# HOUSE FLOOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILLS 94, 67, 97, 123, 188, 235, 492 & 580 45th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - First Session, 2001

## AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; REDUCING INCOME TAX RATES OVER TWO
YEARS; INCREASING THE LOW-INCOME COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE;
CHANGING THE JOB MENTORSHIP TAX CREDIT FROM A PILOT PROGRAM TO
A PERMANENT TAX CREDIT; PROVIDING A GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
DEDUCTION FOR RECEIPTS OF A FRANCHISOR FOR CERTAIN SHARED
EXPENSES AND FOR CERTAIN RECEIPTS OF A RESERVATION FUND OR AN
ADVERTISING COOPERATIVE FROM FRANCHISORS OR FRANCHISEES;
EXPANDING THE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTION FOR MEDICAL AND
OTHER HEALTH SERVICES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING
SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. 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 . 137165. 3

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; and
- (3) includes, for all taxpayers, any other 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 . 137165.3

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;

- 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 of taxation and revenue 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 returns", "married filing separate returns", "head 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 .137165.3

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J. "Internal Revenue Code" means the United States
Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;

K. "lump-sum amount" means an amount that, for the purpose of determining liability for federal income tax, 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 derived, including:

- (1) compensation;
- (2) net profit derived from business;
- (3) gains derived from dealings in property;
- (4) interest;
- (5) net rents;
- (6) royalties;
- (7) di vi dends;
- (8) alimony and separate maintenance

payments;

- (9) annuities;
- (10) income from life insurance and endowment

or

1	contracts;
2	(11) pensions;
3	(12) discharge of indebtedness;
4	(13) distributive share of partnership
5	income;
6	(14) income in respect of a decedent;
7	(15) income from an interest in an estate or
8	trust;
9	(16) social security benefits;
10	(17) unemployment compensation benefits;
11	(18) workers' compensation benefits;
12	(19) public assistance and welfare benefits;
13	(20) cost-of-living allowances; and
14	(21) gifts;
15	M. "modified gross income" does not include:
16	(1) payments for hospital, dental, medical o
17	drug expenses whether made to or on behalf of the taxpayer;
18	(2) the value of room and board provided by
19	federal, state or local governments or by private individuals
20	or agencies based upon financial need and not as a form of
21	compensation;
22	(3) payments made pursuant to a federal,
23	state or local government program directly or indirectly to a
24	third party on behalf of the taxpayer when identified to a
25	particular use or invoice by the payer; or
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	(4)	payme	nts made	pursuant	to Sect	ti ons
7-2-14,	[ <del>7-2-14.1</del> ]	7-2-18,	7-2-18.1	and 7-3-	9 NMSA	1978;

- N. "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:
- (1) an amount equal to the standard 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:
- (2) an amount equal to the itemized deductions, as 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;
- (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;
- $(5) \quad \text{other amounts that the state is} \\ \text{prohibited from taxing because of the laws or constitution of} \\ . 137165. 3$

1	this	state	or	the	Uni	ted	States
2				((	3)	for	taxabl

- (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; and
- (7) for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1991, 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 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
- (c) in either case, if the net operating loss carryover exceeds the amount of net income exclusive of the net operating loss carryover for the taxable . 137165.3

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year to which the exclusion first applies, in the next four succeeding taxable years in turn until the net operating loss carryover is exhausted; in no event shall a net operating loss carryover be excluded in any taxable year after the fourth taxable year beginning after the taxable year to which the exclusion first applies;

- "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) or (7) of Subsection N of this section, may be excluded from base income;
- Q. "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; but any individual who, on or before the last day of the taxable year, changed his 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;
- 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 or renumbered;
- W. "surviving spouse" means "surviving spouse" as generally defined for federal income tax purposes;
- X. "taxable income" means net income less any lump-sum amount;
- Y. "taxable year" means the calendar year or . 137165.3

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fiscal year upon the basis of which the net income is computed under the Income Tax Act and includes, in the case of the return made for a fractional part of a year under the provisions of the Income Tax Act, the period for which the return is made; [and]

Z. "taxpayer" means any individual subject to the tax imposed by the Income Tax Act; and

AA. "zero bracket amount" means the maximum amount of taxable income in the first bracket of the tax rate table for a filing status, for which bracket the amount of tax due is zero."

Section 2. Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 5, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2-7. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES.--The tax imposed by Section 7-2-3 NMSA 1978 shall be at the following rates for any taxable year beginning [on or after January 1, 1998] in 2001:

A. For married individuals filing separate returns:

If the taxable income is:

[Not over \$4,000]

Over \$ 4,000 but not over \$ 8,000 \$ 68.00 plus 3.2% of excess over \$ 4,000

Over \$ 8,000 but not over \$ 12,000 \$ 196 plus 4.7% of excess over \$ 8,000

Over \$ 12,000 but not over \$ 20,000 \$ 384 plus 6.0% of

	excess over \$ 12,000
<del>Over \$ 20,000 but not over \$ 32,000</del>	\$ 864 plus 7.1% of
	excess over \$ 20,000
<del>0ver \$ 32,000 but not over \$ 50,000</del>	\$ 1,716 plus 7.9% of
	excess over \$ 32,000
<del>0ver \$ 50, 000</del>	<del>\$ 3, 138 plus 8. 2% of</del>
	excess over \$ 50,000]
Not over \$1,500	<u>\$ 0</u>
<u>0ver \$ 1,500 but not over \$ 5,000</u>	2.0% of excess over
	<u>\$1, 500</u>
<u>0ver \$ 5,000 but not over \$ 8,000</u>	\$ 70.00 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$5,000
<u>0ver \$ 8,000 but not over \$ 12,000</u>	\$ 166 plus 4.7% of
	<u>excess over \$8,000</u>
<u>0ver \$ 12,000 but not over \$ 20,000</u>	\$ 354 plus 6.0% of
	<u>excess over \$12,000</u>
<u>0ver \$ 20,000 but not over \$ 32,000</u>	\$ 834 plus 7.1% of
	excess over \$20,000
<u>0ver \$ 32,000</u>	\$ 1,686 plus 7.9% of
	excess over \$32,000.

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	excess over \$ 8,000
<del>0ver \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 24,000</del>	\$ 392 plus 4.7% of
	excess over \$ 16,000
<del>0ver \$ 24,000 but not over \$ 40,000</del>	\$ 768 plus 6.0% of
	excess over \$ 24,000
<del>0ver \$ 40,000 but not over \$ 64,000</del>	\$ 1,728 plus 7.1% of
	excess over \$ 40,000
<del>Over \$ 64,000 but not over \$100,000</del>	\$ 3, 432 plus 7. 9% of
	excess over \$ 64,000
<del>0ver \$100, 000</del>	<del>\$ 6,276 plus 8.2% of</del>
	excess over \$100,000]
<u>Not over \$3,000</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
<u>Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500</u>	2.0% of excess over
	<u>\$3, 000</u>
<u>Over \$ 10,500 but not over \$ 16,000</u>	\$ 150 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$10,500
<u>Over \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 24,000</u>	§ 326 plus 4.7% of
	excess over \$16,000
<u>Over \$ 24,000 but not over \$ 40,000</u>	§ 702 plus 6.0% of
	excess over \$24,000
<u>Over \$ 40,000 but not over \$ 64,000</u>	\$1,662 plus 7.1% of
	excess over \$40,000
<u>0ver \$ 64,000</u>	\$3, 366 plus 7.9% of
	<u>excess over \$ 64,000</u> .
C. For single individuals a	and for estates and

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TO T	[bracketed material]

trusts:	
If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
[Not over \$5, 500	1.7% of taxable income
0ver \$ 5,500 but not over \$ 11,000	\$ 93.50 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$ 5,500
0ver \$ 11,000 but not over \$ 16,000	\$ 269.50 plus 4.7% of
	excess over \$ 11,000
<del>0ver \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 26,000</del>	\$ 504.50 plus 6.0% of
	excess over \$ 16,000
<del>0ver \$ 26,000 but not over \$ 42,000</del>	\$1, 104. 50 plus 7. 1% of
	excess over \$ 26,000
<del>0ver \$ 42,000 but not over \$ 65,000</del>	\$2, 240. 50 plus 7. 9% of
	excess over \$ 42,000
<del>0ver \$ 65, 000</del>	<del>\$4, 057. 50 plus 8. 2% of</del>
	excess over \$ 65,000]
<u>Not over \$1,500</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
<u>0ver \$ 1,500 but not over \$ 6,000</u>	2.0% of excess over
	<u>\$1, 500</u>
<u>Over \$ 6,000 but not over \$ 11,000</u>	\$ 90.00 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$6,000
<u>0ver \$ 11,000 but not over \$ 16,000</u>	<u>\$ 250 plus 4.7% of</u>
	excess over \$11,000
<u>0ver \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 26,000</u>	\$ 485 plus 6.0% of
	excess over \$16,000
<u>0ver \$ 26,000 but not over \$ 42,000</u>	\$1,085 plus 7.1% of
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	excess over \$26,000
<u>0ver \$ 42,000</u>	\$2, 221 plus 7. 9% of
	excess over \$42,000.
D. For heads of household f	filing returns:
If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
[ <del>Not over \$7,000</del>	1.7% of taxable income
0ver \$ 7,000 but not over \$ 14,000	\$ 119 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$ 7,000
0ver \$ 14,000 but not over \$ 20,000	\$ 343 plus 4.7% of
	excess over \$ 14,000
<del>0ver \$ 20,000 but not over \$ 33,000</del>	\$ 625 plus 6.0% of
	excess over \$ 20,000
<del>0ver \$ 33,000 but not over \$ 53,000</del>	\$1, 405 plus 7. 1% of
	excess over \$ 33,000
<del>0ver \$ 53,000 but not over \$ 83,000</del>	\$2, 825 plus 7. 9% of
	excess over \$ 53,000
<del>0ver \$83, 000</del>	<del>\$5, 195 plus 8. 2% of</del>
	excess over \$ 83,000]
<u>Not over \$2,500</u>	<u>\$ 0</u>
<u>0ver \$ 2,500 but not over \$ 8,000</u>	2.0% of excess over
	<u>\$2, 500</u>
<u>0ver \$ 8,000 but not over \$ 14,000</u>	\$ 110 plus 3.2% of
	excess over \$8,000
<u>0ver \$ 14,000 but not over \$ 20,000</u>	\$ 302 plus 4.7% of
	excess over \$14,000

<u>0ver</u>	\$ 20, 000	but	not	over	\$ <u>33, 000</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>584</u>	pl us	6.0% of
						ex	cess	over	\$20, 000
<u>0ver</u>	\$ 33, 000	but	not	over	\$ 53, 000	<u>\$1</u>	, 364	plus	7. 1% of
						<u>ex</u>	cess	over	\$33, 000
<u>0ver</u>	\$ <u>53, 000</u>					<u>\$2</u>	, 784	pl us	7. 9% of
						<u>ex</u>	cess	over	\$53,000

- E. 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:
- $\hspace{1cm} \hbox{(1)} \hspace{3em} \hbox{the amount of tax due on the taxpayer's} \\ \hbox{taxable income; and} \\$
- (2) the amount of tax that would be due on an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income and twenty percent of the taxpayer's lump-sum amounts included in net income."
- Section 3. Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 5, Section 20, as amended and as further amended by Section 2 of this act) is repealed and a new Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:
- "7-2-7. [NEW MATERIAL] INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES. -The tax imposed by Section 7-2-3 NMSA 1978 shall be at the
  following rates for any taxable year beginning on or after
  January 1, 2002:
- A. For married individuals filing separate returns:
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1	If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
2	Not over \$1,500	\$ 0
3	Over \$ 1,500 but not over \$ 5,000	2.0% of excess over
4		\$1,500
5	Over \$ 5,000 but not over \$ 8,000	\$ 70.00 plus 3.2% of
6		excess over \$5,000
7	Over \$ 8,000 but not over \$ 12,000	\$ 166 plus 4.7% of
8		excess over \$8,000
9	Over \$ 12,000 but not over \$ 20,000	\$ 354 plus 6.0% of
10		excess over \$12,000
11	Over \$ 20,000 but not over \$ 40,000	\$ 834 plus 7.1% of
12		excess over \$20,000
13	0ver \$ 40,000	\$ 2,254 plus 7.8% of
14		excess over \$40,000.
14 15	B. For surviving spouses	excess over \$40,000. and married individuals
	B. For surviving spouses filing joint returns:	
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15 16	filing joint returns:	and married individuals
15 16 17	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:	and married individuals  The tax shall be:
15 16 17 18	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000	and married individuals  The tax shall be:
15 16 17 18 19	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000	and married individuals  The tax shall be:  \$ 0 2.0% of excess over
15 16 17 18 19 20	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000  Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500	and married individuals  The tax shall be: \$ 0 2.0% of excess over \$3,000
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000  Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500	and married individuals  The tax shall be: \$ 0 2.0% of excess over \$3,000 \$ 150 plus 3.2% of
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000  Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500  Over \$ 10,500 but not over \$ 16,000	and married individuals  The tax shall be:  \$ 0 2.0% of excess over  \$3,000 \$ 150 plus 3.2% of excess over \$10,500
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000  Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500  Over \$ 10,500 but not over \$ 16,000	and married individuals  The tax shall be:  \$ 0 2.0% of excess over  \$3,000 \$ 150 plus 3.2% of excess over \$10,500 \$ 326 plus 4.7% of excess over \$16,000
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	filing joint returns:  If the taxable income is:  Not over \$3,000  Over \$ 3,000 but not over \$ 10,500  Over \$ 10,500 but not over \$ 16,000  Over \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 24,000	and married individuals  The tax shall be:  \$ 0 2.0% of excess over  \$3,000 \$ 150 plus 3.2% of excess over \$10,500 \$ 326 plus 4.7% of excess over \$16,000

1		excess over \$24,000
2	Over \$ 40,000 but not over \$ 80,000	\$1,662 plus 7.1% of
3		excess over \$40,000
4	0ver \$ 80,000	\$4,502 plus 7.8% of
5		excess over \$ 80,000.
6	C. For single individuals	and for estates and
7	trusts:	
8	If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
9	Not over \$1,500	\$ 0
10	Over \$ 1,500 but not over \$ 6,000	2.0% of excess over
11		\$1,500
12	Over \$ 6,000 but not over \$ 11,000	\$ 90.00 plus 3.2% of
13		excess over \$6,000
14	Over \$ 11,000 but not over \$ 16,000	\$ 250 plus 4.7% of
15		excess over \$11,000
16	Over \$ 16,000 but not over \$ 26,000	\$ 485 plus 6.0% of
17		excess over \$16,000
18	Over \$ 26,000 but not over \$ 52,000	\$1,085 plus 7.1% of
19		excess over \$26,000
20	0ver \$ 52,000	\$2,937 plus 7.8% of
21		excess over \$52,000.
22	D. For heads of household	l filing returns:
23	If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
24	Not over \$2,500	\$ 0
25	Over \$ 2,500 but not over \$ 8,000	2.0% of excess over
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)	
) plus	3. 2% of
over	\$8,000
2 plus	4. 7% of
over	\$14,000
lplus	6.0% of
over	\$20,000
lplus	7. 1% of
over	\$33, 000
plus	7.8% of
over	\$65, 000.
	s over plus over plus over plus over plus over

- E. 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:
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(1)} \hspace{3.5cm} \textbf{the amount of tax due on the taxpayer's} \\ \textbf{taxable income; and}$
- (2) the amount of tax that would be due on an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income and twenty percent of the taxpayer's lump-sum amounts included in net income."
- Section 4. Section 7-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 202, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:
  - "7-2-12. TAXPAYER RETURNS--PAYMENT OF TAX.--
- $\underline{A.}$  Every resident of this state and every individual deriving income from any business transaction, . 137165. 3

property or employment within this state and not exempt from tax under the Income Tax Act [who] shall file a complete tax return with the department in form and content as prescribed by the secretary if the individual:

- (1) is required by the laws of the United States to file a federal income tax return [shall file a complete tax return with the department in form and content as prescribed by the secretary] or files a federal income tax return; and
- (2) the taxpayer's taxable income exceeds
  the zero bracket amount for the taxpayer's filing status.
- B. Unless otherwise required under the Income
  Tax Act or prescription of the secretary, in completing a
  return for a taxable year, the taxpayer shall declare the
  same filing status and number of personal exemptions as the
  taxpayer declared for federal income tax purposes for that
  same taxable year or, if the taxpayer was not required to
  file a federal income tax return for the taxable year, the
  filing status and number of personal exemptions that would
  have been required or allowed for that taxpayer by the
  Internal Revenue Code and regulations thereunder for the
  taxable year.
- $\underline{\text{C.}}$  The return required and the tax imposed on individuals under the Income Tax Act are due and payment is required on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month . 137165. 3

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following the end of the taxable year."

Section 5. Section 7-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1972, Chapter 20, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

#### "7-2-14. LOW-INCOME COMPREHENSIVE TAX REBATE. --

A. Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section, any resident who files an individual New Mexico income tax return and who is not a dependent of another individual may claim a tax rebate for a portion of state and local taxes to which the resident has been subject during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax rebate may be claimed even though the resident has no income taxable under the Income Tax Act. A husband and wife who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the tax rebate that would have been allowed on a joint return.

- B. No claim for the tax rebate provided in this section shall be filed by a resident who was an inmate of a public institution for more than six months during the taxable year for which the tax rebate could be claimed or who was not physically present in New Mexico for at least six months during the taxable year for which the tax rebate could be claimed.
- C. For the purposes of this section, the total number of exemptions for which a tax rebate may be claimed . 137165.3

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or allowed is determined by adding the number of	federal
exemptions allowable for federal income tax purpo	oses for
each individual included in the return who is don	miciled in
New Mexico plus:	

- (1) two additional exemptions for each individual domiciled in New Mexico included in the return who is sixty-five years of age or older; [plus]
- (2) one additional exemption for each individual domiciled in New Mexico included in the return who, for federal income tax purposes, is blind; [plus one exemption]
- (3) two additional exemptions for each minor child or stepchild of the resident; and
- (4) three exemptions for each minor child or stepchild of the resident who would be a dependent for federal income tax purposes if the public assistance contributing to the support of the child or stepchild was considered to have been contributed by the resident.

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0ver	C	)ver	1	2	3	4	5	More
[\$	0 \$	500	<del>\$ 120</del>	<del>\$ 160</del>	\$ 200	<del>\$ 240</del>	\$ 280	\$ 320
. 1371	65. 3							

underscored material = new
[bracketed material] = delete

	<del>500</del>	1, 000	135	195	250	310	350	<del>415</del>
	<del>-1, 000</del>	1, 500	135	195	250	310	350	<del>435</del>
	<del>-1, 500</del>	2, 000	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
	<del>2, 000</del>	2, 500	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
	<del>2, 500</del>	3, 000	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
	<del>-3, 000</del>	3, 500	135	195	250	310	350	<del>450</del>
	<del>3, 500</del>	4, 000	135	195	250	310	355	<del>450</del>
	<del>-4, 000</del>	4, 500	135	195	250	310	355	<del>450</del>
	<del>-4, 500</del>	5, 000	125	190	240	305	355	<del>450</del>
	<del>-5, 000</del>	5, 500	115	175	230	295	355	430
	<del>-5, 500</del>	6, 000	105	155	210	<del>260</del>	315	<del>410</del>
	<del>-6, 000</del>	7, 000	90	130	170	220	275	370
	<del>-7, 000</del>	8, 000	80	115	145	180	225	<del>295</del>
	<del>-8, 000</del>	9, 000	70	105	135	170	195	240
	<del>-9, 000</del>	10, 000	65	95	115	145	175	<del>205</del>
	10, 000	11, 000	60	80	100	130	155	185
	11, 000	12, 000	<del>55</del>	<del>- 70</del> -	90	110	135	160
	<del>12, 000</del>	13, 000	50	<del>65</del>	85	100	115	140
	<del>13, 000</del>	14, 000	<del>50</del>	<del>65</del>	<del>85</del>	100	115	140
	14, 000	<del>15, 000</del>	45	<del>60</del>	75	90	105	120
	<del>15, 000</del>	<del>16, 000</del>	40	<del>55</del>	70	<del>85</del>	95	<del>110</del>
	<del>16, 000</del>	17, 000	35	<del>50</del>	65	<del>80</del>	<del>85</del>	<del>105</del>
	<del>17, 000</del>	<del>18, 000</del>	30	<del>45</del>	60	<del>70</del>	<del>80</del>	<del>95</del>
	18, 000	19, 000	25	<del>35</del>	<del>50</del>	<del>60</del>	<del>70</del>	<del>80</del>
	19, 000	20, 000	20	<del>30</del>	40	<del>50</del>	60	<del>65</del>
ı								

= new	= delete
material	material
underscored	bracketed

<del>20, 000</del>	<del>21, 000</del>	15	25	30	40	<del>50</del>	<del>55</del>
<del>21, 000</del>	<del>22, 000</del>	10	20	25	35	40	<del>45</del> ]
<u>\$</u> 0	\$ 500	\$ 130	\$ 170	\$ 215	\$ 260	\$ 300	\$ 345
500	1, 000	145	210	270	335	375	445
1,000	1, 500	145	210	270	335	375	465
1, 500	2, 000	145	210	270	335	375	485
2, 000	2, 500	145	210	270	335	375	485
2, 500	3, 000	145	210	270	335	375	485
3, 000	3, 500	145	210	270	335	375	485
3, 500	4, 000	145	210	270	335	380	485
4, 000	4, 500	145	210	270	335	380	485
4, 500	5, 000	135	205	260	330	380	485
5, 000	5, 500	125	185	245	320	380	460
5, 500	6, 000	115	165	225	280	340	440
6, 000	7, 000	95	140	185	235	295	400
7, 000	8, 000	85	125	155	195	240	320
8, 000	9, 000	75	115	145	185	210	260
9, 000	10, 000	70	105	125	155	190	220
10, 000	11, 000	65	90	110	140	170	200
11,000	12, 000	60	75	100	120	145	175
12, 000	13, 000	55	70	90	110	125	150
13, 000	14, 000	55	70	90	110	125	150
14, 000	15, 000	50	65	80	100	115	130
<u>15, 000</u>	16, 000	45	60	75	95	105	120
16, 000	17, 000	40	55	70	90	95	115

17,000	18, 000	35	50	65	80	90	105
18, 000	19, 000	30	40	55	65	75	90
18, 000	13, 000	30	40	33	0.0	73	30
<u>19, 000</u>	20, 000	25	35	45	55	65	70
20, 000	21, 000	20	30	35	45	55	60
21, 000	22, 000	15	25	30	40	45	50.

- E. If a taxpayer's modified gross income is zero, the taxpayer may claim a credit in the amount shown in the first row of the table appropriate for the taxpayer's number of exemptions.
- F. The tax rebates provided for in this section may be deducted from the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year. If the tax rebates exceed the taxpayer's income tax liability, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- G. For purposes of this section, "dependent" means "dependent" as defined by Section 152 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, but also includes any minor child or stepchild of the resident who would be a dependent for federal income tax purposes if the public assistance contributing to the support of the child or stepchild was considered to have been contributed by the resident."

Section 6. Section 7-2-18.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 217, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.6. JOB MENTORSHIP TAX CREDIT. --

- A. To encourage New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in certified school-to-career programs, any taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual and who is the owner of a New Mexico business may claim a credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of gross wages paid to qualified students who are employed by the business during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax credit may be known as the "job mentorship tax credit".
- B. A taxpayer who is the owner of a New Mexico business may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which the business employs one or more qualified students. The maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty percent of the gross wages paid to not more than ten qualified students employed by the business for up to three hundred twenty hours of employment of each qualified student in each taxable year for a maximum of three taxable years for each qualified student. In no event shall a taxpayer claim a credit in excess of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in any taxable year. The taxpayer shall certify that hiring the qualified student does not displace or replace a current employee.
- C. [The number of qualified students whose employment qualifies for a job mentorship tax credit pursuant to this section or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act . 137165.3

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shall be limited to a pilot program of one thousand qualified students in any calendar year. The department shall allocate annually to the state school-to-work director [one thousand pilot program certificates that shall be distributed by the state school-to-work director to administrators of certified school-to-career programs. The [pilot program] certificates, when properly executed, shall serve as evidence of the taxpayer's eligibility for the job mentorship tax credit. The maximum number of [pilot program] certificates that may be issued to a single school-to-career program administrator is equal to the number of qualified school-to-career participants in that program on May 1 of the current calendar year. [pilot program] certificates shall be issued in the order in which they are requested. To claim the credit pursuant to this section, the taxpayer must submit with respect to each employee for whom the credit is claimed:

- (1) a properly executed [pilot program] certificate;
- (2) information required by the secretary with respect to the employee's employment by the business during the taxable year for which the credit is claimed; and
- (3) information required by the secretary that the employee was not also employed in the same taxable year by another New Mexico business qualifying for and claiming a job mentorship tax credit for that employee pursuant to this . 137165.3

section or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act.

- D. The credit provided pursuant to this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for three consecutive taxable years; provided the total tax credits claimed under this section shall not exceed the maximum allowable pursuant to Subsection B of this section.
- E. A husband and wife who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- F. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies for and claims a job mentorship tax credit for employment of qualified students by a partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, S corporation or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to his interest in the partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, S corporation or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the business shall not exceed the maximum tax credit allowable pursuant to Subsection B of this section.
  - G. As used in this section:
    - (1) "certified school-to-career program"

means a summer employment program certified by the state school-to-work office as a school-to-career program designed for secondary school students to create academic and career goals and objectives and find employment in a job meeting those goals and objectives;

- (2) "New Mexico business" means a partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, S corporation or sole proprietorship that carries on a trade or business in New Mexico and that employs in New Mexico less than three hundred full-time employees at any one time during the taxable year; and
- (3) "qualified student" means an individual who is at least fourteen years of age but not more than twenty-one years of age who is attending full time an accredited New Mexico secondary school and who is a participant in a certified school-to-career program."

Section 7. Section 7-2A-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 217, Section 2) is amended to read:

### "7-2A-17. JOB MENTORSHIP TAX CREDIT. --

A. To encourage New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in certified school-to-career programs, any taxpayer who is a New Mexico business and who files a corporate income tax return may claim a credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of gross wages paid to qualified students who are .137165.3

employed by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax credit may be known as the "job mentorship tax credit".

B. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which the taxpayer employs one or more qualified students. The maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty percent of the gross wages paid to not more than ten qualified students employed by the taxpayer for up to three hundred twenty hours of employment of each qualified student in each taxable year for a maximum of three taxable years for each qualified student. In no event shall a taxpayer claim a credit in excess of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in any taxable year. The employer shall certify that hiring the qualified student does not displace or replace a current employee.

c. [The number of qualified students whose employment qualifies for a job mentorship tax credit pursuant to this section or the Income Tax Act shall be limited to a pilot program of one thousand qualified students in any calendar year.] The department shall allocate annually to the state school-to-work director [one thousand pilot program] certificates that shall be distributed by the state school-to-work director to administrators of certified school-to-career programs. The [pilot program] certificates, when properly executed, shall serve as evidence of the taxpayer's eligibility .137165.3

for the job mentorship tax credit. The maximum number of [pilot program] certificates that may be issued to a single school-to-career program administrator is equal to the number of qualified school-to-career participants in that program on May 1 of the current calendar year. The [pilot program] certificates shall be issued in the order in which they are requested. To claim the credit under this section, the taxpayer must submit with respect to each employee for whom the credit is claimed:

- a properly executed [pilot program]
   certificate;
- (2) information required by the secretary with respect to the employee's employment by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the credit is claimed; and
- (3) information required by the secretary that the employee was not also employed in the same taxable year by another New Mexico business qualifying for and claiming a job mentorship tax credit for that employee pursuant to this section or the Income Tax Act.
- D. The credit provided [under] pursuant to this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for three consecutive taxable years; provided the total . 137165.3

tax credits claimed [under] <u>pursuant to</u> this section shall not exceed the maximum allowable under Subsection B of this section.

## E. As used in this section:

- (1) "certified school-to-career program"

  means a summer employment program certified by the state

  school-to-work office as a school-to-career program designed

  for secondary school students to create academic and career

  goals and objectives and find employment in a job meeting those

  goals and objectives;
- (2) "New Mexico business" means a corporation that carries on a trade or business in New Mexico and that employs in New Mexico less than three hundred full-time employees during the taxable year; and
- (3) "qualified student" means an individual who is at least fourteen years of age but not more than twenty-one years of age who is attending full time an accredited New Mexico secondary school and who is a participant in a certified school-to-career program."

Section 8. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX-FRANCHISORS AND FRANCHISEES--CERTAIN SHARED EXPENSES AND
COOPERATIVE ADVERTISING RECEIPTS.--

A. Receipts of a reservation fund from a franchisor . 137165.3

or its franchisees for the purpose of developing, maintaining or modifying a reservation system are deductible from gross receipts. Such receipts must be used by the fund for the primary purposes of developing, operating, maintaining or modifying a reservation system for the benefit of the franchisor or franchisees that make payment to the fund.

- B. Receipts of a franchisor engaged in the hospitality industry from a franchisee for the purpose of reimbursing a franchisor for payments made by the franchisor to travel agents for commission earned for booking a guest in the franchisee's facility are deductible from gross receipts.
- C. Receipts of a franchisor engaged in the hospitality industry from a franchisee for the purpose of reimbursing a franchisor for the costs of providing training off the franchisee's premises to a franchisee and its employees regarding procedures required for compliance with the franchise agreement are deductible from gross receipts.
- D. Receipts of an advertising cooperative from franchisors or franchisees are deductible from gross receipts. Such receipts must be used by the advertising cooperative for the primary purpose of procuring advertising or marketing services for the benefit of the members that make payments to it.
  - E. For the purposes of this section:
    - (1) "advertising cooperative" means any form

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1	of pooling of funds or other cost-sharing arrangement that is
2	contractually or otherwise limited to expending the funds only
3	on advertising and marketing, including:
4	(a) any form of escrow, actual or

- (a) any form of escrow, actual or constructive trust or segregated account; or
- (b) any entity that directly or indirectly derives receipts from its members or other contributors for the primary purpose of procuring advertising or marketing services for the benefit of the members;
- (2) "hospitality industry" means a hotel, motel, resort or similar facility that provides accommodations for overnight stays; and
- (3) "reservation fund" means any form of pooling of funds or other cost-sharing arrangements in which a franchisor is contractually or otherwise limited to expending the funds for the primary purposes of developing, operating, maintaining and modifying a reservation system, including:
- (a) any form of escrow, actual or constructive trust or segregated account maintained by a franchisor; or
- (b) any entity designated by a franchisor that directly or indirectly derives receipts from a franchisor or its franchisees for the primary purposes of developing, operating, maintaining or modifying a reservation system for the benefit of the franchisor or its franchisees."

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1	Section 9. Section 7-9-77.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998,
2	Chapter 96, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
3	"7-9-77. 1. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAXCERTAIN
4	MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES
5	A. Receipts of any person from payments by the
6	United States government or any agency thereof for provision of
7	medical and other health services, [by medical doctors and
8	osteopaths or of medical, other health and palliative services
9	<del>by a</del> ] hospice <u>care or home health services</u> to medicare
10	beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title [ $\frac{XVIII}{2}$ ] 18 of
11	the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross
12	receipts.
13	B. Receipts from payments by a third-party
14	administrator of the federal TRICARE program for provision of
15	medical and other health services by medical doctors and
16	osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted
16 17	osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted from gross receipts.
17	from gross receipts.
17 18	from gross receipts.  [B.] C. For the purposes of this section:
17 18 19	from gross receipts.  [B] C. For the purposes of this section:  [(1) "hospice" means a for-profit entity
17 18 19 20	from gross receipts.  [B.] C. For the purposes of this section:  [(1) "hospice" means a for-profit entity  licensed and certified by the department of health as a
17 18 19 20 21	from gross receipts.  [B.] C. For the purposes of this section:  [(1) "hospice" means a for-profit entity  licensed and certified by the department of health as a  hospice; and]
17 18 19 20 21 22	from gross receipts.  [B] C. For the purposes of this section:  [(1) "hospice" means a for-profit entity  licensed and certified by the department of health as a  hospice; and]  (1) "home health services" means "home health

1	defined in 42 USCA 1395x(dd) for purposes of Title 18 of the
2	federal Social Security Act;
3	(3) "medical and other health services" means
4	"medical and other health services" as defined in 42 USCA
5	1395x(s) for purposes of Title 18 of the federal Social
6	Security Act;
7	$[\frac{(2)}{2}]$ "medical [doctors and osteopaths]
8	doctor" means [persons] a person licensed as a physician to
9	practice [ <del>under Section 61-6-11 or 61-10-11 NMSA 1978</del> ] <u>medicine</u>
10	pursuant to the provisions of the Medical Practice Act;
11	(5) "osteopathic physician" means a person
12	licensed as an osteopathic physician pursuant to the provisions
13	of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978; and
14	(6) "TRICARE program" means the program
15	<u>defined in 10 USCA 1072(7)</u> ."
16	Section 10. REPEAL Laws 1999, Chapter 217, Section 4
17	is repealed.
18	Section 11. APPLICABILITY
19	A. The provisions of Sections 1 and 4 through 7 of
20	this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January
21	1, 2001.
22	B. The provisions of Section 2 this act apply to
23	taxable years beginning in 2001.
24	C. The provisions of Section 3 of this act apply to
25	taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2002.
	. 137165. 3

## Section 12. EFFECTIVE DATE. --

A. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 8 through 10 of this act is July 1, 2001.

B. The effective date of the provisions of Section 3 of this act is January 1, 2002.

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