administered by the department pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978.
- 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 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.
- In the case of failure, with willful intent to D. .204736.2

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] one hundred 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 Subsection A of this section with respect to the same transaction for the same period, no penalty shall be imposed under this subsection.
 - G. No penalty shall be imposed on:
 - (1) tax due in excess of tax paid in

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accordance with an approved estimated basis pursuant to Section 7-1-10 NMSA 1978:

- tax due as the result of a managed (2) audit; or
- tax that is deemed paid by crediting overpayments found in an audit or managed audit of multiple periods pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 33. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--BONDS ISSUED BY A TAX INCREMENT DEVELOPMENT DISTRICT .-- A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to a tax increment development district from the net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax in an amount necessary to make the required bond debt service payments for which revenue attributable to the gross receipts tax is pledged pursuant to Sections 5-15-21 and 5-15A-1 NMSA 1978, as those sections were in effect prior to January 1, 2018, as determined by the New Mexico finance authority. The distribution shall be made:

- contemporaneously with other distributions of net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax for payment of debt service on outstanding bonds or to a fund dedicated for that purpose; and
- prior to any other distribution of net .204736.2

receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax."

SECTION 34. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DISTRIBUTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--BOAT SUSPENSE FUND.--A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the "boat suspense fund", hereby created in the state treasury, of the net receipts attributable to the gross receipts tax from the sale of every boat required to be registered in the state pursuant to the Boat Act. At the end of each month, the state treasurer shall transfer fifty percent of the net revenue in the boat suspense fund to the state parks division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department. The amount transferred is appropriated for use by the division for improvements and maintenance of lakes and boating facilities owned or leased by the state and for administration and enforcement of the Boat Act."

SECTION 35. Section 7-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 20, Section 26, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. "adjusted gross income" means adjusted gross income as defined in Section 62 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered;

B. "base income":

- (1) means, for estates and trusts, that part of the estate's or trust's income defined as taxable income and upon which the federal income tax is calculated in the Internal Revenue Code for income tax purposes plus, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the amount of the net operating loss deduction allowed by Section 172(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, and taken by the taxpayer for that year;
- (2) means, for taxpayers other than estates or trusts, that part of the taxpayer's income defined as adjusted gross income plus, for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, the amount of the net operating loss deduction allowed by Section 172(a) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, and taken by the taxpayer for that year;
- income of the taxpayer not included in adjusted gross income but upon which a federal tax is calculated pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code for income tax purposes, except amounts for which a calculation of tax is made pursuant to Section 55 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered; ["base income" also includes interest received on a state or local bond] and
 - (4) [includes, for all taxpayers, an amount

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deducted pursuant to Section 7-2-32 NMSA 1978 in a prior
taxable year if:

(a) such amount is transferred to

another qualified tuition program, as defined in Section 529

of the Internal Revenue Code, not authorized in the Education

Trust Act; or

(b) a distribution or refund is made for any reason other than: 1) to pay for qualified higher education expenses, as defined pursuant to Section 529 of the Internal Revenue Code; or 2) upon the beneficiary's death, disability or receipt of a scholarship] does not include interest received on a bond, note, loan, warrant, debenture, lease-purchase agreement or other instrument evidencing an obligation of a taxpayer to make payments;

- C. "compensation" means wages, salaries, commissions and any other form of remuneration paid to employees for personal services;
- D. "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;
- E. "fiduciary" means a guardian, trustee, executor, administrator, committee, conservator, receiver, individual or corporation acting in any fiduciary capacity;
- F. "filing status" means "married filing joint .204736.2

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returns", "married filing separate returns", "h	ead of
household", "surviving spouse" and "single", as	those terms
are generally defined for federal tax purposes:	

- G. "fiscal year" means any accounting period of twelve months ending on the last day of any month other than December;
- H. "head of household" means "head of household" as generally defined for federal income tax purposes;
- I. "individual" means a natural person, an estate, a trust or a fiduciary acting for a natural person, trust or estate;
- J. "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- K. "lump-sum amount" means, for the purpose of determining liability for federal income tax, an amount that was not included in adjusted gross income but upon which the five-year-averaging or the ten-year-averaging method of tax computation provided in Section 402 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, was applied;
- L. "modified gross income" means all income of the taxpayer and, if any, the taxpayer's spouse and dependents, undiminished by losses and from whatever source, including:
 - (1) compensation;

1		(2)	net profit from business;
2		(3)	gains from dealings in property;
3		(4)	<pre>interest;</pre>
4		(5)	net rents;
5		(6)	royalties;
6		(7)	dividends;
7		(8)	alimony and separate maintenance
8	payments;		
9		(9)	annuities;
10		(10)	income from life insurance and
11	endowment contra	icts;	
12		(11)	pensions;
13		(12)	discharge of indebtedness;
14		(13)	distributive share of partnership
15	income;		
16		(14)	income in respect of a decedent;
17		(15)	income from an interest in an estate or
18	a trust;		
19		(16)	social security benefits;
20		(17)	unemployment compensation benefits;
21		(18)	workers' compensation benefits;
22		(19)	public assistance and welfare benefits;
23	<u>and</u>		
24		(20)	cost-of-living allowances; [and
25		(21)	gifts]
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М.	"modified	gross	income"	excludes:
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- (1) payments for hospital, dental, medical or drug expenses to or on behalf of the taxpayer;
- the value of room and board provided by (2) federal, state or local governments or by private individuals or agencies based upon financial need and not as a form of compensation;
- payments pursuant to a federal, state or local government program directly or indirectly to a third party on behalf of the taxpayer when identified to a particular use or invoice by the payer; or
- (4) payments for credits and rebates pursuant to the Income Tax Act and made for a credit pursuant to Section 7-3-9 NMSA 1978;
- "net income" means, for estates and trusts, base income adjusted to exclude amounts that the state is prohibited from taxing because of the laws or constitution of this state or the United States and means, for taxpayers other than estates or trusts, base income adjusted to exclude:
- an amount equal to the standard (1) deduction allowed the taxpayer for the taxpayer's taxable year by Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered;
 - an amount equal to the itemized (2)

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deductions defined in Section 63 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, allowed the taxpayer for the taxpayer's taxable year less the amount excluded pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection and less the amount of state and local income and sales taxes included in the taxpayer's itemized deductions;

- (3) an amount equal to the product of the exemption amount allowed for the taxpayer's taxable year by Section 151 of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, multiplied by the number of personal exemptions allowed for federal income tax purposes;
- (4) income from obligations of the United States of America less expenses incurred to earn that income;
- (5) other amounts that the state is prohibited from taxing because of the laws or constitution of this state or the United States;
- (6) for taxable years that began prior to January 1, 1991, an amount equal to the sum of:
- (a) net operating loss carryback deductions to that year from taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 1991 claimed and allowed, as provided by the Internal Revenue Code; and
- (b) net operating loss carryover deductions to that year claimed and allowed;
 - (7) for taxable years beginning on or after

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

- in the case of a timely filed return, in the taxable year immediately following the taxable year for which the return is filed; or
- in the case of amended returns or (b) original returns not timely filed, in the first taxable year beginning after the date on which the return or amended return establishing the net operating loss is filed; and
- in either case, if the net operating loss carryover exceeds the amount of net income exclusive of the net operating loss carryover for the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies, in the next four succeeding taxable years in turn until the net operating loss carryover is exhausted for any net operating loss carryover from a taxable year prior to January 1, 2013; in no event shall a net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning prior to January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after the fourth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies;
 - for taxable years beginning on or after (8)

January 1, 2013, an amount equal to the sum of any net operating loss carryover deductions to that year claimed and allowed; provided that the amount of any net operating loss carryover may be excluded only as follows:

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

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

operating loss carryover exceeds the amount of net income exclusive of the net operating loss carryover for the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies, in the next nineteen succeeding taxable years in turn until the net operating loss carryover is exhausted for any net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2013; in no event shall a net operating loss carryover from a taxable year beginning: 1) prior to January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after the fourth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies; and 2) on or after January 1, 2013 be excluded in any taxable year after the nineteenth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion

first applies; and

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(9) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2011, an amount equal to the amount included in adjusted gross income that represents a refund of state and local income and sales taxes that were deducted for federal tax purposes in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2010;

- "net operating loss" means any net operating loss, as defined by Section 172(c) of the Internal Revenue Code, as that section may be amended or renumbered, for a taxable year as further increased by the income, if any, from obligations of the United States for that year less related expenses;
- "net operating loss carryover" means the Ρ. amount, or any portion of the amount, of a net operating loss for any taxable year that, pursuant to Paragraph (6), (7) or (8) of Subsection N of this section, may be excluded from base income;
- "nonresident" means every individual not a resident of this state;
- "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, joint venture, syndicate or other association; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, any federal, state or other

governmental unit or subdivision or agency, department or instrumentality thereof;

- S. "resident" means an individual who is domiciled in this state during any part of the taxable year or an individual who is physically present in this state for one hundred eighty-five days or more during the taxable year; but any individual, other than someone who was physically present in the state for one hundred eighty-five days or more during the taxable year, who, on or before the last day of the taxable year, changed the individual's place of abode to a place without this state with the bona fide intention of continuing actually to abide permanently without this state is not a resident for the purposes of the Income Tax Act for periods after that change of abode;
- T. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;
- U. "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico, any territory or possession of the United States or any political subdivision of a foreign country;
- V. "state or local bond" means a bond issued by a state other than New Mexico or by a local government other than one of New Mexico's political subdivisions, the interest from which is excluded from income for federal income tax purposes under Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Code, as

-	that section may be amended of rendimbered;
2	W. "surviving spouse" means "surviving spouse" as
3	generally defined for federal income tax purposes;
4	X. "taxable income" means net income less any
5	lump-sum amount;
6	Y. "taxable year" means the calendar year or
7	fiscal year upon the basis of which the net income is
8	computed under the Income Tax Act and includes, in the case
9	of the return made for a fractional part of a year under the
10	provisions of the Income Tax Act, the period for which the
11	return is made; and
12	Z. "taxpayer" means any individual subject to the
13	tax imposed by the Income Tax Act."
14	SECTION 36. Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005,
15	Chapter 104, Section 4) is amended to read:
16	"7-2-7. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES
17	A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this
18	section, the tax imposed by Section 7-2-3 NMSA 1978 shall be
19	at the [following rates for any taxable year beginning on or
20	after January 1, 2008:
21	A. For married individuals filing separate
22	returns:
23	If the taxable income is: The tax shall be:
24	Not over \$4,000 1.7% of taxable income
25	Over \$ 4,000 but not over \$ 8,000 \$ 68.00 plus 3.2% of
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excess over \$ 4,000

(\$141,975);

rate of two and one-half percent for the following taxpayer	:s:
(l) married individuals filing separate	
returns who have a taxable income of at least one hundred	
returns who have a taxable income of at reast one number	
forty-one thousand nine hundred seventy-five dollars	

(2) heads of household, surviving spouses and married individuals filing joint returns who have a taxable income of at least two hundred eighty-three thousand nine hundred fifty dollars (\$283,950); and

(3) single individuals and estates and trusts that have a taxable income of at least one hundred eighty-nine thousand three hundred dollars (\$189,300).

B. For taxable years beginning on or after

January 1, 2019 and each subsequent taxable year, the taxable income amounts in Paragraphs (1) through (3) of Subsection A of this section shall be adjusted to account for inflation.

The department shall make the adjustment by multiplying the taxable income amount for the taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2017 by a fraction, the numerator of which is the consumer price index ending in the prior taxable year and the denominator of which is the consumer price index ending in 2017. The result of the multiplication shall be rounded down to the nearest one dollar (\$1.00), except that if the result would be an amount less than the corresponding amount for the preceding tax year, then no adjustment shall

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be made. For purposes of this subsection, "consumer price index" means the consumer price index for all urban consumers published by the United States department of labor for the month ending September 30. The department shall publish annually the amount determined by the calculation and post it to the department's website no later than December 1 of each tax year.

- $[D_{\bullet}]$ C. The tax on the sum of any lump-sum amounts included in net income is an amount equal to five multiplied by the difference between:
- the amount of tax due on the taxpayer's (1) taxable income; and
- the amount of tax that would be due on (2) an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income and twenty percent of the taxpayer's lump-sum amounts included in net income."

SECTION 37. A new section of the Income Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION--DONATIONS TO CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS. -- Donations received by an organization that is exempt from the federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code are exempt from state income tax."

SECTION 38. Section 7-2C-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 106, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2006, Chapter 52, .204736.2

1	Section 1 and by Laws 2006, Chapter 53, Section 1) is amended
2	to read:
3	"7-2C-2. PURPOSE
4	A. The purpose of the Tax Refund Intercept
5	Program Act is to comply with state and federal law:
6	(1) by enhancing the enforcement of child
7	support and medical support obligations;
8	(2) to aid collection of outstanding debts
9	owed for:
10	(a) overpayment of public assistance
11	and overissuance of food stamps;
12	(b) overpayment of unemployment
13	compensation benefits and nonpayment of contributions or
14	payments in lieu of contributions or other amounts due under
15	the Unemployment Compensation Law;
16	(c) nonpayment of reimbursements owed
17	to the uninsured employers' fund under the Workers'
18	Compensation Act; and
19	(d) nonpayment of the workers'
20	compensation fee due under the Workers' Compensation
21	Administration Act;
22	(3) to promote repayment of educational
23	loans;
24	(4) to aid collection of fines, fees and
25	costs owed to the district, magistrate and municipal courts;
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			(5)	to	aid	collect	ion	of	fines,	fees	and	
costs	owed	to	the	Ber	nal	.i11o	county	met	rop	olitan	court	[an	d

(6) to aid in the payment to the state investment officer of film production tax credit amounts owed to the state investment officer due to loans made against the credit pursuant to Subsection D of Section 7-27-5.26 NMSA 19781.

Refund Intercept Program Act may be enhanced by establishing a system to collect debts, in particular, outstanding child support obligations, educational loans, amounts due under the Unemployment Compensation Law, the Workers' Compensation Act and the Workers' Compensation Administration Act, fines, fees and costs owed to the district, magistrate and municipal courts [film production tax credit amounts owed to the state investment officer] and fines, fees and costs owed to the Bernalillo county metropolitan court, by setting off the amount of such debts against the state income tax refunds [or film production tax credit amounts] due the debtors."

SECTION 39. Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 243, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-3-3. TAX WITHHELD AT SOURCE.--

A. Every employer who deducts and withholds a portion of an employee's wages for payment of income tax .204736.2

under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code shall deduct and withhold an amount for each payroll period computed from a state withholding tax table furnished by the department; provided:

- (1) if the employee instructs the employer to withhold a greater amount, the employer shall deduct and withhold the greater amount;
- (2) if the employee is not a resident of New 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 tax and gross receipts tax liability of average taxpayers in each exemption category and from wages received.
- C. If an individual requests in writing that the payor deduct and withhold an amount from the amount of the .204736.2

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 which the request applies.

D. Every person in New Mexico who is required by the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code to deduct and withhold federal tax from payment of winnings that are subject to withholding shall deduct and withhold from such payment a tax in an amount equal to six percent of the winnings, except that an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo or an agency, department, subdivision or instrumentality thereof is not required to deduct or withhold from payments made to members or spouses of members of that Indian nation, tribe or pueblo."

SECTION 40. Section 7-3-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 243, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-3-9. WITHHELD AMOUNTS CREDITED AGAINST TAX.--The entire amount of income upon which tax was deducted and withheld shall be included in the gross income of the withholdee for state income tax and gross receipts tax

4	<u>receipts tax</u> liabi
5	SECTION 41.
6	Chapter 53, Section
7	"7-3-13. WI
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purposes. The amount of tax deducted and withheld under the provisions of the Withholding Tax Act during the taxable year shall be credited against any state income tax or gross receipts tax liability for that taxable year."

SECTION 41. Section 7-3-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010, Chapter 53, Section 7) is amended to read:

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

A. An employer that has more than fifty employees and is not required to file an unemployment insurance tax form with the workforce solutions department or a payor shall file quarterly a withholding information return with the department on or before the last day of the month following the close of the calendar quarter.

- B. The quarterly withholding information return required by this section shall contain all information required by the department, including:
- (1) each employee's or payee's social
 security number;
 - (2) each employee's or payee's name;
- (3) each employee's or payee's gross wages, pensions or annuity payments;
- (4) each employee's or payee's state income cax or gross receipts tax withheld; and
 - (5) the workers' compensation fees due on

2	C. Each quarterly withholding information return
3	shall be filed with the department using a department-
4	approved electronic medium.
5	D. Any employer or payor required to file the
6	quarterly withholding information return who fails to do so
7	by the due date or to file the return in accordance with
8	Subsection C of this section is subject to a penalty in the
9	amount of fifty dollars (\$50.00)."
10	SECTION 42. Section 7-3A-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003,
11	Chapter 86, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"7-3A-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Oil and Gas
13	Proceeds and Pass-Through Entity Withholding Tax Act:
14	A. "department" means the taxation and revenue
15	department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any
16	employee of the department exercising authority lawfully
17	delegated to that employee by the secretary;
18	B. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal
19	Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
20	C. "net income" means, for any pass-through
21	entity,
22	[(1) in the case of an owner that is taxed
23	as a corporation for federal income tax purposes "net income"
24	as defined in the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act; and
25	(2) for all other owners] "net income" as
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behalf of each employee or payee.

defined in the Income Tax Act;

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- D. "oil and gas" means crude oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or any combination thereof, or carbon dioxide;
- "oil and gas proceeds" means any amount derived from oil and gas production from any well located in New Mexico and payable as royalty interest, overriding royalty interest, production payment interest, working interest or any other obligation expressed as a right to a specified interest in the cash proceeds received from the sale of oil and gas production or in the cash value of that production, subject to all taxes withheld therefrom pursuant to law; "oil and gas proceeds" excludes "net profits interest" and other types of interest the extent of which cannot be determined with reference to a specified share of the oil and gas production and excludes any amounts deducted by the remitter from payments to interest owners or paid by interest owners to the remitter that are for expenses related to the production from the well or cessation of production from the well for which the interest owner is liable;
- F. "owner" means a partner in a partnership not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year, a shareholder of an S corporation or of a corporation other than an S corporation that is not taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes for the taxable

year, a member of a limited liability company or any similar person holding an ownership interest in any pass-through entity ["Owner" also means a performing artist to whom payments are due from a personal services business];

- G. "partnership" means a combination of persons, including a partnership, joint venture, common trust fund, association, pool or working agreement, or any other combination of persons that is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes;
- H. "pass-through entity" means [a personal services business or] any [other] business association other than:
 - (1) a sole proprietorship;
- (2) an estate or trust that does not distribute income to beneficiaries;
- (3) a corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity not a sole proprietorship taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year;
- (4) a partnership that is organized as an investment partnership in which the partners' income is derived solely from interest, dividends and sales of securities;
- (5) a single member limited liability company that is treated as a disregarded entity for federal .204736.2

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income tax purposes; or

- (6) a publicly traded partnership as defined in Subsection (b) of Section 7704 of the Internal Revenue Code;
- I. "person" means an individual, club, company, cooperative association, corporation, estate, firm, joint venture, partnership, receiver, syndicate, trust or other association, limited liability company, limited liability partnership or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality and, to the extent permitted by law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, a department or an instrumentality thereof;
- [J. "personal services business" means a business organization that receives payments for the services of a performing artist for purposes of the film production tax credit;
- K_{\bullet}] <u>J.</u> "remittee" means a person that is entitled to payment of oil and gas proceeds by a remitter; and
- [$\frac{K_{\bullet}}{K_{\bullet}}$ "remitter" means a person that pays oil and gas proceeds to any remittee."
- SECTION 43. Section 7-3A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 86, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-3A-3. WITHHOLDING FROM OIL AND GAS PROCEEDS AND NET INCOME.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in this section,
a remitter shall deduct and withhold from each payment of oil
and gas proceeds being made to a remittee for each quarter ar
amount equal to the rate specified in Subsection D of this
section multiplied by the amount prior to withholding that
otherwise would have been payable to the remittee.

- B. Except as otherwise provided in this section, a pass-through entity shall deduct and withhold from each owner's allocable share of net income for that calendar year an amount equal to the rate specified in Subsection D of this section multiplied by the owner's allocable share of that net income, reduced, but not below zero, by the amount required to be withheld from the owner's allocable share of net income under Subsection A of this section.
- C. The obligation to deduct and withhold from payments or allocable net income as provided in Subsections A and B of this section does not apply to payments that are made to:
- (1) a corporation whose principal place of business is in New Mexico or an individual who is a resident of New Mexico;
- (2) remittees with a New Mexico address as shown on internal revenue service form 1099-Misc or a successor form or on a pro forma 1099-Misc or a successor form for those entities that do not receive an internal

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revenue service form 1099-Misc;

- the United States, this state or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision of either;
- any federally recognized Indian nation, (4) tribe or pueblo or any agency, instrumentality or political subdivision thereof; or
- 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. However, the obligation to deduct and withhold from payments of allocable net income to organizations identified in this paragraph applies if that income constitutes unrelated business income.
- [Except as provided in Subsection H of this section The rate of withholding shall be set by a department directive; provided that the rate may not exceed [the higher of] the maximum bracket rate set by Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 for the taxable year [or the maximum bracket rate set by Section 7-2A-5 NMSA 1978 for the taxable year]; and provided further that remitters shall be given ninety days' notice of a change in the rate.
- If a remitter receives oil and gas proceeds from which an amount has been deducted and withheld pursuant to the Oil and Gas Proceeds and Pass-Through Entity

Withholding Tax Act or a pass-through entity has deducted and withheld an amount pursuant to [the Oil and Gas Proceeds and Pass-Through Entity Withholding Tax] that act from the allocable share of net income of an owner that is also a pass-through entity, the remitter or payee pass-through entity may take credit for that amount in determining the amount the remitter or payee pass-through entity must withhold and deduct pursuant to this section.

- F. If the amount to be withheld from all payments to a remittee in a calendar quarter has not exceeded thirty dollars (\$30.00) and a payment to a remittee is less than ten dollars (\$10.00), no withholding is required. If the amount to be withheld from an owner's allocable share of net income in any calendar year is less than one hundred dollars (\$100), no withholding is required.
- G. [Except as provided in Subsection II of this section] At the option of a remitter or pass-through entity, a remitter or pass-through entity may agree with a remittee or an owner that the remittee or owner pay the amount that the remitter or pass-through entity would have been required to withhold and remit to the department on behalf of the remittee or owner pursuant to the Oil and Gas Proceeds and Pass-Through Entity Withholding Tax Act. The payments by the remittee or owner shall be remitted on the dates set forth in Section 7-3A-6 NMSA 1978 on forms and in the manner required

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by the department.

5	for single individuals provided in Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978.
6	$\overline{\text{H.}}$ If the remittee or owner is an insurance
7	company and falls under the provisions of Section 59A-6-6
8	NMSA 1978, no withholding is required pursuant to this
9	section."
10	SECTION 44. Section 7-5-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967,
11	Chapter 56, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"7-5-2. ELECTION OF ALTERNATIVE TAXAny person may
13	elect to pay a tax of three-fourths percent of the person's
14	annual gross receipts derived from sales in or into New
15	Mexico in lieu of paying an income tax if:
16	A. $[\frac{who}{}]$ the person is required by the Income Tax
17	Act [or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act] to file a
18	return;
19	B. [whose] the person's only activities in New
20	Mexico consist of making sales;
21	C. $[\frac{who}{}]$ the person does not own or rent real
22	estate within the state of New Mexico; and
23	D. [whose] the person's annual gross sales in or
24	into New Mexico amount to not more than one hundred thousand
25	dollars (\$100,000). [may elect to pay a tax of three-fourths

[H. Excluding wages, a personal services business

shall deduct and withhold an amount equal to the owner's

allocable share of net income multiplied by the highest rate

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of one percent of his annual gross receipts derived from sales in or into New Mexico in lieu of paying an income tax. "

SECTION 45. Section 7-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-3**.** DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act:

- "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of property for consideration or the performance of service for consideration;
- "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or an employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- "financial corporation" means a savings and loan association or an incorporated savings and loan company, trust company, mortgage banking company, consumer finance company or other financial corporation;
- "initial use" or "initially used" means the first employment for the intended purpose and does not include the following activities:
- observation of tests conducted by the performer of services;
- (2) participation in progress reviews, briefings, consultations and conferences conducted by the .204736.2

performer of services;

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

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

I. "person" means:

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

1	[K. "Tesearch and development services" means an
2	activity engaged in for other persons for consideration, for
3	one or more of the following purposes:
4	(1) advancing basic knowledge in a
5	recognized field of natural science;
6	(2) advancing technology in a field of
7	technical endeavor;
8	(3) developing a new or improved product,
9	process or system with new or improved function, performance,
10	reliability or quality, whether or not the new or improved
11	product, process or system is offered for sale, lease or
12	other transfer;
13	(4) developing new uses or applications for
14	an existing product, process or system, whether or not the
15	new use or application is offered as the rationale for
16	purchase, lease or other transfer of the product, process or
17	system;
18	(5) developing analytical or survey
19	activities incorporating technology review, application,
20	trade-off study, modeling, simulation, conceptual design or
21	similar activities, whether or not offered for sale, lease or
22	other transfer; or
23	(6) designing and developing prototypes or
24	integrating systems incorporating the advances, developments
25	or improvements included in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of
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this subsection;

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 $\pm \cdot \cdot$] $\underline{\text{K.}}$ "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;

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

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

SECTION 46. Section 7-9-3.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 272, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-3.3. DEFINITION--ENGAGING IN BUSINESS.--As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, "engaging in business" means carrying on or causing to be carried on any activity with the purpose of direct or indirect benefit, [except that:

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

B. "engaging in business" does not include using a nonaffiliated third-party call center to accept and process telephone or electronic orders of tangible personal property or licenses primarily from non-New Mexico buyers, which orders are forwarded to a location outside New Mexico for filling, or to provide services primarily to non-New Mexico customers] without regard to having physical presence, including the presence of a representative acting on behalf of the person, in the state. "Engaging in business" does not include the activities of a person without physical presence in this state if the person and the person's affiliates have less than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of gross receipts in the state, based on receipts during the prior calendar year. As used in this subsection, "affiliate" means

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cc	ommon	cont	trol v	7ith	ano	ther	busi	ness	s entity."				

SECTION 47. 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.--

As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act:

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

(2) "gross receipts" includes:

- any receipts from sales of tangible 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

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commission or fee basis, of any property, service, stock, bond or security;

- (c) amounts paid by members of any cooperative association or similar organization for sales or leases of personal property or performance of services by such organization;
- amounts received from transmitting messages or conversations by persons providing telephone or telegraph services;
- (e) amounts received by a New Mexico florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made pursuant to orders placed with the New Mexico florist that are filled and delivered outside New Mexico by an out-ofstate florist; and
- (f) the receipts of a home service provider from providing mobile telecommunications services to customers whose place of primary use is in New Mexico if: the mobile telecommunications services originate and terminate in the same state, regardless of where the services originate, terminate or pass through; and 2) the charges for mobile telecommunications services are billed by or for a customer's home service provider and are deemed provided by the home service provider. For the purposes of this section, "home service provider", "mobile telecommunications

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services", "customer" and "place of primary use" have the meanings given in the federal Mobile Telecommunications
Sourcing Act; and

- (3) "gross receipts" excludes:
 - (a) cash discounts allowed and taken;
- (b) New Mexico gross receipts tax <u>and</u> governmental gross receipts tax [and leased vehicle gross receipts tax] payable on transactions for the reporting period;
- (c) taxes imposed pursuant to the provisions of any local option gross receipts tax that is payable on transactions for the reporting period;
- imposed by an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo; provided that the tax is approved, if approval is required by federal law or regulation, by the secretary of the interior of the United States; and provided further that the gross receipts or sales tax imposed by the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo provides a reciprocal exclusion for gross receipts, sales or gross receipts-based excise taxes imposed by the state or its political subdivisions;
- (e) any type of time-price differential; \underline{and}
- (f) amounts received solely on behalf of another in a disclosed agency capacity [and

(g) amounts received by a New Mexico
florist from the sale of flowers, plants or other products
that are customarily sold by florists where the sale is made
pursuant to orders placed with an out-of-state florist for
filling and delivery in New Mexico by a New Mexico florist].

B. When the sale of property or service is made under any type of charge, conditional or time-sales contract or the leasing of property is made under a leasing contract, the seller or lessor may elect to treat all receipts, excluding any type of time-price differential, under such contracts as gross receipts as and when the payments are actually received. If the seller or lessor transfers the seller's or lessor's interest in any such contract to a third person, the seller or lessor shall pay the gross receipts tax upon the full sale or leasing contract amount, excluding any type of time-price differential."

SECTION 48. 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] one percent of gross receipts is imposed on any person engaging in business in New Mexico, except as provided in Subsection B of this section. [B.] The tax imposed by this section shall be .204736.2

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referred to as the "gross receipts tax".

B. On July 1, 2019, 2020 and 2021, the department shall adjust the gross receipts tax rate to ensure that revenue from the tax exceeds the previous fiscal year's budget by no more than three percent and no less than one and one-half percent. The department, in consultation with the department of finance and administration and the legislative finance committee, shall estimate the revenue for fiscal years 2019, 2020 and 2021 no later than May 1 of those years."

SECTION 49. Section 7-9-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 8, Section 2, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 332, Section 1 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 352, Section 1) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 50. Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,

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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 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 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 .204736.2

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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 such services an excise tax equal to [five] one 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 receipts tax but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the services, should have been subject to the gross receipts tax.
- D. The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "compensating tax"."
- SECTION 51. Section 7-9-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-9-7.1. DEPARTMENT BARRED FROM TAKING COLLECTION
 ACTIONS WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN COMPENSATING TAX
 LIABILITIES.--
- A. The department shall take no action to enforce collection of compensating tax due on purchases made by an individual if:
- (1) the property is used only for nonbusiness purposes;

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1	(2) the property is not a manufactured home;
2	and
3	(3) the individual is not an agent for
4	collection of compensating tax pursuant to Section 7-9-10
5	NMSA 1978.
6	B. The department shall take no action to enforce
7	collection of sales tax for a tax period prior to July 1,
8	2018 on persons engaging in business if, for those tax
9	<pre>periods, those persons:</pre>
10	(1) lacked physical presence in the state;
11	<u>and</u>
12	(2) did not report taxable gross receipts.
13	$[\frac{B_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}]$ The prohibition in Subsection A of this
14	section does not prevent the department from enforcing
15	collection of compensating tax on purchases from persons who
16	are not individuals, who are agents for collection pursuant
17	to Section 7-9-10 NMSA 1978 or who use the property in the
18	course of engaging in business in New Mexico or from
19	enforcing collection of compensating tax due on purchase of
20	manufactured homes."
21	SECTION 52. Section 7-9-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
22	Chapter 144, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:
23	"7-9-12. EXEMPTIONS[Exempted from the gross receipts
24	or compensating tax are those receipts or uses exempted in
25	Sections 7-9-13 through 7-9-42 NMSA 1978.] Exemptions from

either the gross receipts tax or the compensating tax are not exemptions from both taxes unless explicitly stated otherwise by law."

SECTION 53. 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 or
service tax [or the excise tax imposed under Section
66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978] is imposed."

SECTION 54. Section 7-9-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 35, as amended) is amended to read:
"7-9-45. DEDUCTIONS.--

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

B. Receipts that are exempted from the gross
receipts tax $[may]$ shall not be deducted from gross receipts
Receipts that are deducted from gross receipts [may] shall
not be exempted from the gross receipts tax.
C Possints that are exempted from the

C. Receipts that are exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax shall not be deducted from governmental gross receipts. Receipts that are deducted from governmental gross receipts shall not be exempted from the governmental gross receipts tax."

SECTION 55. Section 7-9-78.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 231, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9-78.1. DEDUCTION--COMPENSATING TAX--URANIUM ENRICHMENT PLANT EQUIPMENT.--Prior to July 1, 2034, the value of equipment and replacement parts for that equipment may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due if the person uses the equipment and replacement parts to enrich uranium in a uranium enrichment plant."

SECTION 56. Section 7-9-90 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 231, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-90. DEDUCTIONS--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALES OF URANIUM HEXAFLUORIDE AND ENRICHMENT OF URANIUM.--

- A. <u>Prior to July 1, 2034</u>, receipts from selling uranium hexafluoride and from providing the service of enriching uranium may be deducted from gross receipts.
- B. The department shall annually report to the .204736.2

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revenue stabilization and tax policy committee aggregate amounts of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the number of taxpayers claiming the deduction and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deduction is performing a purpose that is beneficial to the state.

A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately and attribute the amount of the deduction to the authorization provided in this section in a manner required by the department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature for the benefit to the state of this deduction."

SECTION 57. Section 7-9-110.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 1 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-110.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--COMPENSATING TAX--LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE FUEL.--

A. Prior to July 1, 2034, receipts from the sale of fuel to a common carrier to be loaded or used in a locomotive engine may be deducted from gross receipts.

B. Prior to July 1, 2034, the value of fuel to be loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine may be deducted in computing the compensating tax due. To be eligible for the deduction provided by this subsection, a common carrier shall deliver an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller and the sale shall be

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

C. The purpose of the deductions provided by this section is to encourage the construction, renovation, maintenance and operation of railroad locomotive refueling facilities and other railroad capital investments in New Mexico. To be eligible for the deduction provided by this section, the fuel shall be used or loaded by a common carrier that, on or after July 1, 2012, made a capital investment of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) or more in new railroad infrastructure improvements, including railroad facilities, track, signals and supporting railroad network, located in New Mexico; provided that the new railroad infrastructure improvements are not required by a regulatory agency to correct problems, such as regular or preventive maintenance, specifically identified by that agency as requiring necessary corrective action.

D. The economic development department shall .204736.2

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

E. The economic development department shall keep a record of temporary and permanent jobs from all railroad activity where a capital investment is made by a common carrier that claims a deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts tax or from compensating tax. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall estimate the amount of state revenue that is attributable to all railroad activity where a capital investment is made by a common carrier that claims a deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross

receipts tax or from compensating tax.

F. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report with the number of taxpayers who claim a deduction on fuel loaded or used by a common carrier in a locomotive engine from gross receipts tax and from compensating tax, the number of jobs created as a result of that deduction, the amount of deduction taken, the net revenue to the state as a result of that deduction and any other information required by the legislature to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of that deduction. To be eligible for a deduction pursuant to this section, a taxpayer shall provide the departments with the information required to compile the report. The departments shall present the report before the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee by November of each year.

G. For the purposes of this section, "locomotive engine" means a wheeled vehicle consisting of a self-propelled engine that is used to draw trains along railway tracks."

SECTION 58. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] EXEMPTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--DONATIONS TO CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.--Exempted from the gross receipts tax are the receipts of donations to an organization that is .204736.2

exempt from the federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered."

SECTION 59. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CREDIT--REFUND--GROSS RECEIPTS.--

A. A New Mexico resident who files a gross receipts tax return or on whose behalf wages are withheld pursuant to the Withholding Tax Act or Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act may, by April 15 of each calendar year, claim a credit in the appropriate amount shown in the following table against gross receipts tax paid during the previous calendar year and based upon the claimant's percentage of income for federal purposes and adjusted for family size for the previous federal income tax period in relation to the federal poverty guidelines as defined by the United States census bureau. Income for federal purposes, adjusted for family size, as a percentage of federal poverty guidelines, is:

Over:	But Not Over:	Tax Credit Is:
0%	100%	1.64 x gross receipts tax paid
100%	110%	1.50 x gross receipts tax paid
110%	120%	1.36 x gross receipts tax paid
120%	130%	1.21 x gross receipts tax paid
130%	140%	1.07 x gross receipts tax paid

1	140%	150%	0.93 x gross receipts tax paid
2	150%	160%	0.79 x gross receipts tax paid
3	160%	170%	0.64 x gross receipts tax paid
4	170%	180%	0.50 x gross receipts tax paid
5	180%	190%	0.36 x gross receipts tax paid
6	190%	200%	0.21 x gross receipts tax paid
7	200%	210%	0.07 x gross receipts tax paid.

- B. The tax credit provided for in this section shall first be deducted from the taxpayer's gross receipts tax liability. If the tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's gross receipts tax liability, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer. The credit shall not be transferred to another taxpayer.
- 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 .204736.2

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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 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 151, Section 1, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 7-19D-9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-19D-9. [NEW MATERIAL] MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE. --

- The majority of the members of the governing body of a municipality may impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-half 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 five-hundredths percent or any multiple of five-hundredths percent.
- The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "municipal gross receipts tax".
- C. The governing body of a municipality may, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the municipal gross receipts tax, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of municipal government services. governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, if any election is held, the ballot shall

clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the municipality for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the municipality.

- D. Ordinances enacted by a governing body of a municipality that, in the aggregate, impose increments less than or equal to twenty-five hundredths percent shall not be subject to referendum.
- E. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, an ordinance imposing an increment of the municipal 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 on the question of imposing the tax at the next regular municipal election. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the municipality as a separate question. If the question of imposing the tax fails, the governing 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."

SECTION 61. Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 30, as amended) is repealed and a new .204736.2

Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"7-20E-9. [NEW MATERIAL] COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX-AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE RATE.--

- A. The majority of the members of the governing body of a county may impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county or county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax may be imposed in an increment of five-hundredths percent or any multiple of five-hundredths percent.
- B. The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "county gross receipts tax".
- C. The governing body of a county may, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the county gross receipts tax, dedicate the revenue for a specific purpose or area of county government services. If the governing body proposes to dedicate such revenue, the ordinance and, if any election is held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated, and any revenue so dedicated shall be used by the county for that purpose unless a subsequent ordinance is adopted to change the purpose to which the revenue is dedicated or to place the revenue in the general fund of the county.
- D. Ordinances enacted by a governing body of a county that, in the aggregate, impose increments less than or .204736.2

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equal to twenty-five hundredths percent shall not be subject to referendum.

Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, an ordinance imposing an increment of the county gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county or county area, as appropriate, voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date that 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. question of imposing the tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the tax for a period of one year after the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing the tax shall be mailed to the department within five days after the ordinance is adopted in any election called for that purpose."

SECTION 62. Section 7-27-5.26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 6, Section 2, as amended .204736.2

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"7-27-5.26. INVESTMENT IN FILMS TO BE PRODUCED IN NEW MEXICO. --

- No more than six percent of the market value of the severance tax permanent fund may be invested in New Mexico film private equity funds or a New Mexico film project under this section.
- If an investment is made under this section, not more than fifteen million dollars (\$15,000,000) of the amount authorized for investment pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall be invested in any one New Mexico film private equity fund or any one New Mexico film project.
- C. The state investment officer shall make investments pursuant to this section only upon approval of the council after a review by the New Mexico film division of the economic development department. The state investment officer may make debt or equity investments pursuant to this section only in New Mexico film projects or New Mexico film private equity funds that invest only in film projects that:
- (1) are filmed wholly or substantially in New Mexico;
- (2) have shown to the satisfaction of the New Mexico film division that a distribution contract is in place with a reputable distribution company;
 - have agreed that, while filming in New (3)

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Mexico, a majority of the production crew will be New Mexico residents;

- (4) have posted a completion bond that has been approved by the New Mexico film division; provided that a completion bond shall not be required if the fund or project is guaranteed pursuant to Paragraph (5) of this subsection; and
- (5) have obtained a full, unconditional and irrevocable guarantee of repayment of the invested amount in favor of the severance tax permanent fund:
- (a) from an entity that has a credit rating of not less than Baa or BBB by a national rating agency;
- (b) from a substantial subsidiary of an entity that has a credit rating of not less than Baa or BBB by a national rating agency;
- (c) by providing a full, unconditional and irrevocable letter of credit from a United States incorporated bank with a credit rating of not less than A by a national rating agency; or
- (d) from a substantial and solvent entity as determined by the council in accordance with its standards and practices; or
- (6) if not guaranteed pursuant to Paragraph
 (5) of this subsection, have obtained no less than one-third
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of the estimated total production costs from other sources as approved by the state investment officer.

[D. The state investment officer may loan at a market rate of interest, with respect to an eligible New Mexico film project, up to eighty percent of an expected and estimated film production tax credit available to a film production company pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-2F-1 NMSA 1978; provided that the film production company agrees to name the state investment officer as its agent for the purpose of filing an application for the film production tax credit to which the company is entitled if the company does not apply for the film production tax credit. The New Mexico film division of the economic development department shall determine the estimated amount of a film production tax credit. The council shall establish guidelines for the state investment officer's initiation of a loan and the terms of the loan.

E_{\bullet}] D. As used in this section:

"film project" means a single [media] medium or multimedia program, including advertising messages, fixed on film, videotape, computer disc, laser disc or other similar delivery medium from which the program can be viewed or reproduced and that is intended to be exhibited in theaters; licensed for exhibition by individual television stations, groups of stations, networks, cable television

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market; and

3	(2) "New Mexico film private equity fund"			
4	means any limited partnership, limited liability company or			
5	corporation organized and operating in the United States			
6	that:			
7	(a) has as its primary business			
8	activity the investment of funds in return for equity in film			
9	projects produced wholly or partly in New Mexico;			
10	(b) holds out the prospects for			
11	capital appreciation from such investments; and			
12	(c) accepts investments only from			
13	accredited investors as that term is defined in Section 2 of			
14	the federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and rules			
15	promulgated pursuant to that section."			
16	SECTION 63. Section 27-5-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,			
17	Chapter 234, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:			
18	"27-5-6. POWERS AND DUTIES OF COUNTIES RELATING TO			
19	INDIGENT CAREA county:			
20	A. may budget for expenditure on ambulance			
21	services, burial expenses, hospital or medical expenses for			
22	indigent residents of that county and for costs of			
23	development of a countywide or multicounty health plan. The			
24	combined costs of administration and planning shall not			
25	exceed the following percentages of revenues based on the			
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stations or other means; or licensed for the home viewing

equity fund"

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previous fiscal year revenues for a fund that has existed for at least one fiscal year or based on projected revenues for the year being budgeted for a fund that has existed for less than one fiscal year. The percentage of the revenues in the fund that may be used for such combined administrative and planning costs is equal to the sum of the following:

- (1) ten percent of the amount of the revenues in the fund not over five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000);
- eight percent of the amount of the (2) revenues in the fund over five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) but not over one million dollars (\$1,000,000); and
- four and one-half percent of the amount of the revenues in the fund over one million dollars (\$1,000,000);
- may accept contributions of public funds for В. county health care services, which shall be deposited in the fund;
- C. may hire personnel to carry out the provisions of the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act;
- [D. shall transfer to the state by the last day of March, June, September and December of each year an amount equal to one-fourth of the county's payment pursuant to Section 16 of this 2014 act. This money shall be deposited in the safety net care pool fund;

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E.] D. shall, in carrying out the provisions of the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act, comply with the standards of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996; and

- [F. may provide for the transfer of money from the fund to the county-supported medicaid fund to meet the requirements of the Statewide Health Care Act; and
- G. E. may contract with ambulance providers, hospitals or health care providers for the provision of services for indigent patients domiciled within the county."
- SECTION 64. Section 27-5-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 321, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

SAFETY NET CARE POOL FUND CREATED. --"27-5-6.1.

- The "safety net care pool fund" is created in the state treasury. The safety net care pool fund, which shall be administered by the department, shall consist of public funds [provided through intergovernmental transfers from counties or other public entities and transferred from counties pursuant to Section 16 of this 2014 act]. Money in the fund shall be invested by the state treasurer as other state funds are invested. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall not revert.
- Money in the safety net care pool fund is .204736.2

appropriated to the department to make payments to qualifying hospitals. No safety net care pool fund payments or money in the safety net care pool fund shall be used to supplant any general fund support for the state medicaid program."

SECTION 65. Section 27-10-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 1) is amended to read:

"27-10-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 1 through 4 of this act] Chapter 27, Article 10 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Statewide Health Care Act"."

SECTION 66. Section 27-10-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"27-10-3. [COUNTY-SUPPORTED] MEDICAID FUND CREATED-USE--APPROPRIATION BY THE LEGISLATURE.--

A. There is created in the state treasury the "[county-supported] medicaid fund". The fund shall be invested by the state treasurer as other state funds are invested. Income earned from investment of the fund shall be credited to the [county-supported] medicaid fund. The fund shall not revert in any fiscal year.

B. Money in the [county-supported] medicaid fund is subject to appropriation by the legislature to support the state medicaid program and to institute or support primary care health care services pursuant to Subsections D and E of Section 24-1A-3.1 NMSA 1978. Of the amount appropriated each year, nine percent shall be appropriated to the department of .204736.2

health to institute or support primary care health care services pursuant to Subsections D and E of Section 24-1A-3.1 NMSA 1978.

- C. Up to three percent of the [county-supported] medicaid fund each year may be expended for administrative costs related to medicaid or developing new primary care health care centers or facilities.
- not received by New Mexico for any eighteen-month period, the unencumbered balance remaining in the [county-supported] medicaid fund and the safety net care pool fund at the end of the fiscal year following the end of any eighteen-month period shall be paid within a reasonable time to each county for deposit in the county health care assistance fund [in proportion to the payments made by each county through tax revenues or transfers in the previous fiscal year as certified by the local government division of the department of finance and administration]. The department will provide for budgeting and accounting of payments to the fund."

SECTION 67. Section 53-8-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 217, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-8-28. SHARES OF STOCK AND DIVIDENDS PROHIBITED

[EXEMPTION FROM FRANCHISE TAX].--[A.] A corporation shall not have or issue shares of stock. No dividend shall be paid and no part of the income, profit or assets of a corporation

shall be distributed to its members, directors or officers. A corporation may pay compensation in a reasonable amount to its members, directors or officers for services rendered and may confer benefits upon its members in conformity with its purposes and upon dissolution or final liquidation may make distributions as permitted by the Nonprofit Corporation Act.

[B. A corporation incorporated under the Nonprofit Corporation Act shall not be subject to or required to pay a franchise tax, unless the corporation receives unrelated business income, as that term is defined in the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.]"

SECTION 68. Section 53-11-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-11-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Business Corporation Act, unless the text otherwise requires:

- A. "corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation for profit subject to the provisions of the Business Corporation Act, except a foreign corporation;
- B. "foreign corporation" means a corporation for profit organized under laws other than the laws of this state for a purpose for which a corporation may be organized under the Business Corporation Act;
- C. "articles of incorporation" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of consolidation and all amendments thereto, including articles .204736.2

2	D. "shares" means the units into which the		
3	proprietary interests in a corporation are divided;		
4	E. "subscriber" means one who subscribes for		
5	shares in a corporation, whether before or after		
6	incorporation;		
7	F. "shareholder" means one who is a holder of		
8	record of shares in a corporation;		
9	G. "authorized shares" means the shares of all		
10	classes $[\frac{which}]$ that the corporation is authorized to issue;		
11	H. "annual report" means the corporate report		
12	required by the Corporate Reports Act;		
13	I. "distribution" means a direct or indirect		
14	transfer of money or other property (except its own shares)		
15	or incurrence of indebtedness, by a corporation to or for the		
16	benefit of any of its shareholders in respect of any of its		
17	shares, whether by dividend or by purchase redemption or		
18	other acquisition of its shares, or otherwise;		
19	[J. "franchise tax" means the franchise tax		
20	imposed by the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;		
21	K_{\bullet}] <u>J.</u> "fees" means the fees imposed by Section		
22	53-2-1 NMSA 1978;		
23	[$\frac{L_{\bullet}}{K_{\bullet}}$ "commission" [$\frac{means\ the}{M}$] or "public"		
24	regulation commission" [or its delegate] means the secretary		
25	of state or the secretary's designee;		

of merger;

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4	(2) the mailing address and a rural route
5	number and box number, if any, or the geographical location,
6	using well-known landmarks, if outside a municipality; and
7	[N.] <u>M.</u> "delivery" means:
8	(1) if personally served, the date on which
9	the documentation is received by the [corporations bureau of
10	the] commission; and
11	(2) if mailed, the date of the postmark plus
12	three days, upon proof thereof by the party delivering the
13	documentation."
14	SECTION 69. Section 58-31-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005,
15	Chapter 128, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
16	"58-31-3. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Spaceport
17	Development Act:
18	A. "authority" means the spaceport authority;
19	B. "project" means any land, building or other
20	improvements acquired as part of a spaceport or associated
21	with a spaceport or to aid commerce in connection with a
22	spaceport and all real and personal property deemed necessary
23	in connection with the spaceport;
24	C. "revenue" means municipal [regional spaceport]
25	gross receipts tax and county [regional spaceport] gross

[M.] L. "address" means:

address, if within a municipality; or

(1) the mailing address and the street

receipts tax revenue received from a regional spaceport
district, revenue generated by a project and any other
legally available funds of the authority;
D. "space vehicle" means a vehicle capable of
being flown in space or launching a payload into space; a

E. "spaceport" means a facility in New Mexico at which space vehicles may be launched or landed, including all facilities and support infrastructure related to launch, landing or payload processing."

and

SECTION 70. Section 58-31-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-5. AUTHORITY POWERS AND DUTIES.--

A. The authority shall:

- (1) hire an executive director, who shall employ the necessary professional, technical and clerical staff to enable the authority to function efficiently and shall direct the affairs and business of the authority, subject to the direction of the authority;
- (2) be located within fifty miles of a southwest regional spaceport;
- (3) advise the governor, the governor's staff and the New Mexico finance authority oversight committee on methods, proposals, programs and initiatives involving a southwest regional spaceport that may further stimulate space-related business and employment opportunities

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in	New	Mexico;
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- (4) initiate, develop, acquire, own, construct, maintain and lease space-related projects;
- (5) make and execute all contracts and other instruments necessary or convenient to the exercise of its powers and duties;
- (6) create programs to expand hightechnology economic opportunities within New Mexico;
- (7) create avenues of communication among federal government agencies, the space industry, users of space launch services and academia concerning space business;
- (8) promote legislation that will further the goals of the authority and development of space business;
- (9) oversee and fund production of promotional literature related to the authority's goals;
- (10) identify science and technology trends that are significant to space enterprise and the state and act as a clearinghouse for space enterprise issues and information;
- (11) coordinate and expedite the involvement of the state executive branch's space-related development efforts; and
- (12) perform environmental, transportation, communication, land use and other technical studies necessary or advisable for projects and programs or to secure licensing .204736.2

by appropriate United States agencies.

B. The authority may:

- (1) advise and cooperate with municipalities, counties, state agencies and organizations, appropriate federal agencies and organizations and other interested persons and groups;
- (2) solicit and accept federal, state, local and private grants of funds or property and financial or other aid for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of the Spaceport Development Act;
- (3) adopt rules governing the manner in which its business is transacted and the manner in which the powers of the authority are exercised and its duties performed;
- (4) operate spaceport facilities, including acquisition of real property necessary for spaceport facilities and the filing of necessary documents with appropriate agencies;
- (5) construct, purchase, accept donations of or lease projects located within the state;
- (6) sell, lease or otherwise dispose of a project upon terms and conditions acceptable to the authority and in the best interests of the state;
- (7) issue revenue bonds and borrow money for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring a project by .204736.2

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purchase or construction and of securing the payment of the bonds or repayment of a loan;

- (8) enter into contracts with regional spaceport districts and issue bonds on behalf of regional spaceport districts for the purpose of financing the purchase, construction, renovation, equipping or furnishing of a regional spaceport or a spaceport-related project;
 - (9) refinance a project;
- (10) contract with any competent private or public organization or individual to assist in the fulfillment of its duties;
- (11) fix, alter, charge and collect tolls, fees or rentals and impose any other charges for the use of or for services rendered by any authority facility, program or service; and
- (12) contract with regional spaceport districts to receive municipal [spaceport] gross receipts tax and county [regional spaceport] gross receipts tax revenues.
 - C. The authority shall not:
- (1) incur debt as a general obligation of the state or pledge the full faith and credit of the state to repay debt; or
- (2) expend funds or incur debt for the improvement, maintenance, repair or addition to property unless it is owned by the authority, the state or a political .204736.2

subdivision of the state."

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SECTION 71. Section 58-31-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 128, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"58-31-6. SPACEPORT AUTHORITY--BONDING AUTHORITY--POWER
TO ISSUE REVENUE BONDS.--

Α. The authority may issue revenue bonds on its own behalf or on behalf of a regional spaceport district, for regional spaceport purposes and spaceport-related projects. Revenue bonds so issued may be considered appropriate investments for the severance tax permanent fund or collateral for the deposit of public funds if the bonds are rated not less than "A" by a national rating service and both the principal and interest of the bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a lease agreement executed by an agency of the United States government or by a corporation organized and operating within the United States, that corporation or the long-term debt of that corporation being rated not less than "A" by a national rating service. All bonds issued by the authority are legal and authorized investments for banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations and insurance companies.

B. The authority may pay from the bond proceeds all expenses, premiums and commissions that the authority deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds.

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C. Authority revenue bonds:

- (1) may have interest or appreciated principal value or any part thereof payable at intervals determined by the authority;
- (2) may be subject to prior redemption or mandatory redemption at the authority's option at the time and upon such terms and conditions with or without the payment of a premium as may be provided by resolution of the authority;
- (3) may mature at any time not exceeding twenty years after the date of issuance if secured by revenue from [the] a county or municipal [regional spaceport] gross receipts tax or thirty years if secured by revenue from other sources;
- (4) may be serial in form and maturity; consist of one or more bonds payable at one time or in installments; or may be in such other form as determined by the authority;
- (5) may be in registered or bearer form or in book-entry form through facilities of a securities depository either as to principal or interest or both;
- (6) shall be sold for cash at, above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective interest rate that conforms to the Public Securities Act; and
 - (7) may be sold at public or negotiated

sale.

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D. Subject to the approval of the state board of finance, the authority may enter into other financial arrangements if it determines that the arrangements will assist the authority."

SECTION 72. TEMPORARY PROVISION--OUTSTANDING REVENUE BONDS AND LOAN GUARANTEES . - -

- The repeal of certain taxes made in this act Α. shall not impair outstanding revenue bonds or loan guarantees that are secured by a pledge of those taxes.
- If a municipality or county has issued a revenue bond or made a loan guarantee that is secured by a pledge of any tax being repealed by Section 76 of this act, the municipality or county shall:
- enact an ordinance imposing an increment of the municipal gross receipts tax or county gross receipts tax, as applicable, that is transferred to the municipality pursuant to Section 7-1-6.12 NMSA 1978 or the county pursuant to 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 and will result in the amount of revenue necessary to make the required bond debt service payments or loan guarantee payments, as determined by the department of finance and administration and the taxation and revenue department; and
- pledge the increment imposed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection to the payment of the .204736.2

revenue bond or loan guarantee until the revenue bond or loan guarantee has been discharged in full or provision has been fully made therefor.

C. Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 7-19D-9 and 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, an ordinance enacted pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection B of this section shall not be subject to referendum.

SECTION 73. TEMPORARY PROVISION--AMNESTY FOR INTEREST AND PENALTIES IMPOSED ON CERTAIN TAXES OWED.--Notwithstanding the provisions of Sections 7-1-67 and 7-1-69 NMSA 1978 and prior to July 1, 2019, no interest or penalty shall be assessed for nonpayment of a tax if that tax was due prior to January 1, 2018; provided that the taxpayer pays the tax on or before July 1, 2019 and the taxation and revenue department has not issued a notice of commencement of an audit to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978 before the tax is paid.

SECTION 74. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REFERENCES IN LAW.-All references in law to the county-supported medicaid fund
shall be deemed to be references to the medicaid fund.

SECTION 75. TEMPORARY PROVISION--REPEALED INCOME TAX
PROVISIONS.--The provisions of the sections of law being
repealed by Section 77 of this act shall not apply to taxable
years beginning on or after January 1, 2018.

SECTION 76. REPEAL.--

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1	A. Section 5-15-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006,
2	Chapter 75, Section 21, as amended) is repealed.
3	B. Sections 5-15A-1 through 5-15A-3 NMSA 1978
4	(being Laws 2007, Chapter 310, Section 1 and Laws 2007,
5	Chapter 313, Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 310, Section 2 and
6	Laws 2007, Chapter 313, Section 2; and Laws 2007, Chapter
7	310, Section 3 and Laws 2007, Chapter 313, Section 3) are
8	repealed.
9	C. Section 5-16-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006,
10	Chapter 15, Section 13) is repealed.
11	D. Section 6-21-5.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998,
12	Chapter 65, Section 1) is repealed.
13	E. Sections 7-1-6.4, 7-1-6.46, 7-1-6.47,
14	7-1-6.52, 7-1-6.57 and 7-1-6.60 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
15	Chapter 211, Section 9, Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Sections 1
16	and 2, Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter
17	361, Section 1 and Laws 2010, Chapter 31, Section 2, as
18	amended) are repealed.
19	F. Section 7-1-69.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2016
20	(2nd S.S.), Chapter 3, Section 3) is repealed.
21	G. Sections 7-2A-1 through 7-2A-8, 7-2A-8.3,
22	7-2A-8.4, 7-2A-8.6, 7-2A-8.8 through 7-2A-16, 7-2A-17.1
23	through 7-2A-19, 7-2A-21 and 7-2A-23 through 7-2A-28 NMSA
24	1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 37, Section 34, Laws 1986,
25	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, Section 2, Laws 1997,
Chapter 58, Section 1, Laws 2003, Chapter 400, Section 2,
Laws 2001, Chapter 73, Section 2, Laws 2002, Chapter 59,
Section 1, Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 4 and 8, Laws
2009, Chapter 271, Section 2, Laws 2009, Chapter 279, Section
2, Laws 2010, Chapter 84, Section 2, Laws 2012, Chapter 55,
Section 2 and Laws 2015, Chapter 130, Section 2, as amended)
are repealed.

- H. Sections 7-2D-1, 7-2D-2 and 7-2D-4 through 7-2D-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 313, Sections 1, 2 and 4 through 8, Laws 1995, Chapter 89, Section 8 and Laws 1993, Chapter 313, Sections 9 through 14, as amended) are repealed.
- I. Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, as amended) is repealed.
- J. Sections 7-2F-1 through 7-2F-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 36, Section 1; Laws 2011, Chapter 165, Section 2 and Laws 2011, Chapter 177, Section 3; Laws .204736.2

2003, Chapter 127, Section 2; Laws 2015, Chapter 143, Section		
4; Laws 2011, Chapter 165, Sections 4 and 5; Laws 2015,		
Chapter 62, Section 1; and Laws 2015, Chapter 143, Sections 5		
through 11, as amended) are repealed.		
K. Sections 7-7-1 through 7-7-20 NMSA 1978 (being		
Laws 1973, Chapter 345, Sections 1 through 12 and Laws 1983,		
Chapter 209, Sections 1 through 6, as amended) are repealed.		
L. Sections 7-9-7.1, 7-9-13.1, 7-9-13.3 through		
7-9-13.5, 7-9-15 through 7-9-18, 7-9-19, 7-9-20, 7-9-22		
through 7-9-23.1, 7-9-26.1, 7-9-29 through 7-9-31, 7-9-36		
through 7-9-41.1, 7-9-41.4, 7-9-46 through 7-9-51, 7-9-52		
through 7-9-54.5, 7-9-56.1 through 7-9-60, 7-9-61.2 through		
7-9-69, 7-9-71, 7-9-73 through 7-9-78, 7-9-79 through		
7-9-79.2, 7-9-83 through 7-9-86, 7-9-91 through 7-9-109,		
7-9-110.2 through 7-9-112, 7-9-114 and 7-9-115 NMSA 1978		
(being Laws 1993, Chapter 45, Section 1; Laws 1989, Chapter		
262, Section 4; Laws 2001, Chapter 231, Section 12; Laws		
2002, Chapter 20, Section 1; Laws 2005, Chapter 351, Section		
2; Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144,		
Sections 9 through 12; Laws 1988, Chapter 82, Section 1; Laws		
1969, Chapter 144, Section 15; Laws 1987, Chapter 247,		
Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 16; Laws 1987,		
Chapter 247, Section 2; Laws 2003, Chapter 62, Section 1;		

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Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 3; Laws 1969, Chapter 144,

Sections 23, 24 and 29 through 31; Laws 1992, Chapter 50,

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Section 12 and Laws 1992, Chapter 67, Section 12; Laws 2002,
Chapter 18, Section 2; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 32;
Laws 1970, Chapter 60, Section 2; Laws 1972, Chapter 61,
Section 2; Laws 2007, Chapter 117, Section 1; Laws 2009,
Chapter 62, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 36
through 42; Laws 2012, Chapter 5, Section 6; Laws 1969,
Chapter 144, Sections 43 and 44; Laws 1992, Chapter 40,
Section 1; Laws 1995, Chapter 183, Section 2; Laws 2002,
Chapter 37, Section 8; Laws 2003, Chapter 62, Section 4; Laws
2004, Chapter 16, Section 3; Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Sections
1 and 2; Laws 2003, Chapter 232, Section 1; Laws 1969,
Chapter 144, Section 47; Laws 1998, Chapter 92, Section 3;
Laws 2002, Chapter 10, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144,
Sections 48 and 49; Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 4; Laws
2000, Chapter 48, Section 1; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section
52; Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 4, Section 2; Laws 1969,
Chapter 144, Sections 53, 54, 56 and 57; Laws 1984, Chapter
129, Section 2; Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Sections 58, 60, 61
and 63; Laws 1970, Chapter 78, Section 2; Laws 1991, Chapter
8, Section 3; Laws 1998, Chapter 95, Section 2 and Laws 1998,
Chapter 99, Section 4; Laws 2014, Chapter 26, Section 1; Laws
1971, Chapter 217, Section 2; Laws 1972, Chapter 39, Section
2; Laws 1977, Chapter 288, Section 2; Laws 1979, Chapter 338,
Section 7; Laws 1984, Chapter 2, Section 6; Laws 1966,
Chapter 47, Section 15; Laws 1998, Chapter 96, Section 1;
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Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 65; Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 16; Laws 1989, Chapter 262, Section 8; Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 9; Laws 1993, Chapter 364, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 1994, Chapter 43, Section 1; Laws 1995, Chapter 80, Section 1; Laws 2001, Chapter 135, Section 1; Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Sections 5 and 6; Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 23, 25 and 26; Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Sections 7 and 8; Laws 2005, Chapter 169, Section 1; Laws 2005, Chapter 179, Section 1; Laws 2006, Chapter 35, Sections 1 and 2; Laws 2007, Chapter 3, Sections 16 through 18; Laws 2012, Chapter 12, Sections 2 and 3; Laws 2007, Chapter 33, Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 6; Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Sections 8 through 11; Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 2 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 2; Laws 2011, Chapter 60, Section 3 and Laws 2011, Chapter 61, Section 3; Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 6; Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 10; Laws 2010, Chapter 77, Section 1 and Laws 2010, Chapter 78, Section 1; and Laws 2015 (1st S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 9, as amended) are repealed.

M. Sections 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-9 and 7-9A-11

NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2;

Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and Laws 2001, Chapter 337,

Section 2; Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 3 through 7; Laws

1983, Chapter 206, Section 6; Laws 1979, Chapter 347,

Sections 8 and 9; and Laws 1997, Chapter 62, Section 2, as

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1	amended) ar	e	repe	ealed.
2		N.	Se	ction
3	(heing Laws	2	2000	(2nd

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-6 and 7-9F-8 through 7-9F-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Sections 1 through 6, 8 and 9, Laws 2015 (1st S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 17, Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Sections 10 through 12 and Laws 2015 (1st S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 18, as amended) 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 7-9I-1 through 7-9I-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 17 through 22, as amended) are repealed.
- R. Sections 7-9J-1 through 7-9J-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 11 through 18, as amended) are repealed.
- S. Sections 7-14-1 through 7-14-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Sections 11 through 17, Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Section 4, Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Sections 18 and 19, Laws 1993, Chapter 347, Sections 4 and 5 and Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Sections 20 and 21, as amended) are

repealed

T. Sections 7-14A-1 through 7-14A-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Sections 5 through 7, Laws 1993, Chapter 359, Section 1 and Laws 1991, Chapter 197, Sections 8 through 15, as amended) are repealed.

U. Sections 7-19-10 through 7-19-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Sections 1 through 8, Laws 1997, Chapter 219, Section 4 and Laws 1979, Chapter 397, Section 9, as amended) are repealed.

V. Sections 7-19D-10 through 7-19D-12 and 7-19D-14 through 7-19D-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 51, Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 3, Laws 2001, Chapter 172, Section 1, Laws 2005, Chapter 212, Section 2, Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 14, Laws 2007, Chapter 148, Section 1, Laws 2012, Chapter 58, Section 1 and Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 11, as amended) are repealed.

W. Sections 7-20C-1 through 7-20C-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 1 through 9, Laws 1993, Chapter 306, Section 4, Laws 1991, Chapter 176, Sections 10 through 15 and Laws 1996, Chapter 18, Sections 3 and 4, as amended) are repealed.

X. Sections 7-20E-10 through 7-20E-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Sections 32 and 35, Laws 1989, Chapter 239, Section 1, Laws 1994, Chapter 14, Section 1, Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 3 and 8, Laws 1979, Chapter .204736.2

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3	Section 7, Laws 2001, Chapter 328, Section 1, I
4	Chapter 172, Section 2, Laws 2002, Chapter 14,
5	Laws 2004, Chapter 17, Section 2, Laws 2005, Ch
6	Section 1, Laws 2006, Chapter 15, Section 15, I
7	Chapter 346, Section 1, Laws 2010, Chapter 31,
8	Laws 2013, Chapter 160, Section 12, as amended)
9	Y. Sections 7-20F-1 through 7-20F-1
10	(being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Sections 1 throu
11	amended) are repealed.
12	Z. Sections 7-24B-1 through 7-24B-4
13	through 7-24B-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Cha
14	Sections 10 through 13, Laws 1990, Chapter 88,
15	Laws 1987, Chapter 45, Sections 15 through 18,
16	are repealed.
17	AA. Sections 27-5-2 and 27-5-6.2 NM
18	Laws 1965, Chapter 234, Section 2 and Laws 2014
19	Section 16, as amended) are repealed.
20	BB. Sections 27-10-2 and 27-10-4 NM
21	Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Sections 2 and 4, as an
22	repealed.
23	CC. Section 60-2E-47.1 NMSA 1978 (b
24	2010, Chapter 31, Section 3) is repealed.
25	DD. Section 66-12-6.1 NMSA 1978 (be
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Laws 1991, Chapter 212, Section 7, Laws 1998, Chapter 90, Laws 2001, Section 1, hapter 212, Laws 2007, Section 1 and) are repealed. 12 NMSA 1978 ugh 12, as 4 and 7-24B-5.1 apter 45, Section 16 and as amended) MSA 1978 (being 4, Chapter 79, MSA 1978 (being mended) are being Laws eing Laws 1987,

398, Sections 3 and 8, Laws 1990, Chapter 99, Section 58,

1 Chapter 247, Section 9) is repealed. 2 SECTION 77. ADDITIONAL REPEAL. --3 That version of Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being 4 Laws 2005 (1st S.S), Chapter 3, Section 2) is repealed. 5 Sections 7-2-4, 7-2-5.2, 7-2-5.6 through 7-2-5.11, 7-2-7.2, 7-2-7.3, 7-2-14, 7-2-14.3 through 6 7 7-2-14.5, 7-2-18 through 7-2-18.2, 7-2-18.4, 7-2-18.5, 8 7-2-18.7, 7-2-18.8, 7-2-18.10, 7-2-18.11, 7-2-18.13 through 9 7-2-18.19, 7-2-18.21 through 7-2-18.29, 7-2-32, 7-2-34, 7-2-36 and 7-2-37 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 202, 10 Section 4; Laws 1985, Chapter 114, Section 1; Laws 1995, 11 12 Chapter 93, Section 8; Laws 2002, Chapter 58, Section 1; Laws 13 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 5 and 6; Laws 2006, Chapter 50, 14 Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Section 11; Laws 2005 (1st S.S.), Chapter 3, Sections 3 and 4; Laws 1972, Chapter 20, 15 Section 2; Laws 1994, Chapter 111, Sections 1 through 3; Laws 16 1977, Chapter 196, Section 1; Laws 1981, Chapter 170, Section 17 18 1; Laws 1984, Chapter 34, Section 1; Laws 1994, Chapter 115, 19 Section 1; Laws 1998, Chapter 97, Section 2; Laws 2000, 20 Chapter 64, Section 1 and Laws 2000, Chapter 78, Section 1; Laws 2001, Chapter 73, Section 1; Laws 2003, Chapter 331, 21 Section 7; Laws 2003, Chapter 400, Section 1; Laws 2005, 22 Chapter 267, Section 1; Laws 2006, Chapter 93, Section 1; 23 Laws 2007, Chapter 45, Sections 9 and 10; Laws 2007, Chapter 24 172, Section 1; Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Sections 2, 3 and 7; 25 .204736.2

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1	Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 2; Laws 2008 (2nd S.S.),
2	Chapter 3, Section 1; Laws 2009, Chapter 271, Section 1; Laws
3	2009, Chapter 279, Section 1; Laws 2010, Chapter 84, Section
4	1; Laws 2011, Chapter 89, Section 1; Laws 2012, Chapter 55,
5	Section 1; Laws 2015, Chapter 130, Section 1; Laws 1997,
6	Chapter 259, Section 8; Laws 1999, Chapter 205, Section 1;
7	Laws 2005, Chapter 113, Section 1; and Laws 2015 (1st S.S.),
8	Chapter 2, Section 3, as amended) are repealed.
9	SECTION 78. APPLICABILITYThe provisions of Sections
10	35 and 36 of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or
11	after January 1, 2018.
12	SECTION 79. EFFECTIVE DATE
13	A. The effective date of the provisions of
14	Sections 1 through 76 of this act is January 1, 2018.
15	B. The effective date of the provisions of
16	Section 77 of this act is January 1, 2019.
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