SENATE BILL 641

49TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2009

INTRODUCED BY

Carlos R. Cisneros

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAX ADMINISTRATION; ALLOWING DISBURSEMENTS OF
ATTORNEY FEES AND COSTS REQUIRED TO BE MADE BY THE TAXATION AND
REVENUE DEPARTMENT FROM THE VARIOUS SUSPENSE FUNDS CREATED IN
THE TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT; CLARIFYING CLAIMS AND PROTEST
PROCEDURES FOR FOOD AND MEDICAL CLAIMS AND REFUNDS; INCREASING
THE THRESHOLD AMOUNT FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL REVIEW OF REFUNDS AND
ABATEMENTS; EXPANDING THE TAX INTERCEPT PROGRAM TO INCLUDE
REFUNDS DUE TO CORPORATIONS UNDER THE CORPORATE INCOME AND
FRANCHISE TAX ACT; AMENDING THE TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT;
AMENDING THE TAX REFUND INTERCEPT PROGRAM ACT.

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

Section 1. Section 7-1-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 55, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6. RECEIPTS--DISBURSEMENTS--FUNDS CREATED.--

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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

- Money received or disbursed by the department shall be accounted for by the department as required by law or regulation of the secretary of finance and administration.
- C. Disbursements for tax credits, tax rebates, refunds, the payment of interest, the payment of fees charged by attorneys or collection agencies for collection of accounts as agent for the department, attorney fees and costs awarded by a court or hearing officer, [as the result of oil and gas litigation] the payment of credit card service charges on payments of taxes by use of credit cards, distributions and transfers shall be made by the department of finance and administration upon request and certification of their appropriateness by the secretary or the secretary's delegate. There are hereby created in the state treasury the "tax administration suspense fund", the "extraction taxes suspense

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

fund" and the "workers' compensation collections suspense fund" for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized by the Tax Administration Act.

- All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the provisions of the taxes and tax acts administered under Subsection A of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 and federal funds from the temporary assistance for needy families program pursuant to an agreement that the department and the human services department may enter into for the payment of tax refunds, tax rebates and tax credits to low-income families with dependent children otherwise authorized by state or federal law shall be credited to the tax administration suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized under this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the tax administration suspense fund.
- All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 shall be credited to the extraction taxes suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized under this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the extraction taxes suspense fund.
- All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts administered under .174564.2SA

Subsection C of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be credited to the tax administration suspense fund, unless otherwise directed by law to be credited to another fund or agency, and are appropriated for the purpose of making disbursements authorized under this section or otherwise authorized or required by law.

- G. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 52-5-19 NMSA 1978 shall be credited to the workers' compensation collections suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized under this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the workers' compensation collections suspense fund.
- H. Disbursements to cover expenditures of the department shall be made only upon approval of the secretary or the secretary's delegate.
- I. Miscellaneous receipts from charges made by the department to defray expenses pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-6.2 NMSA 1978 and similar charges are appropriated to the department for its use.
- J. From the tax administration suspense fund, there may be disbursed each month amounts approved by the secretary or the secretary's delegate necessary to maintain a fund hereby created and to be known as the "income tax suspense fund". The income tax suspense fund shall be used for the payment of income tax refunds."

Section 2. Section 7-1-6.26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 347, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.26. COUNTY GOVERNMENT ROAD FUND--DISTRIBUTION.--

A. For the purposes of this section, "distributable amount" means the amount in the county government road fund as of the last day of any month for which a distribution is required to be made pursuant to this section in excess of the balance in that fund as of the last day of the preceding month after reduction for any required distributions for the preceding month.

B. The secretary of [highway and] transportation shall determine and certify on or before [July 1, 1987 and on or before] July 1 of each [subsequent] year the total miles of public roads maintained by each county pursuant to Section 66-6-23 NMSA 1978. For the purposes of this subsection, if the certified mileage of public roads maintained by a county is less than four hundred miles, the [state treasurer] secretary shall increase the number of miles of public roads maintained by that county by fifty percent and revise the total miles of public roads maintained by all counties accordingly. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection D of this section, each county shall receive an amount equal to its proportionate share of miles of public roads maintained, as the number of miles for the county may have been revised pursuant to this subsection, to the total miles of public roads maintained by all counties,

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

as that total may have been revised pursuant to this subsection, times fifty percent of the distributable amount in the county government road fund.

- Except as provided otherwise in Subsection D of this section, each county shall receive a share of fifty percent of the distributable amount in the county government road fund as determined in this subsection. The amount for each county shall be the greater of:
- twenty-one cents (\$.21) multiplied by the county's population as shown by the most recent federal decennial census; or
- the proportionate share that the taxable gallons of gasoline reported for that county for the preceding fiscal year bear to the total taxable gallons of gasoline for all counties in the preceding fiscal year, as determined by the department, multiplied by fifty percent of the distributable amount in the county government road fund.

If the sum of the amounts to be distributed pursuant to Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection exceeds fifty percent of the distributable amount in the county government road fund, the excess shall be eliminated by multiplying the amount determined in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection for each county by a fraction, the numerator of which is fifty percent of the distributable amount in the county government road fund, and the denominator of which is the sum of amounts

determined for all counties in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection.

D. If the distribution for a class A county or for an H class county determined pursuant to Subsections B and C of this section exceeds an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of the total taxable gallons of gasoline reported for the county for the preceding fiscal year times one cent (\$.01), the distribution for that county shall be reduced to an amount equal to one-twelfth of the product of the total taxable gallons of gasoline reported for the county for the preceding fiscal year times one cent (\$.01). Any amount of the reduction shall be shared among the counties whose distribution has not been reduced pursuant to this subsection in the ratio of the amounts computed in Subsections B and C of this section.

E. If a county has not made the required mileage certification pursuant to Section 67-3-28.3 NMSA 1978 [by May 1, 1988, and] by April 1 of every year [thereafter], of the year for which distribution is being made, the secretary of [highway and] transportation shall estimate the mileage maintained by those counties for the purpose of making distribution to all counties, and the amount calculated to be distributed each month to those counties not certifying mileage shall be reduced by one-third each month for that fiscal year and that amount not distributed to those counties shall be distributed equally to all counties that have certified

mileages.

F. Distributions made to counties pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the county road fund to be used for the construction, reconstruction, resurfacing or other improvement or maintenance of the public roads and bridges in the county, including right-of-way and materials acquisition. Money distributed pursuant to this section may be used by the county to provide matching funds for projects subject to cooperative agreements entered into with the [state highway and] department of transportation [department] pursuant to Section 67-3-28 NMSA 1978."

Section 3. Section 7-1-6.46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.46. DISTRIBUTION TO MUNICIPALITIES--OFFSET FOR FOOD DEDUCTION AND HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER SERVICES

DEDUCTION.--

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to a municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the sum of:

(1) for a municipality having a population of less than ten thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and having per capita taxable gross receipts for the previous calendar year that are less than the average per capita taxable gross receipts for all municipalities for .174564.2SA

that same calendar year:

(a) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality for the month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; and

(b) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality for the month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; or

(2) for a municipality not described in Paragraph (1) of this subsection:

(a) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the <u>lesser of: 1</u>) the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality on January 1, 2007 plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; or 2) the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

effect in the municipality for the month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; and

- (b) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations attributable to the municipality multiplied by the <u>lesser of: 1) the</u> sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality on January 1, 2007 plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent; or 2) the sum of the combined rate of all municipal local option gross receipts taxes in effect in the municipality for the month plus one and two hundred twenty-five thousandths percent.
- The distribution pursuant to Subsection A of this section is in lieu of revenue that would have been received by the municipality but for the deductions provided by Sections 7-9-92 and 7-9-93 NMSA 1978. The distribution shall be considered gross receipts tax revenue and shall be used by the municipality in the same manner as gross receipts tax revenue, including payment of gross receipts tax revenue bonds.
- For the purposes of this section, "business locations attributable to the municipality" means business locations:
 - within the municipality; (1)
- on land owned by the state, commonly known (2) as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of .174564.2SA

7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

2

3

5

the municipality;

- (3) outside the boundaries of the municipality on land owned by the municipality; and
- (4) on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant in an area that is contiguous to the municipality and in which the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract between the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo if:
- (a) the contract describes an area in which the municipality is required to perform services and requires the municipality to perform services that are substantially the same as the services the municipality performs for itself; and
- (b) the governing body of the municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the secretary.
- A distribution pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a gross receipts tax increment dedicated by a municipality pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act."
- Section 4. Section 7-1-6.47 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-6.47. DISTRIBUTION TO COUNTIES--OFFSET FOR FOOD DEDUCTION AND HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER SERVICES DEDUCTION .--.174564.2SA

A. A distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA
1978 shall be made to a county in an amount, subject to any
increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA
1978, equal to the sum of:
(1) for a county having a population of less
than forty-eight thousand according to the most recent federal
decennial census:

(a) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the county multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county;

(b) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within a municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality;

(c) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations within a municipality in the county multiplied by the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county; and

1	(d) the total deductions claimed
2	pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers
3	from business locations in the county but not within a
4	municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county
5	local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that
6	are imposed in the county area not within a municipality; or
7	(2) for a county not described in Paragraph
8	(1) of this subsection:
9	(a) the total deductions claimed
10	pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers
11	from business locations within a municipality in the county
12	multiplied by the lesser of: 1) the combined rate of all
13	county local option gross receipts taxes in effect on January
14	1, 2007 that are imposed throughout the county; or 2) the
15	combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes
16	in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county;
17	(b) the total deductions claimed
18	pursuant to Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers
19	from business locations in the county but not within a
20	municipality multiplied by the combined rate of all county
21	local option gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007
22	that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality;
23	(c) the total deductions claimed
24	pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers
25	from business locations within a municipality in the county
	.174564.2SA

multiplied by the lesser of: 1) the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are imposed throughout the county; or 2) the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed throughout the county; and

(d) the total deductions claimed pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 for the month by taxpayers from business locations in the county but not within a municipality multiplied by the lesser of: 1) the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect on January 1, 2007 that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality; or 2) the combined rate of all county local option gross receipts taxes in effect for the month that are imposed in the county area not within a municipality.

- B. The distribution pursuant to Subsection A of this section is in lieu of revenue that would have been received by the county but for the deductions provided by Sections 7-9-92 and 7-9-93 NMSA 1978. The distribution shall be considered gross receipts tax revenue and shall be used by the county in the same manner as gross receipts tax revenue, including payment of gross receipts tax revenue bonds.
- C. A distribution pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a gross receipts tax

 .174564.2SA

12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

increment	dedicated	bу	а	county	pursuant	to	the	Tax	Increment
for Develo	opment Act	. "							

Section 5. Section 7-1-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 19, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-16. DELINQUENT TAXPAYER.--

Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, any taxpayer to whom taxes have been assessed as provided in Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978 or upon whom demand for payment has been made as provided in Section 7-1-63 NMSA 1978 who does not within [thirty] ninety days after the date of assessment or demand for payment make payment, protest the assessment or demand for payment as provided by Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 or furnish security for payment as provided by Section 7-1-54 NMSA 1978 becomes a delinquent taxpayer and remains such until:

payment of the total amount of all such (1) taxes is made;

(2) a retroactive extension of time to file a protest is granted pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978; provided, however, that the taxpayer again becomes a delinquent taxpayer if the assessment is not abated and the taxpayer does not pay, protest or furnish security within the time allowed by the retroactive extension of time;

> (3) (2) security is furnished for payment; or [(4)] (3) no part of the assessment remains

unabated.

- B. Any taxpayer who fails to provide security as required by Subsection D of Section 7-1-54 NMSA 1978 shall be deemed to be a delinquent taxpayer.
- C. If a taxpayer files a protest as provided in Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer nevertheless becomes a delinquent taxpayer upon failure of the taxpayer to appear, in person or by authorized representative, at the hearing set or upon failure to perfect an appeal from any decision or part thereof adverse to the taxpayer to the next higher appellate level, as provided in that section, unless the taxpayer makes payment of the total amount of all taxes assessed and remaining unabated or furnishes security for payment.
- D. A taxpayer does not become a delinquent taxpayer if the taxpayer

[(1) files for an extension of time to file a protest as provided in Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 within thirty days after the date of the assessment or demand for payment, unless the assessment is not abated and the taxpayer does not pay, protest or furnish security within the time allowed by the extension of time; or

(2)] has been issued an assessment as a result of a managed audit but is still within the allowed time period to pay the tax due as specified in Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 7-1-67 NMSA 1978."

Section 6. Section 7-1-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 21, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-19. LIMITATION OF ACTIONS.--No action or proceeding shall be brought to collect taxes administered under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act and due under an assessment or notice of the assessment of taxes after the later of either ten years from the date of such assessment or notice or, with respect to undischarged amounts in a bankruptcy proceeding, one year [afer] after the later of the issuance of the final order or the date of the last scheduled payment."

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 taxpayer may dispute the assessment to the taxpayer of any amount of tax, the application to the taxpayer of any provision of the Tax Administration Act or the denial of or failure [to] either to allow or to deny a credit or a claim for refund made in accordance with Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 by filing with the secretary a written protest against the 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 as a credit or to have been erroneously paid as tax. Every protest shall identify the taxpayer and the tax or credit 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 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] one or more informal conferences before [setting a] the hearing of the protest or acting on any claim for refund.

B. Any protest by a taxpayer shall be filed within [thirty] ninety 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 for filing a protest [or, if an extension has been granted, within the extended time], the secretary may proceed to enforce collection of any 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

2

5

7

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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 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, 7-1-56 and 7-1-58 NMSA 1978, are stayed by timely filing of a protest under this section.

- Claims for refund shall be filed as provided for in Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978.
- Upon timely receipt of a protest, the department .174564.2SA

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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 or, with respect only to tax imposed pursuant to the Income Tax Act, a person who is an enrolled agent for federal income tax purposes. If the department and the taxpayer agree, the hearing may be conducted through videoconferencing. 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.
- F. A hearing officer shall not engage or 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.
- A hearing officer shall not engage in ex-parte communications concerning the substantive issues of any matter .174564.2SA

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

that has been protested while that matter is still pending. Τf 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 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 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 Rules of Civil Procedure for the District Courts shall not apply, 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 contested question of procedure in a matter in which the taxpayer has filed a written protest and that protest is pending.
- In the case of the hearing of any protest, the .174564.2SA

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

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.

- 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.
- 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 7-1-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-1-28. AUTHORITY FOR ABATEMENTS OF ASSESSMENTS OF TAX.--
- In response to a written protest against an .174564.2SA

24

25

1

2

5

7

8

10

assessment, submitted in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, but before any court acquires jurisdiction of the matter, or when a "notice of assessment of taxes" is incorrect, the secretary or the secretary's delegate [with prior written approval of the attorney general] may abate any part of an assessment determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been incorrectly, erroneously or illegally made. An abatement of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more may be made only with the prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make abatements $[\frac{1}{1}]$ with respect to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, abatements of gasoline tax made under Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and abatements of cigarette tax made under the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount.

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

(3) amounting to less than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) without the prior written approval of the .174564.2SA

attorney general.]

- B. Pursuant to the final order of the district court for Santa Fe county, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or any federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken by the department, adjudging that any person is not required to pay any portion of tax assessed to that person, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause that amount of the assessment to be abated.
- C. Pursuant to a compromise of taxes agreed to by the secretary and according to the terms of the closing agreement formalizing the compromise, the secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause the abatement of the appropriate amount of any assessment of tax.
- D. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall cause the abatement of the amount of an assessment of tax that is equal to the amount of [fee] fees paid to or retained by an out-of-state attorney or collection agency from a judgment or the amount collected by the attorney or collection agency pursuant to Section 7-1-58 NMSA 1978.
- E. Records of abatements made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the abatement.
- F. In response to a timely protest pursuant to .174564.2SA

Section 7-9-24 NMSA 1978 of an assessment by the department and notwithstanding any other provision of the Tax Administration

Act, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may abate a portion of an assessment of tax, including applicable penalties and interest, representing the amount of tax previously paid by another person on behalf of the taxpayer on the same transaction, provided that the requirements of equitable recoupment are met. For purposes of this subsection, the protest of the department's assessment may be made by the taxpayer to whom the assessment was issued or by the other person who claims to have previously paid the tax on behalf of the taxpayer."

Section 9. Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 31, as amended) is amended to read:

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

A. In response to a claim of a credit or 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 payment to a person of a credit claimed or the refund to a person of the amount of an overpayment of tax determined by the secretary or the secretary's delegate to have been [erroneously] made erroneously by the person, together with allowable interest. A payment of a credit claimed or a refund of tax and interest erroneously paid [and] amounting to [more than ten thousand

more may be made to a person only with the prior approval of the attorney general, except that the secretary or the secretary's delegate may make refunds with respect to [(1)] the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act, Section 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 and the Cigarette Tax Act without the prior approval of the attorney general regardless of the amount. [and (2) the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act

dollars (\$10,000)] twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or

- (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.
- B. Pursuant to the final order of the district court, the court of appeals, the supreme court of New Mexico or a federal court, from which order, appeal or review is not successfully taken, adjudging that a person has properly claimed a credit or has made an overpayment of tax, the secretary shall authorize the [refund] payment to the person of the amount thereof.
- C. In the discretion of the secretary, any amount of <u>credit to be paid or</u> tax to be refunded may be offset against any amount of tax for which the person due to receive the <u>credit payment or</u> refund is liable. The secretary or the .174564.2SA

secretary's delegate shall give notice to the taxpayer that the credit payment or refund will be made in this manner, and the taxpayer shall be entitled to interest pursuant to Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978 until the tax liability is credited with the credit or refund amount.

- D. In an audit by the department or a managed audit covering multiple reporting periods in which both underpayments and overpayments of a tax have been made in different reporting periods, the department shall credit the tax overpayments against the underpayments, provided that the taxpayer files a claim for refund of the overpayments. An overpayment shall be applied as a credit first to the earliest underpayment and then to succeeding underpayments. An underpayment of tax to which an overpayment is credited pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was credited against an underpayment, whichever is later. If the overpayments credited pursuant to this section exceed the underpayments of a tax, the amount of the net overpayment for the periods covered in the audit shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- E. When a taxpayer makes a payment identified to a particular return or assessment, and the department determines that the payment exceeds the amount due pursuant to that return or assessment, the secretary may apply the excess to the taxpayer's other liabilities pursuant to the tax acts to which .174564.2SA

the return or assessment applies, without requiring the taxpayer to file a claim for a refund. The liability to which an overpayment is applied pursuant to this section shall be deemed paid in the period in which the overpayment was made or the period to which the overpayment was applied, whichever is later.

- F. If the department determines, upon review of an original or amended income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return, special [fuels] fuel excise tax return or oil and gas tax return, that there has been an overpayment of tax for the taxable period to which the return or amended return relates in excess of the amount due to be refunded to the taxpayer pursuant to the provisions of Subsection 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 and credits made in excess of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) shall be available for inspection by the public. The department shall keep such records for a minimum of three years from the date of the refund or credit.
- H. In response to a timely refund claim pursuant to

 Section 7-9-26 NMSA 1978 and notwithstanding any other

 provision of the Tax Administration Act, the secretary or the secretary's delegate may refund or credit a portion of an

 .174564.2SA

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

Section 10. Section 7-1-29.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 398, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-1-29.1. AWARDING OF COSTS AND FEES.--

A. In any administrative or court proceeding that is brought by or against the taxpayer on or after July 1, 2003 in connection with the determination, collection or refund of any credit, tax, interest or penalty for a credit or tax governed by the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, the taxpayer shall be awarded a judgment or a settlement for reasonable administrative costs incurred in connection with an administrative proceeding with the department or reasonable litigation costs incurred in connection with a court proceeding, if the taxpayer is the prevailing party.

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

25

1

2

3

4

B. As used in this section:

- (1) "administrative proceeding" means any procedure or other action before the department;
- (2) "court proceeding" means any civil action brought in state district court;
 - (3) "reasonable administrative costs" means:
- (a) any administrative fees or similar charges imposed by the department; and
- (b) actual charges for: 1) filing fees, court reporter fees, service of process fees and similar expenses; 2) the services of expert witnesses; 3) any study, analysis, report, test or project reasonably necessary for the preparation of the party's case; and 4) fees and costs paid or incurred for the services in connection with the proceeding of attorneys or of certified public accountants who are authorized to practice before the department; and
 - (4) "reasonable litigation costs" means:
 - (a) reasonable court costs; and
- (b) actual charges for: 1) filing fees, court reporter fees, service of process fees and similar expenses; 2) the services of expert witnesses; 3) any study, analysis, report, test or project reasonably necessary for the preparation of the party's case; and 4) fees and costs paid or incurred for the services of attorneys in connection with the proceeding.

1	C. For purposes of this section:
2	(1) the taxpayer is the prevailing party if
3	the taxpayer has:
4	(a) substantially prevailed with respect
5	to the amount controversy; or
6	(b) substantially prevailed with respect
7	to most of the issues involved in the case or the most
8	significant issue or set of issues involved in the case;
9	(2) the taxpayer shall not be treated as the
10	prevailing party if the department establishes that the
11	position of the department in the proceeding was based upon a
12	reasonable application of the law to the facts of the case.
13	For purposes of this paragraph, the position of the department
14	shall be presumed not to be based upon a reasonable application
15	of the law to the facts of the case if:
16	(a) the department did not follow its
17	applicable published guidance in the proceeding; or
18	(b) the assessment giving rise to the
19	proceeding is not supported by substantial evidence determined
20	at the time of the issuance of the assessment;
21	(3) as used in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph
22	(2) of this subsection, "applicable published guidance" means:
23	(a) department regulations, information
24	releases, instructions, notices, technical advice memoranda and
25	announcements; and
	.174564.2SA

25

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23

1

- (b) private letter rulings and letters issued by the department to the taxpayer; and
- (4) the determination of whether the taxpayer is the prevailing party and the amount of reasonable litigation costs or reasonable administrative costs shall be made by agreement of the parties or:
- (a) in the case where the final determination with respect to the <u>credit</u> tax, interest or penalty is made in an administrative proceeding, by the department hearing officer; or
- (b) in the case where the final determination is made by the court, $\underline{b}\underline{y}$ the court.
- D. An order granting or denying in whole or in part an award for reasonable litigation costs pursuant to Subsection A of this section in a court proceeding may be incorporated as a part of the decision or judgment in the court proceeding and shall be subject to appeal in the same manner as the decision or judgment. A decision or order granting or denying in whole or in part an award for reasonable administrative costs pursuant to Subsection A of this section by the department hearing officer shall be reviewable in the same manner as a decision of the department hearing officer.
- E. No agreement for or award of reasonable administrative costs or reasonable litigation costs in any administrative or court proceeding pursuant to Subsection A of .174564.2SA

this section shall exceed the lesser of twenty percent of the amount of the settlement or judgment or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000). A taxpayer awarded administrative litigation costs pursuant to this section may not receive an award of attorney fees pursuant to Subsection D of Section 7-1-25 NMSA 1978."

Section 11. Section 7-2C-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 106, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2C-5. DEPARTMENT TO AID IN COLLECTION OF DEBTS THROUGH SETOFF.--Subject to the limitations contained in the Tax Refund Intercept Program Act, the department, upon request, shall render assistance in the collection of any debt owed to a claimant agency or any debt that a claimant agency is obligated by law to collect. This assistance shall be provided by withholding from any refund due to the debtor pursuant to the Income Tax Act or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act the amount of debt meeting the requirements of the Tax Refund Intercept Program Act and paying over to the claimant agency the amount withheld."

Section 12. TEMPORARY PROVISION--TRANSITION TIMING-PROTESTS.--With respect to the time for filing a written
protest pursuant to Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, if the date of
mailing, service or filing was on or before June 1, 2009, the
time limits prescribed in that version of Section 7-1-24 NMSA
1978 in effect immediately prior to the effective date of this
2009 act apply. If the date of mailing, service or filing is
.174564.2SA

on or after June 2, 2009, the time limit prescribed in that version of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 in effect on the effective date of this 2009 act applies.

Section 13. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2009.

- 34 -