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2	46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2004
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Roberto J. Gonzales
5	FOR THE
6	REVENUE STABILIZATION AND TAX POLICY COMMITTEE
7	AND THE
8	CORRECTIONS OVERSIGHT AND JUSTICE COMMITTEE
9	
10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO TAXATION; REORGANIZING COUNTY LOCAL OPTION GROSS
12	RECEIPTS TAXES; EXPANDING COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX AUTHORITY.
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
15	Section 1. Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983,
16	Chapter 213, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"7-20E-9. COUNTY GROSS RECEIPTS TAXAUTHORITY TO IMPOSE
18	RATEINDIGENT FUND REQUIREMENTS
19	A. A majority of the members of the governing body
20	of a county may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax not
21	to exceed a rate of [three-eighths of one] seven-sixteenths
22	percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in
23	business in the county for the privilege of engaging in
24	business in the county. An ordinance imposing an excise tax
25	pursuant to this section shall impose the tax in <u>three</u>

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independent increments of one-eighth percent and one independent increment of one-sixteenth percent, which shall be separately denominated as "the first one-eighth increment", "the second one-eighth [and] increment", "the third one-eighth increment" and "the one-sixteenth increment", respectively, not to exceed an aggregate amount of [three-eighths] sevensixteenths percent.

- B. The tax authorized in Subsection A of this section is to be referred to as the "county gross receipts tax".
- A class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico enacting the second one-eighth increment of county gross receipts tax shall provide, each year that the tax is in effect, not less than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) in funds, and that amount shall be dedicated to the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. indigent care shall be made available each month of each year the tax is in effect in an amount not less than eighty-three thousand three hundred thirty-three dollars thirty-three cents (\$83, 333. 33). The interest from the investment of county funds for indigent care may be used for other assistance to indigent persons, not to exceed twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for all other assistance in any year.

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D. A county, except a class A county with a county hospital operated and maintained pursuant to a lease with a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, imposing the second oneeighth increment of county gross receipts tax shall be required to dedicate the entire amount of revenue produced by the imposition of the second one-eighth increment for the support of indigent patients who are residents of that county. revenue produced by the imposition of the third one-eighth increment and the one-sixteenth increment may be used for Any county that has imposed the second onegeneral purposes. eighth increment or the third one-eighth increment, or both, on January 1, 1996 for support of indigent patients in the county or after January 1, 1996 imposes the second one-eighth increment or imposes the third one-eighth increment and dedicates one-half of that increment for county indigent patient purposes shall deposit the revenue dedicated for county indigent purposes in the county indigent hospital claims fund and such revenues shall be expended pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act."

Section 2. Section 7-20E-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:

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

An ordinance enacting the first or third . 149029. 1

one-eighth increment or the one-sixteenth increment of county gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978 shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, but an election may be called in the county on the question of approving or disapproving that ordinance as follows:

- (1) an election shall be called when:
- (a) in a county having a referendum provision in its charter, a petition requesting such an election is filed pursuant to the requirements of that provision in the charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the county equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; and
- (b) in all other counties, a petition requesting such an election is filed with the county clerk within thirty days of enactment of the ordinance by the governing body and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the county equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the county who were registered to vote in the most recent general election;
- (2) the signatures on the petition requesting an election shall be verified by the county clerk. If the petition is verified by the county clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling an election on

the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance. The election shall be held within sixty days after the date the petition is verified by the county clerk, or it may be held in conjunction with a general election if that election occurs within sixty days after the date of the verification. The election shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections; and

voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the [first one-eighth] increment of county gross receipts tax, the ordinance shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If at such an election a majority of the registered voters voting on the question disapproves the ordinance, the ordinance imposing the tax shall be deemed repealed and the question of imposing the [first one-eighth] increment of the county gross receipts tax shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

B. Imposition by any county of the second one-eighth increment of county gross receipts tax shall not be subject to a referendum of any kind unless prescribed by the county charter or the governing body of the county.

 $[\, \hbox{\it C.} \quad \hbox{\it An ordinance imposing the third one-eighth} \,$

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increment of the county gross receipts tax by any county shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the registered voters of the county voting on the question votes in favor of imposing the third one-eighth increment. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. Such question may be submitted to the voters and voted upon as a separate question at any general election or at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. The election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as may be provided by law for general elections. If the question of imposing the third one-eighth increment of the county gross receipts tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a third one-eighth increment of the county gross receipts tax for a period of one year after the election.]"

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

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

A. The majority of the members of the governing body may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax on any person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The rate of the tax shall

be one-fourth [of one] percent or one-eighth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of the person engaging in business. [The tax provided in this section shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having once enacted an ordinance under this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than five years, provided each such ordinance meets the requirements of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act with respect to the tax imposed by this section.]

- B. This tax is to be referred to as the "county fire protection excise tax".
- C. The governing body of a county shall, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the rate of the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, dedicate the revenue for the purpose of financing the operational expenses, ambulance services or capital outlay costs of independent fire districts or ambulance services provided by the county. In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated and shall be used by the county for that purpose.
- D. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of Subsection A of this section shall include an effective date of either July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act.

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E. The ordinance shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county area voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the county fire protection excise The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. Such question may be submitted to the qualified electors and voted upon as a separate question at any special election called for that purpose by the governing body. The election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections. the question of imposing a county fire protection excise tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose a county fire protection excise tax for a period of one year after the election."

Section 4. Section 7-20E-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 14, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. The majority of the members of the governing body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax imposed pursuant to Subsection B of this section may enact an

ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed onefourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in
business in the county for the privilege of engaging in
business. The tax imposed by this subsection may be referred
to as the "countywide emergency communications and emergency
medical services tax".

- B. The majority of the members of the governing body of an eligible county that does not have in effect a tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may enact an ordinance imposing an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent of the gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the county area for the privilege of engaging in business. The tax imposed by this subsection may be referred to as the "county area emergency communications and emergency medical services tax".
- C. The tax authorized in Subsections A and B of this section may be imposed in one or more increments of one-sixteenth percent not to exceed an aggregate rate of one-fourth percent. [The tax shall be imposed for a period of not more than ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax. Having once enacted an ordinance under this section, the governing body may enact subsequent ordinances for succeeding periods of not more than ten years, provided each such ordinance meets the requirements of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act with respect to

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the tax imposed by this section.

- D. The governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing a rate of tax authorized in Subsection A or B of this section, shall dedicate the revenue to one or both of the following purposes:
- (1) operation of an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point; or
- (2) operation of emergency medical services provided by the county.
- Ε. An ordinance imposing any increment of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical services tax or the county area emergency communications and emergency medical services tax shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters voting in the election vote in favor of imposing the tax. of an ordinance imposing an increment of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical services tax, the election shall be conducted countywide. In the case of an ordinance imposing the county area emergency communications and emergency medical services tax, the election shall be conducted only in the county area. The governing body shall adopt a resolution calling for an election within seventy-five days of the date the ordinance is adopted on the question of imposing

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the tax. The question may be submitted to the voters as a separate question at a general election or at a special election called for that purpose by the governing body. special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general In any election held, the ballot shall clearly state the purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated pursuant to Subsection D of this section. If a majority of the voters voting on the question approve the imposition of the countywide emergency communications and emergency medical services tax or the county area emergency communications and emergency medical services tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of either tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

F. For the purposes of this section, "eligible county" means a county that operates or, pursuant to a joint powers agreement, is served by an emergency communications center that has been determined by the local government division of the department of finance and administration to be a consolidated public safety answering point."

Section 5. Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 303, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

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"7-20F-	2. DEFIN	ITIONS A	As used	i n	the	County
Correcti onal	Facility	Gross Rec	eipts T	ax .	Act:	

"county" means A.

- [(1) a class A county, the population of which does not exceed one hundred fifty thousand people as determined by the 1990 federal decennial census;
- (2) a class B county with a population of at least fifty-seven thousand people but less than sixty thousand as determined by the 1990 federal decennial census; or
- (3) a class B county with a population of at least forty-five thousand people but less than forty-seven thousand as determined by the 1990 federal decennial census a county of New Mexico;
- "county board" means the board of county В. commissioners of a county;
- "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;
- "judicial-correctional facility" means a D. facility for housing and use by judicial and corrections agencies, including housing for persons confined in county [corrections] correctional facilities; however, none of the facilities are required to be located on the same or contiguous parcels of land;

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- E. "municipality" means any incorporated city, town or village, whether incorporated under general act, special act or special charter;
- "person" means an individual or any other legal F. entity;
- G. "pledged revenues" means the revenue, net income or net revenues authorized to be pledged to the payment of revenue bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act;
- "refunding bond" means a refunding revenue bond issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act to refund revenue bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of that act; and
- T. "revenue bond" means a county correctional facility gross receipts tax revenue bond."
- Section 7-20F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Section 6. Chapter 303, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
- COUNTY CORRECTIONAL FACILITY GROSS RECEIPTS "7-20F-3. TAX--AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ORDINANCE REQUIREMENTS--REFERENDUM - -
- The majority of the members elected to the A. county board may enact an ordinance imposing on a countywide basis an excise tax not to exceed a rate of one-eighth [of one] percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the county, including all municipalities within the

county [provided that the voters of:

(1) a class A county described in Paragraph

(1) of Subsection A of Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 or a class B

county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section

7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 have approved the issuance of general

obligation bonds of the county sufficient to pay at least

one-half of the costs of the construction and equipping of the

new county judicial-correctional facility for which the county

correctional facility gross receipts tax revenue is dedicated;

or

(2) a class B county described in Paragraph

(3) of Subsection A of Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 have approved the issuance of bonds by the New Mexico finance authority sufficient to pay at least one-half of the costs of designing, constructing, equipping, furnishing and otherwise improving the new county correctional facility for which the county correctional facility gross receipts tax revenue is dedicated].

B. The tax imposed pursuant to Subsection A of this section may be referred to as the "county correctional facility gross receipts tax". The county correctional facility gross receipts tax shall be imposed only once for the period necessary for payment of the principal and interest on revenue bonds issued pursuant to the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act [but the period shall not exceed ten years from the effective date of the ordinance imposing the tax].

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	C.	Any ordin	nance	i mposi ng	a	county	correc	ti onal
facility	gross	receipts	tax ı	pursuant	to	this s	ecti on	shall:

- (1) impose the tax in any number of increments of one-sixteenth [of one] percent not to exceed an aggregate amount of one-eighth [of one] percent;
- (2) specify that the imposition of the tax will begin on either July 1 or January 1, whichever occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date that the department is notified personally or by mail by the county [that imposition of the county correctional facility gross receipts tax has been approved by a majority of the registered voters in the county voting on the question] of adoption of the ordinance; and
- (3) dedicate the revenue from the county correctional facility gross receipts tax:
- (a) for the purpose of operating, maintaining, constructing, purchasing, furnishing, equipping, rehabilitating, expanding or improving a judicial-correctional or a county correctional facility or the grounds of a judicial-correctional or county correctional facility, including [but not limited to] acquiring and improving parking lots, landscaping or any combination of the foregoing;
- (b) for the purpose of transporting or extraditing prisoners; or
 - (c) to payment of principal and interest

on revenue bonds or refunding bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act.

D. An ordinance imposing a county correctional facility gross receipts tax pursuant to this section shall [not become effective until after an election is held and a simple majority of the qualified electors of the county voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax.

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 imposing the tax, and:

(1) in a class A county described in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978 or a class B county described in Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978, if a property tax at a rate necessary to comply with the provisions of Subsection A of this section has not been approved by the voters of the county, the question submitted to the voters shall be the question of imposing a county correctional facility gross receipts tax and a property tax at a rate necessary for the issuance of general obligation bonds of the county sufficient to comply with the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act; or

(2) in a class B county described in Paragraph
(3) of Subsection A of Section 7-20F-2 NMSA 1978, the question

to be submitted to the voters is "Shall a county correctional facility gross receipts tax be imposed to repay bonds that will be issued by the New Mexico finance authority in an amount sufficient to pay at least one-half of the costs of designing, constructing, equipping, furnishing and otherwise improving the new county correctional facility?".

F. The question shall be submitted to the voters at any general election or special election called for that purpose by the board.

G. The election upon the question shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as may be provided by law for general elections.

II. If the question of imposing the county correctional facility gross receipts tax and a property tax, if the question includes a property tax, fails, the board shall not again propose imposition of a county correctional facility gross receipts tax for a period of one year after the election] go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of this section, but an election may be called in the county on the question of approving or disapproving that ordinance as follows:

(1) an election shall be called when:

(a) in a county having a referendum provision in its charter, a petition requesting such an election is filed pursuant to the requirements of that

provision in the charter and signed by the number of registered voters in the county equal to the number of registered voters required in its charter to seek a referendum; and

(b) in all other counties, a petition requesting such an election is filed with the county clerk within thirty days of enactment of the ordinance by the governing body and the petition has been signed by a number of registered voters in the county equal to at least five percent of the number of the voters in the county who were registered to vote in the most recent general election;

(2) the signatures on the petition requesting an election shall be verified by the county clerk. If the petition is verified by the county clerk as containing the required number of signatures of registered voters, the governing body shall adopt a resolution calling an election on the question of approving or disapproving the ordinance. The election shall be held within sixty days after the date the petition is verified by the county clerk, or it may be held in conjunction with a general election if that election occurs within sixty days after the date of the verification. The election shall be called, held, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections; and

(3) if a majority of the registered voters voting on the question approves the ordinance, the ordinance

shall go into effect on July 1 or January 1 in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph (2) of Subsection C of this section. If at such an election a majority of the registered voters voting on the question disapproves the ordinance, the ordinance imposing the tax shall be deemed repealed and the question of imposing the tax shall not be considered again by the governing body for a period of one year from the date of the election.

[H-] E. If the county has pledged the revenue from imposition of the county correctional facilities gross receipts tax to the repayment of bonds or other indebtedness, revenue produced by the imposition of a county correctional facility gross receipts tax that is in excess of the annual principal and interest due on bonds secured by a pledge of the county correctional facility gross receipts tax may be accumulated in a debt service reserve account until an amount equal to the maximum amount permitted pursuant to the provisions of the United States treasury regulations is accumulated in the debt service reserve account. After the debt service reserve account requirements have been met, the excess revenue shall be accumulated in an extraordinary mandatory redemption fund and annually used to redeem the bonds prior to their stated maturity date.

[J.] <u>F. If the county has pledged the revenue from imposition of the county correctional facilities gross receipts</u>. 149029. 1

tax to the repayment of bonds or other indebtedness, when all outstanding bonds have been paid, whether from the debt service reserve, the redemption fund or maturity, the ordinance shall be repealed if the county correctional facility gross receipts tax revenue is no longer required for the purposes for which it may be used pursuant to the provisions of the County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act.

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

Section 7. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2004.

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