HOUSE BILL 807

47th legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005

INTRODUCED BY

Donald L. Whitaker

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS; PROVIDING GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF PROFESSIONAL OR OCCUPATIONAL LICENSES; PROVIDING GROUNDS FOR DISBARMENT OR SUSPENSION OF ATTORNEYS; PERMITTING THE SECRETARY OF TAXATION AND REVENUE TO ADOPT REGULATIONS FOR PAYMENT OF TAXES AND THE COMPLETION AND FILING OF TAX RETURNS; RECONCILING MULTIPLE AMENDMENTS TO THE SAME SECTION OF LAW IN LAWS 2003; INCREASING AND PROVIDING PENALTIES.

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

Section 1. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEPARTMENT POWER TO INFORM LICENSING BODY OF FAILURE TO FILE RETURN OR PAY TAX--GROUNDS FOR REVOCATION OR SUSPENSION OF LICENSE. --

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A. When a licensee does not file the licensee's income tax return or the return of any other state or local tax administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act for which the licensee is responsible or to pay any settled tax liability, the department may notify the licensing body of the identity of the taxpayer, the taxes involved, the failure to file or to pay and request the body to initiate disciplinary proceedings. If the licensing body initiates disciplinary proceedings, the department may reveal to the body additional relevant information for use in the proceedings.

- B. For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "licensee" means a person licensed as an attorney pursuant to Chapter 36, Article 2 NMSA 1978 or licensed pursuant to Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 to engage in a profession or occupation; and
- (2) "settled tax liability" means a tax liability of the licensee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more established pursuant to any tax or tax act administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act that has not been protested within the time limits prescribed by Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 or, if protested, has been decided against the licensee in a decision that either may not be appealed or the time to appeal has expired."

Section 2. Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 13, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 398, .154618.2

Section 5 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 439, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-1-8. CONFIDENTIALITY OF RETURNS AND OTHER
INFORMATION.--It is unlawful for an employee of the department or a former employee of the department to reveal to [an individual] a person other than another employee of the department information contained in the return of a taxpayer made pursuant to a law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act or any other information about a taxpayer acquired as a result of [his] the employee's employment by the department and not available from public sources, except:

A. to an authorized representative of another state; provided that the receiving state has entered into a written agreement with the department to use the information for tax purposes only and that the receiving state has enacted a confidentiality statute similar to this section to which the representative is subject;

- B. to a representative of the secretary of the treasury or the secretary's delegate pursuant to the terms of a reciprocal agreement entered into with the federal government for exchange of the information;
- C. to the multistate tax commission or its authorized representative; provided that the information is used for tax purposes only and is disclosed by the multistate .154618.2

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tax	${\tt commission}$	only	to	states	that	have	met	the	requirements	of
Subs	section A of	f this	s se	ection:						

- D. to another jurisdiction pursuant to an international fuel tax agreement, provided that the information is used for tax purposes only;
- $[\underline{\mathbf{D}_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{\mathbf{E}_{\bullet}}$ to a district court, an appellate court or a federal court:
- in response to [an] a court order (1) [thereof] in an action relating to taxes to which the state is a party and in which the information sought is about a taxpayer who is party to the action and is material to the inquiry, in which case only that information may be required to be produced in court and admitted in evidence subject to court order protecting the confidentiality of the information and no more;
- in an action in which the department is (2) attempting to enforce an act with which the department is charged or to collect a tax; or
- in [any] a matter in which the department is a party and the taxpayer has put [his] the taxpayer's own liability for taxes at issue, in which case only that information regarding the taxpayer who is party to the action may be produced, but this shall not prevent the disclosure of department policy or interpretation of law arising from circumstances of a taxpayer who is not a party;
- [E.] F. to the taxpayer or to the taxpayer's .154618.2

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authorized representative; provided [however] that nothing in this subsection shall be construed to require [any] an employee to testify in a judicial proceeding except as provided in Subsection D of this section;

- $[F_{\bullet}]$ G. information obtained through the administration of a law not subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act to the extent that release of that information is not otherwise prohibited by law;
- [6.] H. in a manner, for statistical purposes, that the information revealed is not identified as applicable to an individual taxpayer;
- [H.] I. with reference to information concerning the tax on tobacco imposed by Sections 7-12-1 through 7-12-13 and Sections 7-12-15 and 7-12-17 NMSA 1978 to a committee of the legislature for a valid legislative purpose or to the attorney general for purposes of Section 6-4-13 NMSA 1978 and the master settlement agreement defined in Section 6-4-12 NMSA 1978;
- $[\frac{1}{1}]$ <u>J.</u> to a transferee, assignee, buyer or lessor of a liquor license, the amount and basis of an unpaid assessment of tax for which [his] the transferor, assignor, seller or lessee is liable;
- $[J_{\bullet}]$ K. to a purchaser of a business as provided in Sections 7-1-61 through 7-1-63 NMSA 1978, the amount and basis .154618.2

of an unpaid assessment of tax for which the purchaser's seller is liable:

 $[K_{ullet}]$ L. to a municipality of this state upon its request for a period specified by that municipality within the twelve months preceding the request for the information by that municipality:

and addresses of registered gross receipts taxpayers reporting gross receipts for that municipality under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act or a local option gross receipts tax imposed by that municipality. The department may also release the information described in this paragraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the municipality may agree; and

shown on a list of businesses located within that municipality furnished by the municipality have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that municipality under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act or a local option gross receipts tax imposed by that municipality.

The employees of municipalities receiving information as provided in this subsection shall be subject to the penalty contained in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978 if that information is revealed to individuals other than other employees of the .154618.2

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municipality in question or the department;

[1.] M. to the commissioner of public lands for use in auditing that pertains to rentals, royalties, fees and other payments due the state under land sale, land lease or other land use contracts; the commissioner of public lands and employees of the commissioner are subject to the same provisions regarding confidentiality of information as employees of the department;

[M.] N. the department shall furnish, upon request by the child support enforcement division of the human services department, the last known address with date of all names certified to the department as being absent parents of children receiving public financial assistance. The child support enforcement division personnel shall use such information only for the purpose of enforcing the support liability of the absent parents and shall not use the information or disclose it for any other purpose; the child support enforcement division and its employees are subject to the provisions of this section with respect to any information acquired from the department;

 $[N_{\bullet}]$ 0. with respect to the tax on gasoline imposed by the Gasoline Tax Act, the department shall make available for public inspection at monthly intervals a report covering the number of gallons of gasoline and ethanol blended fuels received and deducted, and the amount of tax paid by each person required to file a gasoline tax return or pay gasoline

tax in the state of New Mexico;

[0.] P. the identity of a rack operator, importer, blender, supplier or distributor and the number of gallons reported on returns required under the Gasoline Tax Act, Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act or Alternative Fuel Tax Act to a rack operator, importer, blender, distributor or supplier, but only when it is necessary to enable the department to carry out its duties under the Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act or the Alternative Fuel Tax Act;

[Pr] Q. the department shall release upon request only the names and addresses of all gasoline or special fuel distributors, wholesalers and retailers to the New Mexico department of agriculture, the employees of which are thereby subject to the penalty contained in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978 if that information is revealed to individuals other than employees of either the New Mexico department of agriculture or the department;

- $[Q_{r}]$ R_{r} the department shall answer all inquiries concerning whether a person is or is not a registered taxpayer for tax programs that require registration, but nothing in this subsection shall be construed to allow the department to answer inquires concerning whether a person has filed a tax return;
- [R-] <u>S.</u> upon request of a municipality or county of this state, the department shall permit officials or employees of the municipality or county to inspect the records of the .154618.2

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department pertaining to an increase or decrease to a distribution or transfer made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978 for the purpose of reviewing the basis for the increase or decrease. The municipal or county officials or employees receiving information provided in this subsection shall not reveal that information to [any] a person other than another employee of the municipality or the county, the department or a district court, an appellate court or a federal court in a proceeding relating to a disputed distribution and in which both the state and the municipality or county are parties. Information provided pursuant to provisions of this subsection that is revealed other than as provided in this subsection shall subject the person revealing the information to the penalties contained in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978;

[S.] T. to a county of this state that has in effect a local option gross receipts tax imposed by the county upon its request for a period specified by that county within the twelve months preceding the request for the information by that county:

the names, taxpayer identification numbers and addresses of registered gross receipts taxpayers reporting gross receipts either for that county in the case of a local option gross receipts tax imposed on a countywide basis or only for the areas of that county outside of any incorporated municipalities within that county in the case of a county local .154618.2

option gross receipts tax imposed only in areas of the county outside of any incorporated municipalities. The department may also release the information described in this paragraph quarterly or upon such other periodic basis as the secretary and the county may agree;

- (2) in the case of a local option gross receipts tax imposed by a county on a countywide basis, information indicating whether persons shown on a list of businesses located within the county furnished by the county have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that county under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act or a local option gross receipts tax imposed by that county on a countywide basis; and
- receipts tax imposed by a county only on persons engaging in business in that area of the county outside of incorporated municipalities, information indicating whether persons on a list of businesses located in that county outside of the incorporated municipalities but within that county furnished by the county have reported gross receipts to the department but have not reported gross receipts for that county outside of the incorporated municipalities within that county under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act or a local option gross receipts tax imposed by the county only on persons engaging in business in that county outside of the incorporated

municipalities.

The officers and employees of counties receiving information as provided in this subsection shall be subject to the penalty contained in Section 7-1-76 NMSA 1978 if the information is revealed to individuals other than other officers or employees of the county in question or the department;

[T.] <u>U.</u> to authorized representatives of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo, the territory of which is located wholly or partially within New Mexico, pursuant to the terms of a reciprocal agreement entered into with the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo for the exchange of that information for tax purposes only; provided that the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo has enacted a confidentiality statute similar to this section;

- [$\forall \cdot$] \underline{V} information with respect to the taxes or tax acts administered pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978, except that:
- (1) information for or relating to a period prior to July 1, 1985 with respect to Sections 7-25-1 through 7-25-9 and 7-26-1 through 7-26-8 NMSA 1978 may be released only to a committee of the legislature for a valid legislative purpose;
- (2) except as provided in Paragraph (3) of this subsection, contracts and other agreements between the taxpayer and other parties and the proprietary information .154618.2

contained in those contracts and agreements shall not be released without the consent of all parties to the contract or agreement; and

- (3) audit workpapers and the proprietary information contained in the workpapers shall not be released except to:
- (a) the minerals management service of the United States department of the interior, if production occurred on federal land;
- (b) a person having a legal interest in the property that is subject to the audit;
- (c) a purchaser of products severed from a property subject to the audit; or
- (d) the authorized representative of any of the persons in Subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph. This paragraph does not prohibit the release of proprietary information contained in the workpapers that is also available from returns or from other sources not subject to the provisions of this section;
- $[black{ \Psi_{ullet} }]$ W. information with respect to the taxes, surtaxes, advance payments or tax acts administered pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978;
- [W+] X. to the public regulation commission, information with respect to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act required to enable the commission to carry out its .154618.2

duties;

 $[X_{\bullet}]$ \underline{Y}_{\bullet} to the state racing commission, information with respect to the state, municipal and county gross receipts taxes paid by $[race\ tracks]$ racetracks;

[\frac{\pmathcal{T}}{2.}] upon request of a corporation authorized to be formed under the Educational Assistance Act, the department shall furnish the last known address and the date of that address of every person certified to the department as an absent obligor of an educational debt due and owed to the corporation or that the corporation has lawfully contracted to collect. The corporation and its officers and employees shall use that information only to enforce the educational debt obligation of the absent obligors and shall not disclose that information or use it for any other purpose;

[Z.] AA. a decision and order made by a hearing officer pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 with respect to a protest filed with the secretary on or after July 1, 1993;

[AA.] <u>BB.</u> information required by a provision of the Tax Administration Act to be made available to the public by the department;

[BB.] CC. upon request by the Bernalillo county metropolitan court, the department shall furnish the last known address and the date of that address for every person the court certifies to the department as a person who owes fines, fees or costs to the court or who has failed to appear pursuant to a .154618.2

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court order or a promise to appear;

[CC.] DD. upon request by a magistrate court, the department shall furnish the last known address and the date of that address for every person the court certifies to the department as a person who owes fines, fees or costs to the court or who has failed to appear pursuant to a court order or a promise to appear;

[DD.] EE. to the national tax administration agencies of Mexico and Canada, provided the agency receiving the information has entered into a written agreement with the department to use the information for tax purposes only and is subject to a confidentiality statute similar to this section;

[EE.] FF. to a district attorney, a state district court grand jury or federal grand jury for an investigation of or proceeding related to an alleged criminal violation of the tax laws;

[FF.] GG. to a third party subject to a subpoena or levy issued pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, the identity of the taxpayer involved, the taxes or tax acts involved and the nature of the proceeding; [and]

[GG.] HH. to the gaming control board, tax returns of license applicants and their affiliates as defined in Subsection E of Section 60-2E-14 NMSA 1978;

II. any written ruling on questions of evidence or .154618.2

procedure made by a hearing officer pursuant to Section 7-1-24

NMSA 1978; provided that the name and identification number of

the taxpayer requesting the ruling shall not be disclosed;

JJ. to the secretary of labor or the secretary's

delegate for use in enforcement of unemployment insurance

collections pursuant to the terms of a reciprocal agreement

entered into with the secretary of labor for exchange of

information; the secretary of labor and employees of the labor

department are subject to the provisions regarding

confidentiality of information contained in the Tax

Administration Act; and

KK. information that the department is authorized by the Tax Administration Act to release to a body that

licenses professions or occupations pursuant to Chapter 36,

Article 2 NMSA 1978 or Chapter 61 NMSA 1978."

Section 3. Section 7-1-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. Taxpayers are liable for tax at the time of and after the transaction or incident giving rise to tax until payment is made. Taxes are due on and after the date on which their payment is required until payment is made.
- B. Every taxpayer shall, on or before the date on which payment of any tax is due, complete and file a tax return .154618.2

in a form prescribed and according to the regulations issued by the secretary. Except as provided in Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 or by regulation, ruling, order or instruction of the secretary, the payment of any tax or the filing of any return may be accomplished by mail. The secretary may require the electronic delivery of any return or payment by regulation, ruling, order or instruction.

- C. If any adjustment is made in the basis for computation of any federal tax as a result of an audit by the internal revenue service or the filing of an amended federal return changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code, the taxpayer affected shall, within ninety days of the internal revenue service audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund, file an amended return with the department. Payment of any additional tax due shall accompany the return.
- D. Payment of the total amount of all taxes that are due from the taxpayer shall precede or accompany the return. Delivery to the department of a check that is not paid upon presentment does not constitute payment.
- E. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may, for good cause, extend in favor of a taxpayer or a class of taxpayers, for no more than a total of twelve months, the date on which payment of any tax is required or on which any return required by provision of the Tax Administration Act shall be .154618.2

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filed, but no extension shall prevent the accrual of interest as otherwise provided by law. When an extension of time for income tax has been granted a taxpayer under the Internal Revenue Code, such extension shall serve to extend the time for filing New Mexico income tax provided that a copy of the approved federal extension of time is attached to the taxpayer's New Mexico income tax return, except that the secretary by regulation may also provide for the automatic extension for no more than four months of the date upon which payment of any New Mexico income tax or the filing of any New Mexico income tax return is required. If the secretary or the secretary's delegate believes it necessary to assure the collection of the tax, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may require, as a condition of granting any extension, that the taxpayer furnish security in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-54 NMSA 1978."

Section 4. Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 99, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-13.1. METHOD OF PAYMENT OF CERTAIN TAXES DUE. --

A. Payment of the taxes, including any applicable penalties and interest, described in Paragraph (1), (2), [or] (3) or (4) of this subsection shall be made on or before the date due in accordance with Subsection B of this section if the taxpayer's average tax payment for the group of taxes during the preceding calendar year equaled or exceeded twenty-five .154618.2

thousand dollars (\$25,000):

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- Group 1: all taxes due under the (1) Withholding Tax Act, the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, local option gross receipts tax acts, the Interstate Telecommunications Gross Receipts Tax Act and the Leased Vehicle Gross Receipts Tax Act;
- (2) Group 2: all taxes due under the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act and the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act; [or]
- (3) Group 3: the tax due under the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (4) Group 4: all taxes and fees due under the Cigarette Tax Act, the Tobacco Products Tax Act, the Gasoline Tax Act, the Special Fuels Supplier Tax Act, the Petroleum Products Loading Fee Act, the Alternative Fuel Tax Act, the Liquor Excise Tax Act, the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act, the Workers' Compensation Act, the Gaming Control Act, the Enhanced 911 Act and the Telecommunications Access Act.

For taxpayers who have more than one identification number issued by the department, the average tax payment shall be computed by combining the amounts paid under the several identification numbers.

Taxpayers who are required to make payment in accordance with the provisions of this section shall make .154618.2

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payment by one or more of the following means on or before the due date so that funds are immediately available to the state on or before the due date:

- electronic payment; provided that a result of the payment is that funds are immediately available to the state of New Mexico on or before the due date;
 - currency of the United States; (2)
- check drawn on and payable at any New (3) Mexico financial institution provided that the check is received by the department at the place and time required by the department at least one banking day prior to the due date; or
- check drawn on and payable at any domestic non-New Mexico financial institution provided that the check is received by the department at the time and place required by the department at least two banking days prior to the due date.
- If the taxes required to be paid under this section are not paid in accordance with Subsection B of this section, the payment is not timely and is subject to the provisions of Sections 7-1-67 and 7-1-69 NMSA 1978.
- For the purposes of this section, "average tax D. payment" means the total amount of taxes paid with respect to a group of taxes listed under Subsection A of this section during a calendar year divided by the number of months in that calendar year containing a due date on which the taxpayer was .154618.2

required to pay one or more taxes in the group."

Section 5. Section 7-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 31, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-15. SECRETARY MAY SET TAX REPORTING AND PAYMENT INTERVALS.--The secretary may, pursuant to regulation, allow taxpayers with an anticipated tax liability of less than [two hundred dollars (\$200)] five hundred dollars (\$500) a month to report and pay taxes at intervals which the secretary may specify. However, unless specifically permitted by law, an interval shall not exceed six months. The secretary may also allow direct marketers who have entered into an agreement with the department to collect and remit compensating tax to report and pay on a quarterly or semiannual basis."

Section 6. Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-17. ASSESSMENT OF TAX--PRESUMPTION OF CORRECTNESS.--

A. If the secretary or the secretary's delegate determines that a taxpayer is liable for taxes in excess of [ten dollars (\$10.00)] twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) that are due and that have not been previously assessed to the taxpayer, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall promptly assess the amount thereof to the taxpayer.

B. Assessments of tax are effective:

(1) when a return of a taxpayer is received by the department showing a liability for taxes;

(2) when a document denominated "notice of
assessment of taxes", issued in the name of the secretary, is
mailed or delivered in person to the taxpayer against whom the
liability for tax is asserted, stating the nature and amount of
the taxes assertedly owed by the taxpayer to the state,
demanding of the taxpayer the immediate payment of the taxes
and briefly informing the taxpayer of the remedies available to
the taxpayer; or

- (3) when an effective jeopardy assessment is made as provided in the Tax Administration Act.
- C. Any assessment of taxes or demand for payment made by the department is presumed to be correct.
- D. When taxes have been assessed to [any] a taxpayer and remain unpaid, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may demand payment at any time except as provided otherwise by Section 7-1-19 NMSA 1978."
- Section 7. Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 26, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-24. ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING--PROCEDURE.--

A. [Any] A taxpayer may dispute the assessment to the taxpayer of [any] an amount of tax, the application to the taxpayer of [any] a provision of the Tax Administration Act or the denial of or failure to either allow or deny a claim for refund made in accordance with Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 by filing with the secretary a written protest against the .154618.2

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assessment or against the application to the taxpayer of the provision or against the denial of or the failure to allow or deny the amount claimed to have been erroneously paid as tax. Every protest shall identify the taxpayer and the tax involved and state the grounds for the taxpayer's protest and the affirmative relief requested. The statement of grounds for protest shall specify individual grounds upon which the protest is based and a summary statement of the evidence expected to be produced supporting each ground asserted, if any; provided that the taxpayer may supplement the statement at any time prior to ten days before [any] a hearing conducted on the protest pursuant to Subsection D of this section or, if a scheduling order has been issued, in accordance with the scheduling order. The secretary may, in appropriate cases, provide for an informal conference before setting a hearing of the protest or acting on [any] a claim for refund.

B. [Any] A protest by a taxpayer shall be filed within thirty days of the date of the mailing to the taxpayer by the department of the notice of assessment or mailing to, or service upon, the taxpayer of other peremptory notice or demand, or the date of mailing or filing a return. Upon written request of the taxpayer made within the time permitted for filing a protest, the secretary may grant an extension of time, not to exceed sixty days, within which to file the protest. If a protest is not filed within the time required .154618.2

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for filing a protest or, if an extension has been granted, within the extended time, the secretary may proceed to enforce collection of [any] a tax if the taxpayer is delinquent within the meaning of Section 7-1-16 NMSA 1978. Upon written request of the taxpayer made after the time for filing a protest but not more than sixty days after the expiration of the time for filing a protest, the secretary may grant a retroactive extension of time, not to exceed sixty days, within which to file the protest; provided that the taxpayer demonstrates to the secretary's satisfaction that the taxpayer was not able to file a protest or to request an extension within the time to file the protest and that the grounds for the protest have substantial merit. The fact that the department did not mail the assessment or other peremptory notice or demand by certified or registered mail or otherwise demand and receive acknowledgment of receipt by the taxpayer shall not be deemed to demonstrate the taxpayer's inability to protest or request an extension within the time for filing a protest within the required time. The secretary shall not grant a retroactive extension if a levy has already been served under Section 7-1-31 or 7-1-33 NMSA 1978 or a jeopardy assessment has been made under Section 7-1-59 NMSA 1978. [No] Proceedings other than those to enforce collection of [any] an amount assessed as tax and to protect the interest of the state by injunction, as provided in Sections 7-1-31, 7-1-33, 7-1-34, 7-1-40, 7-1-53, .154618.2

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- 7-1-56 and 7-1-58 NMSA 1978, are not stayed by timely filing of a protest under this section.
- C. Claims for refund shall be filed as provided for in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978.
- Upon timely receipt of a protest, the department or hearing officer shall promptly set a date for hearing and on that date hear the protest or claim.
- A hearing officer shall be designated by the secretary to conduct the hearing. Taxpayers may appear at a hearing for themselves or be represented by a bona fide employee, an attorney, a certified public accountant or a registered public accountant. Hearings shall not be open to the public except upon request of the taxpayer and may be postponed or continued at the discretion of the hearing officer.
- A hearing officer shall not engage or F. participate in any way as an employee of the department in the areas of enforcement or formulating general tax policy other than to conduct hearings. A taxpayer may request that the secretary determine whether a hearing officer has engaged or participated in tax policy or enforcement in a way that might reasonably be expected to affect the hearing officer's impartiality in a particular matter. The secretary may designate another hearing officer for the matter to avoid actual or apparent prejudice.

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- A hearing officer shall not engage in ex-parte communications concerning the substantive issues of [any] a matter that has been protested while that matter is still pending. If the secretary finds that a hearing officer has engaged in prohibited ex-parte communications, the secretary shall designate another hearing officer for that matter.
- In hearings before the hearing officer, the Η. technical rules of evidence shall not apply, but in ruling on the admissibility of evidence, the hearing officer may require reasonable substantiation of statements or records tendered, the accuracy or truth of which is in reasonable doubt. A taxpayer may request a written ruling on [any] a contested question of evidence in a matter in which the taxpayer has filed a written protest and that protest is pending.
- In hearings before the hearing officer, the I. Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts shall not apply unless the taxpayer elects, but the hearing shall be conducted so that both complaints and defenses are amply and fairly presented. To this end, the hearing officer shall hear arguments, permit discovery, entertain and dispose of motions, require written expositions of the case as the circumstances justify and render a decision in accordance with the law and the evidence presented and admitted. A taxpayer may request a written ruling on [any] a contested question of procedure in a matter in which the taxpayer has filed a written protest and

that protest is pending.

J. In the case of the hearing of [any] a protest, the hearing officer shall make and preserve a complete record of the proceedings. At the beginning of the hearing, the hearing officer shall inform the taxpayer of the taxpayer's right to representation. The hearing officer, within thirty days of the hearing, shall inform the protestant in writing of the decision, informing the protestant at the same time of the right to, and the requirements for perfection of, an appeal from the decision to the court of appeals and of the consequences of a failure to appeal. The written decision shall embody an order granting or denying the relief requested or granting such part thereof as seems appropriate.

- K. A taxpayer with two or more protests containing related issues may request that such protests be combined and heard jointly. The designated hearing officer shall grant the request to combine protests unless it would create an unreasonable burden on the department.
- L. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize any criminal proceedings hereunder or to authorize an administrative protest of the issuance of a subpoena or summons."

Section 8. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-26. CLAIM FOR REFUND.--

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 $[\frac{Any}{A}]$ A person who believes that an amount of Α. 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] a 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] pursuant to Sections 7-1-31 through 7-1-34 NMSA 1978 may claim a refund by directing to the secretary, within the time limited by the provisions of Subsections D, E and F of this section, a written claim for refund. Except as provided in Subsection J of this section, a refund claim shall include the taxpayer's name, address and identification number, the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the sum of money being claimed, the period for which overpayment was made and [the basis for the refund. As used in this subsection, "basis for the refund" means] a brief statement of the facts and the law on which the claim is based. Upon receipt of a claim for a refund of gross receipts tax, compensating tax, personal income tax for years other than the current tax year or corporate income tax for years other than the current tax year, other than a claim described in Subsection J of this section, the department shall promptly send a notice to the person filing the claim stating that it has received the claim and indicating whether it considers the claim to be complete. The department and the person filing the claim may agree to designate the claim as a protective claim.

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- 1 В. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may 2 allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim. 3 If the claim is denied in whole or in part (1) 4
 - in writing, [no] a claim may not 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.
 - For a claim other than a protective claim, if the department has neither granted nor denied any portion of a claim for refund within one hundred twenty days of the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the person may refile it within the time limits set forth in Subsection $[\theta]$ 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.
 - (3) 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 | if the person has failed to pursue one of the remedies pursuant to Subsection C of this section, the department may act on the claim; provided that the taxpayer establishes that the claim was filed in a timely manner and that the claim was complete. In the event that the

department approves such a claim after the expiration of more than two hundred ten days from the date the claim was filed, interest shall not be allowed pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978. The department shall not act on that claim more than one year from the end of the calendar year in which the claim was filed.

- (4) For a protective claim, if the department has not acted within one hundred twenty days from either the date of a final decision in the lead case from which appeal may not be taken or the last date on which appeal may be taken when no appeal is taken, any part of the claim not granted or denied is denied.
- C. A person may elect to pursue one [but only one] of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

 [In any case] If a person does timely pursue more than one remedy, the person shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The remedies are as follows:
- written protest against the denial of, or failure to either allow or deny the claim or portion [thereof] of the claim, which shall be set for hearing by a hearing officer designated by the secretary promptly after the receipt of the protest in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, and pursue the remedies of appeal from decisions adverse to the protestant as provided in Section 7-1-25 NMSA 1978; or

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

- D. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections E and F of this section, [no] a credit or refund of any amount [may] shall not be allowed or made to [any] a person unless as the result of a claim made by that person as provided in this section:
- (1) within three years of the end of the calendar year in which:
- (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] an overpayment that resulted from a disapproval by [any] an agency of the United States or the state of New Mexico or [any] a 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

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Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or

- (c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- when an amount of a claim for credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act, Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act, Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act, Capital Equipment Tax Credit Act or similar act or for the rural job tax credit pursuant to Sections 7-2E-1 and 7-2E-2 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) 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;
- if the payment of an amount of tax was not (4) 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) when a taxpayer has been assessed a tax [on or after July 1, 1993 under] pursuant to 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] A credit or refund shall not be allowed or made to [any] a person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-11 NMSA 1978 unless notice of the destruction of the gasoline was given the department within thirty days of the actual destruction and the claim for refund is made within six months of the date of destruction. [No] A credit or refund shall not be allowed or made to [any] a person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 unless the refund is claimed within six months of the date of purchase of the gasoline and the gasoline has been used at the time the claim for refund is made.
- F. If, as a result of an audit by the internal revenue service or the filing of an amended federal return .154618.2

changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code,

[any] an adjustment of federal tax is made with the result that there would have been an overpayment of tax if the adjustment to federal tax had been applied to the taxable period to which it relates, claim for credit or refund of only that amount based on the adjustment may be made as provided in this section within one year of the date of the internal revenue service audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund or within the period limited by Subsection D of this section, whichever expires later. Interest computed at the rate specified in Subsection B of Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 shall be allowed on any such claim for refund from the date one hundred twenty days after the claim is made until the date the final decision to grant the credit or refund is made.

- G. If as a result of an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple periods an overpayment of tax is found in any period under the audit, that overpayment may be credited against an underpayment of the same tax found in another period under audit pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund for the overpayments identified in the audit.
- H. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of .154618.2

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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, the term "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide 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 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.

K. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "protective claim" means a claim for a refund filed by a person asserting that the person's .154618.2

entitlement to a refund will be established by a final decision
of a New Mexico court of competent jurisdiction on a claim for
a refund or protest previously filed by that person or another;
and

(2) "lead case" means the previously filed claim or protest described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection.

L. Disposition of a protective claim shall be postponed until a final decision is reached in the lead case."

Section 9. Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 398, Section 11 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 439, Section 4) is amended to read:

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

A. In response to a claim for refund made as provided in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, but before a court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may authorize the refund to a person of the amount of any overpayment of tax determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been erroneously made by the person, together with allowable interest. A refund of tax and interest erroneously paid and amounting to more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) may be made to a person only with the prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to:

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- (1) the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount; and
- (2) the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act amounting to less than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) without the prior approval of the attorney general.
- Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the refund to the person of the amount thereof.
- In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the refund is liable. secretary or the secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall be entitled to interest under Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the refund amount.
- D. In an audit by the department or a managed audit .154618.2

covering multiple reporting periods where both underpayments and overpayments of a tax have been made in different reporting periods, the department shall credit the tax overpayments against the underpayments, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund of the overpayments. An overpayment shall be applied as a credit first to the earliest underpayment and then to succeeding underpayments. An underpayment of tax to which an overpayment is credited pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or 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 under 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 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 under the provisions of Subsection J
of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978, the department may refund that
excess amount to the taxpayer without requiring the taxpayer to
file a refund claim.

G. Records of refunds <u>and credits</u> made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit."

Section 10. Section 7-1-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:

- "7-1-32. CONTENTS OF WARRANT OF LEVY.--A warrant of levy shall:
- A. bear on its face a statement of the authority for its service and compelling compliance with its terms, shall be attested by the secretary or the secretary's delegate and shall bear the seal of the department;
- B. identify the taxpayer whose liability for taxes is sought to be enforced, the amount thereof and the date or .154618.2

approximate date on which the tax became due;

- C. order the person on whom it is served to reveal the amount of property or rights to property in his own possession that belong to the taxpayer and the extent of his own interest therein and to reveal the amount and kind of property or rights to property of the taxpayer that are, to the best of his knowledge, in the possession of others;
- D. order the person on whom it is served to surrender the property forthwith but may allow him to agree in writing to surrender the property or the proceeds therefrom on a certain date in the future when the taxpayer's right to it would otherwise mature;
- E. order the employer of the taxpayer to surrender wages or salary of the taxpayer in excess of the amount exempt under Section 7-1-36 NMSA 1978 owed by the employer to the taxpayer at the time of service of the levy and which may become owing by the employer to the taxpayer subsequent to the service of the levy until the full amount of the liability stated on the levy is satisfied or until notified by the secretary or the secretary's delegate;
- F. state on its face the penalties for willful failure by any person upon whom it is served to comply with its terms; and
- G. state that the state of New Mexico claims a lien for the entire amount of tax asserted to be due, including .154618.2

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applicable interest and penalties."

Section 11. Section 7-1-58 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 59, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-58. PERMANENCE OF TAX DEBT--CIVIL ACTIONS TO COLLECT TAX.--The total amount of all taxes due and assessed is a personal debt of the taxpayer to the state of New Mexico until paid and may be collected by civil action to that end commenced subject to the limitations in Section 7-1-19 NMSA 1978 by the secretary or attorney general in district court or in federal courts. Final judgments, orders or decrees for taxes may be enforced in appropriate courts of other states by the secretary or the attorney general pursuant to agreement between the other state and this state or by attorneys or other agents in that state retained by the department or the attorney general. [This remedy is] Final judgments, orders or decrees may be enforced within this state or other states by other agents retained by the department or the attorney general for that purpose. Those remedies are in addition to any other remedy provided by law."

Section 12. Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 68, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. If a tax imposed is not paid on or before the day on which it becomes due, interest shall be paid to the state on that amount from the first day following the day on .154618.2

which the tax becomes due, without regard to any extension of time or installment agreement, until it is paid, except that:

- (1) for income tax imposed on a member of the armed services of the United States serving in a combat zone under orders of the president of the United States, interest shall accrue only for the period beginning the day after any applicable extended due date if the tax is not paid;
- (2) if the amount of interest due at the time payment is made is less than one dollar (\$1.00), then no interest shall be due;
- (3) if demand is made for payment of a tax, including accrued interest, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of the demand, no interest on the amount paid shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand;
- (4) if a managed audit is completed by the taxpayer on or before the date required, as provided in the agreement for the managed audit, and payment of any tax found to be due is made [in full] within thirty days of the date the secretary has mailed or delivered an assessment for the tax to the taxpayer, no interest shall be due on the assessed tax;
- (5) when, as the result of an audit or a managed audit, an overpayment of a tax is credited against an underpayment of tax pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978, interest shall accrue from the date the tax was due until the .154618.2

tax is deemed paid;

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

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

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

- (7) if the taxpayer was not provided with proper notices as required in Section 7-1-11.2 NMSA 1978, interest shall be paid from the first day following the day on which the tax becomes due until the tax is paid, excluding the period between one hundred eighty days prior to the date of assessment and the date of assessment.
- B. Interest due to the state under Subsection A or $[\theta]$ \underline{E} of this section shall be at the rate of fifteen percent a year, computed on a daily basis [provided that].
- C. If a different rate than the rate established by Subsection B of this section is specified by a compact or other .154618.2

interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, [that] the rate specified by the compact or other agreement shall be applied to amounts due under the compact or other agreement.

 $[G_{ullet}]$ \underline{D}_{ullet} Nothing in this section shall be construed to impose interest on interest or interest on the amount of any penalty.

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

Section 13. Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 69, as amended by Laws 2003, Chapter 2, Section 1 and by Laws 2003, Chapter 439, Section 6) is amended to read:

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

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

B. Interest on overpayments of tax shall accrue and be paid at the rate of fifteen percent a year, computed on a daily basis [provided that].

- C. If a different rate than the rate established by Subsection B of this section is specified by a compact or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, [that] the rate specified by the compact or other agreement shall apply to amounts due under the compact or other agreement.
- [G.] D. Unless otherwise provided by this section, interest on an overpayment not arising from an assessment by the department shall be paid from the date of the claim for refund until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date of the credit or refund to any person; interest on an overpayment arising from an assessment by the department shall be paid from the date of overpayment until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date of the credit or refund to any person.
- $[\frac{\partial}{\partial t}]$ <u>E.</u> No interest shall be allowed or paid with respect to an amount credited or refunded if:
- (1) the amount of interest due is less than one dollar (\$1.00);
 - (2) the credit or refund is made within:
- (a) fifty-five days of the date of the claim for refund of income tax, pursuant to either the Income Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act for the tax year immediately preceding the tax year in which the claim is made; or
 - (b) seventy-five days of the date of the

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claim for refund of gasoline tax to users of gasoline off the highways;

- the credit or refund is made within one (3) hundred twenty days of the date of the claim for refund of income tax, pursuant to the Income Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act, for any tax year more than one year prior to the year in which the claim is made;
- (4) Sections 6611(f) and 6611(g) of the Internal Revenue Code, as those sections may be amended or renumbered, prohibit payment of interest for federal income tax purposes;
- the credit or refund is made within sixty days of the date of the claim for refund of any tax other than income tax;
- (6) the credit results from overpayments found in an audit of multiple reporting periods and applied to underpayments found in that audit or refunded as a net overpayment to the taxpayer pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978;
- the department applies the credit or (7) refund to an intercept program, to the taxpayer's estimated payment prior to the due date for the estimated payment, or to offset prior liabilities of the taxpayer pursuant to Subsection E of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978; [or]
- (8) the credit or refund results from .154618.2

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overpayments the department finds pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 that exceed the refund claimed by the taxpayer on the return;

(9) the credit or refund is in settlement of a protective claim, as defined in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978;

provided that interest shall be paid with respect to the period from the date of the final unappealable decision in the lead case until a date preceding by not more than thirty days the date the credit or refund is paid on the protective claim; or

(10) the department acts to grant the credit or refund pursuant to Paragraph (3) of Subsection B of Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978.

 $[rac{E_{ullet}}{F_{ullet}}]$ Nothing in this section shall be construed to require the payment of interest upon interest."

Section 14. 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

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 .154618.2

due, there shall be added to the amount assessed a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of:

- (1) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the tax was due multiplied by the amount of tax due but not paid, not to exceed ten percent of the tax due but not paid;
- (2) two percent per month or any fraction of 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 ten percent of the tax liability established in the late return; or
- (3) a minimum of [five dollars (\$5.00)]

 twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), 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.
- B. [No] \underline{A} penalty shall \underline{not} 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.
- C. 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 .154618.2

prescribed by the compact or other interstate agreement.

- D. In the case of failure, with willful intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, there shall be added to the amount fifty percent of the tax or a minimum of [twenty-five dollars (\$25.00)] one hundred fifty dollars (\$150), 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.
- 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] a penalty shall not be imposed under this subsection.

1	G. [No] A penalty shall not be imposed on:
2	(1) tax due in excess of tax paid in
3	accordance with an approved estimated basis pursuant to Section
4	7-1-10 NMSA 1978;
5	(2) tax due as the result of a managed audit;
6	or
7	(3) tax that is deemed paid by crediting
8	overpayments found in an audit or managed audit of multiple
9	periods pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978."
10	Section 15. Section 7-1-70 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
11	Chapter 248, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:
12	"7-1-70. CIVIL PENALTY FOR BAD CHECKSIf any payment
13	required to be made by provision of the Tax Administration Act
14	is attempted to be made by check that is not paid upon
15	presentment, such dishonor is presumptive of negligence. The
16	penalty shall never be less than [ten dollars (\$10.00)] <u>twenty-</u>
17	five dollars (\$25.00). This penalty is in addition to any
18	other penalty imposed by law."
19	Section 16. Section 7-1-71.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985,
20	Chapter 65, Section 19, as amended) is amended to read:
21	"7-1-71.1. TAX RETURN PREPARERSREQUIREMENTS
22	PENALTIES
23	A. The secretary may:
24	(1) require by regulation [any] <u>a</u> tax return
25	preparer with respect to any return of income tax or claim for
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refund with respect to income tax to sign [such] that return or claim for refund;

[B. The secretary may] (2) require by regulation [any] a tax return preparer with respect to any return of income tax or claim for refund with respect to income tax to furnish the tax return preparer's identification number on such return or claim for refund; and

(3) adopt regulations that contain

requirements for the form and manner in which a tax preparer

must complete or file a return of income tax or claim for

refund that is filed for a taxable year beginning on or after

January 1, 2005.

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

C. A tax return preparer shall pay a penalty of five dollars (\$5.00) for each return that the tax return preparer files and that does not comply with a regulation
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- D. [Any] \underline{A} tax return preparer who endorses or otherwise negotiates, either directly or through an agent, any warrant in respect of the Income Tax Act issued to a taxpayer, other than the tax return preparer, shall pay a penalty of five hundred dollars (\$500) with respect to each such warrant; provided that the provisions of this subsection shall not apply with respect to the deposit by a bank, savings and loan association, credit union or other financial corporation of the full amount of the warrant in the taxpayer's account for the benefit of the taxpayer.
- E. For the purposes of this section, any penalty determined to be due shall be considered to be tax due."
- Section 17. Section 9-11-6.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 31, Section 3) is amended to read:
- "9-11-6.2. ADMINISTRATIVE REGULATIONS, RULINGS, INSTRUCTIONS AND ORDERS--PRESUMPTION OF CORRECTNESS.--
- A. The secretary is empowered and directed to issue and file as required by law all regulations, rulings, instructions or orders necessary to implement and enforce any provision of any law the administration and enforcement of which the department, the secretary, any division of the department or any director of any division of the department is charged, including all [rules and] regulations necessary by .154618.2

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reason of any alteration of any such law. In order to accomplish its purpose, this provision is to be liberally construed.

- Directives issued by the secretary shall be in form substantially as follows:
- regulations shall be written statements of (1) the secretary of general application, interpreting and exemplifying or implementing the [statues] statutes to which they relate and may be issued in response to a request from a taxpayer or other interested party;
- (2) rulings shall be written statements of the secretary, of limited application to one or a small number of persons, interpreting the statutes to which they relate, ordinarily issued in response to a request for clarification of the consequences of a specified set of circumstances;
- orders shall be written statements of the secretary or a hearing officer or other delegate of the secretary to implement a decision after a hearing; and
- instructions shall be other written statements or directives of the secretary or secretary's delegate not dealing with the merits of any law but otherwise in aid of the accomplishment of the duties of the secretary.
- C. To be effective, any ruling or regulation issued by the secretary shall be reviewed by the attorney general or other legal counsel of the department prior to being filed as .154618.2

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required by law, and the fact of the review shall be indicated on the ruling or regulation.

To be effective, a regulation shall first be issued as a proposed regulation and filed for public inspection in the office of the secretary. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no regulation affecting any person or agency outside the department shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the secretary or a hearing officer designated by the secretary. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested parties may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, proposed amendment or repeal of an existing regulation may be obtained shall be published at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in [a] the New Mexico register and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearing. After the proposed regulation has been on file for not less than sixty days and a public hearing on the proposed action has been held by the secretary or a hearing officer designated by the secretary, the secretary may issue it as a final regulation by signing the regulation and filing the regulation in the manner required by law. The secretary shall not delegate the

authority to sign regulations.

- E. In addition to filing copies of regulations with the state records center as required by law, the secretary shall maintain in the office of the secretary a duplicate official set of current and superseded regulations, a set of current and superseded rulings and such additional sets of those regulations and rulings as appear necessary, which duplicate or additional sets shall be available for inspection by the public, but superseded regulations need be maintained for no longer than ten years from the date of supersession.
- F. The secretary shall develop and maintain a file of names and addresses of individuals and professional and industry groups having an interest in the promulgation of new, revised or proposed regulations. At convenient times, the secretary shall distribute to these persons all such regulations and all pertinent rulings, making such charges as will defray the expense incurred in their physical preparation and mailing. Such charges are appropriated to the department to defray the costs of preparing and distributing regulations and rulings.
- G. Any regulation, ruling, instruction or order issued by the secretary or order or instruction issued by a hearing officer or other delegate of the secretary is presumed to be a proper implementation of the provisions of the laws that are charged to the department, the secretary, any division .154618.2

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of the department or any director of any division of the department.

H. The extent to which regulations, rulings and orders will have retroactive effect shall be stated and, if no such statement is made, they will be applied prospectively only."

Section 18. Section 36-2-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1909, Chapter 53, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:

"36-2-18. <u>GROUNDS FOR</u> DISBARMENT AND SUSPENSION <u>BY THE</u>

<u>SUPREME COURT.--[SEC. 35.]</u>

 \underline{A} . An attorney may be disbarred or suspended by the supreme court for any of the following causes arising after his admission to practice:

- (1) [his] conviction of \underline{a} felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude, in which case the record of conviction is conclusive;
- (2) [Wilful] willful disobedience or violation of an order of the court requiring [him] the attorney to do or forbear an act connected with or in the course of [his] the profession of the attorney and any violation of the oath taken by [him] the attorney or of [his] the duty [as such] of an attorney as [before] provided in [this] Chapter 36 NMSA 1978;
- (3) corruptly or [wilfully] willfully and without authority appearing as attorney for a party to an action or proceeding;

1	(4) lending [his] the name of the attorney to
2	be used as an attorney by another party who is not an attorney;
3	(5) failing or refusing to account for money
4	of $[\frac{his}{a}]$ <u>a</u> client coming into $[\frac{his}{a}]$ <u>the</u> hands $[\frac{as}{a}]$ <u>of</u> such
5	attorney;
6	(6) failing to file a state income tax return
7	or any other state or local tax return for which the attorney
8	is responsible or failing to pay a settled tax liability owed
9	by the attorney; or
10	$[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ for any other act to which such a
11	consequence is [by law] attached <u>by law</u> .
12	B. For the purposes of this section, "settled tax
13	<u>liability" means:</u>
14	(1) for taxes and tax acts administered
15	pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, a tax liability of the
16	licensee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more established
17	under any tax or tax act administered under the Tax
18	Administration Act that has not been protested within the time
19	limits prescribed by Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 or, if protested,
20	has been decided against the licensee in a decision that either
21	may not be appealed or the time to appeal has expired; or
22	(2) for taxes and tax acts not administered
23	pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, a tax liability of at
24	least five hundred dollars (\$500) that the licensee has not
25	contested by an available administrative or judicial procedure
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within prescribed time limits or, if contested, has been decided against the licensee in a decision that either may not be appealed or the time to appeal has expired."

Section 19. A new section of the Uniform Licensing Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] GROUNDS FOR SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION OF LICENSE . --

In addition to grounds specified in any other article of Chapter 61 NMSA 1978 or grounds specified by action of a board, the failure or refusal of a licensee to file the licensee's income tax return or other state or local tax return for which the licensee is responsible or to pay a settled tax liability owed by the licensee is grounds for the revocation or suspension of the licensee's license. Discovery of the failure or refusal shall be deemed to occur on the date the board is notified of the failure or refusal by the agency responsible for administering the tax.

- For the purposes of this section, "settled tax liability" means:
- for taxes and tax acts administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, a tax liability of the licensee of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more established under any tax or tax act administered under the Tax Administration Act that has not been protested within the time limits prescribed by Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 or, if protested, .154618.2

has been decided against the licensee in a decision that either may not be appealed or the time to appeal has expired; or

(2) for taxes and tax acts not administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, a tax liability of at least five hundred dollars (\$500) that the licensee has not contested by an available administrative or judicial procedure within prescribed time limits or, if contested, has been decided against the licensee in a decision that either may not be appealed or the time to appeal has expired."

Section 20. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2005.

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