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# 50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011

INTRODUCED BY

Anna M. Crook

#### AN ACT

FOR THE REVENUE STABILIZATION AND TAX POLICY COMMITTEE

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING CONSISTENT DEFINITIONS OF "MODIFIED COMBINED TAX LIABILITY" FOR TAX DEDUCTION PURPOSES.

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

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

"7-1-3. DEFINITIONS.--Unless the context clearly indicates a different meaning, the definitions of words and phrases as they are stated in this section are to be used, and whenever in the Tax Administration Act these words and phrases appear, the singular includes the plural and the plural includes the singular:

A. "automated clearinghouse transaction" means an electronic credit or debit transmitted through an automated clearinghouse, payable to the state treasurer and deposited

with the fiscal agent of New Mexico;

- B. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- C. "electronic payment" means a payment made by automated clearinghouse deposit, any funds wire transfer system or a credit card, debit card or electronic cash transaction through the internet;
- D. "employee of the department" means any employee of the department, including the secretary, or any person acting as agent or authorized to represent or perform services for the department in any capacity with respect to any law made subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- E. "financial institution" means any state or federally chartered, federally insured depository institution;
- F. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that code may be amended or its sections renumbered;
- G. "levy" means the lawful power, hereby invested in the secretary, to take into possession or to require the present or future surrender to the secretary or the secretary's delegate of any property or rights to property belonging to a delinquent taxpayer;

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- Η. "local option gross receipts tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax; "local option gross receipts tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department in the same time and in the same manner as it collects the gross receipts tax;
- I. "managed audit" means a review and analysis conducted by a taxpayer under an agreement with the department to determine the taxpayer's compliance with a tax administered pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and the presentation of the results to the department for assessment of tax found to be due;
- J. "net receipts" means the total amount of money paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax act less any refunds disbursed in that month with respect to that tax or tax act; provided that, for the purposes .182793.2

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of determining the distributions and transfers required by the Tax Administration Act with respect to the gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, "net receipts" also includes the amount of a tax credit claimed and allowed in the month against the tax or tax act;

- "overpayment" means an amount paid, pursuant to any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, by a person to the department or withheld from the person in excess of tax due from the person to the state at the time of the payment or at the time the amount withheld is credited against tax due;
  - "paid" includes the term "paid over"; L.
  - "pay" includes the term "pay over"; Μ.
  - "payment" includes the term "payment over"; N.
- "person" means any individual, estate, trust, 0. receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate, other association or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof; and "person", as used in Sections 7-1-72 through

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- 7-1-74 NMSA 1978, also includes an officer or employee of a corporation, a member or employee of a partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;
  - Ρ. "property" means property or rights to property;
- "property or rights to property" means any Q. tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;
- "return" means any tax or information return, R. declaration of estimated tax or claim for refund, including any amendments or supplements to the return, required or permitted pursuant to a law subject to administration and enforcement pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and filed with the secretary or the secretary's delegate by or on behalf of any person;
- "return information" means a taxpayer's name, S. address, government-issued identification number and other identifying information; any information contained in or derived from a taxpayer's return; any information with respect to any actual or possible administrative or legal action by an employee of the department concerning a taxpayer's return, such as audits, managed audits, denial of credits or refunds, assessments of tax, penalty or interest, protests of assessments or denial of refunds or credits, levies or liens; or any other information with respect to a taxpayer's return or

tax liability that was not obtained from public sources or that was created by an employee of the department; but "return information" does not include statistical data or other information that cannot be associated with or directly or indirectly identify a particular taxpayer;

- T. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 NMSA 1978 and Subsection E of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;
- U. "secretary or the secretary's delegate" means
  the secretary or any employee of the department exercising
  authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- V. "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;
- W. "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any territory or possession of the United States;
- X. "tax" means the total amount of each tax imposed and required to be paid, withheld and paid or collected and paid under provision of any law made subject to administration and enforcement according to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto; "tax" also means any amount of any abatement of tax

made or any credit, rebate or refund paid or credited by the department under any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act to any person contrary to law and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto;

- Y. "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax, a person responsible for withholding and payment or for collection and payment of any tax or a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; and
- Z. "tax return preparer" means a person who prepares for others for compensation or who employs one or more persons to prepare for others for compensation any return of income tax, a substantial portion of any return of income tax, any claim for refund with respect to income tax or a substantial portion of any claim for refund with respect to income tax; provided that a person shall not be a "tax return preparer" merely because such person:
- (1) furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance;
- (2) is an employee who prepares an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to an income tax return of the employer, or of an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed; or .182793.2

(3) prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to income tax for any person."

SECTION 2. Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2) is amended to read:

#### "7-2E-1.1. TAX CREDIT--RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit created by this section may be referred to as the "rural job tax credit". Every eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax credit for each qualifying job the employer creates. The maximum tax credit amount with respect to each qualifying job is equal to:

- (1) twenty-five percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job if the job is performed or based at a location in a tier one area; or
- (2) twelve and one-half percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid if the qualifying job is performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- B. The amount of the rural job tax credit shall be six and one-fourth percent of the first sixteen thousand dollars (\$16,000) in wages paid for the qualifying job in a qualifying period. The rural job tax credit may be claimed for each qualifying job for a maximum of:

- (1) four qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier one area; and
- (2) two qualifying periods for each qualifying job performed or based at a location in a tier two area.
- C. With respect to each qualifying job for which an eligible employer seeks the rural job tax credit, the employer shall certify the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee during each qualifying period, the number of weeks during the qualifying period the position was occupied and whether the qualifying job was in a tier one or tier two area.
- D. The economic development department shall determine which employers are eligible employers and shall report the listing of eligible businesses to the taxation and revenue department in a manner and at times the departments shall agree upon.
- E. To receive a rural job tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer must apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner the department may prescribe. The application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection C of this section. If all the requirements of this section have been complied with, the taxation and revenue department may issue to the applicant a document granting a tax credit for the appropriate qualifying period. The tax credit document shall be numbered

for identification and declare its date of issuance and the amount of rural job tax credit allowed for the respective jobs created. The tax credit documents may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred and may be carried forward for a period of three years from the date of issuance. The parties to such a transaction to sell, exchange or transfer a rural job tax credit document shall notify the department of the transaction within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

- F. The holder of the tax credit document may apply all or a portion of the rural job tax credit granted by the document against the holder's modified combined tax liability, personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. Any balance of rural job tax credit granted by the document may be carried forward for up to three years from the date of issuance of the tax credit document. No amount of rural job tax credit may be applied against a gross receipts tax imposed by a municipality or county.
- G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978, the taxation and revenue department may disclose to any person the balance of rural job tax credit remaining on any tax credit document and the balance of credit remaining on that document for any period.
- H. The secretary of economic development, the secretary of taxation and revenue and the secretary of [labor] workforce solutions or their designees shall annually evaluate .182793.2

the effectiveness of the rural job tax credit in stimulating economic development in the rural areas of New Mexico and make a joint report of their findings to each session of the legislature so long as the rural job tax credit is in effect.

I. An eligible employer that creates a qualifying job in the period beginning on or after July 1, 2006 but before July 1, 2007 or creates a qualifying job, the qualifying period of which includes a part of the period between July 1, 2006 and July 1, 2007, for which the eligible employer has not received a rural job tax credit document pursuant to this section may submit an application for, and the taxation and revenue department may issue to the eligible employer applying, a document granting a tax credit for the appropriate qualifying period. Claims for a rural job tax credit submitted pursuant to the provisions of this subsection shall be submitted within three years from the date of issuance of the rural job tax credit document.

#### J. As used in this section:

(1) "eligible employee" means any individual other than an individual who:

(a) bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to the employer or, if the employer is a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation

or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, to any individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity;

(b) if the employer is an estate or trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is an individual who bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust; or

(c) is a dependent, as that term is described in 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a)(9), of the employer or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, of any individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity or, if the employer is an estate or trust, of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust;

- (2) "eligible employer" means an employer who has been approved for in-plant training assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;
- (3) "metropolitan statistical area" means a metropolitan statistical area in New Mexico as determined by .182793.2

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the United States bureau of the census;

"modified combined tax liability" means the total liability of the taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed [by] pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, [together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as that gross receipts tax, such as] the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax [the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the rural job tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but | imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to net receipts from those liabilities; "modified combined tax liability" excludes [all amounts collected with respect to] any liability resulting from a local option gross receipts [taxes] tax;

- (5) "qualifying job" means a job established by the employer that is occupied by an eligible employee for at least forty-eight weeks of a qualifying period;
- (6) "qualifying period" means the period of twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins working in a qualifying job or the period of twelve months

1	beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible employee
2	began working in a qualifying job;
3	(7) "rural area" means any part of the state
4	other than:
5	(a) an H class county;
6	(b) the state fairgrounds;
7	(c) an incorporated municipality within
8	a metropolitan statistical area if the municipality's
9	population is thirty thousand or more according to the most
10	recent federal decennial census; and
11	(d) any area within ten miles of the
12	exterior boundaries of a municipality described in Subparagraph
13	(c) of this paragraph;
14	(8) "tier one area" means:
15	(a) any municipality within the rural
16	area if the municipality's population according to the most
17	recent federal decennial census is fifteen thousand or less; or
18	(b) any part of the rural area that is
19	not within the exterior boundaries of a municipality;
20	(9) "tier two area" means any municipality
21	within the rural area if the municipality's population
22	according to the most recent federal decennial census is more
23	than fifteen thousand; and
24	(10) "wages" means wages as defined by
25	Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of 26 U.S.C. Section 51(c)."
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SECTION 3. Section 7-9A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9A-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Investment Credit Act:

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- B. "equipment" means an essential machine, mechanism or tool, or a component or fitting thereof, used directly and exclusively in a manufacturing operation and subject to depreciation for purposes of the Internal Revenue Code by the taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing operation. "Equipment" does not include any vehicle that leaves the site of the manufacturing operation for purposes of transporting persons or property or any property for which the taxpayer claims the credit pursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978;
- C. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials, including recyclable materials, to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, including genetic testing and production, but not including:
  - (1) construction;
  - (2) farming;
  - (3) power generation, except for electricity

generation at a facility other than one for which both location approval and a certificate of convenience and necessity are required prior to commencing construction or operation of the facility, pursuant to the Public Utility Act [and the Electric Utility Industry Restructuring Act of 1999]; or

- (4) processing natural resources, including hydrocarbons;
- D. "manufacturing operation" means a plant, including a genetic testing and production facility, employing personnel to perform production tasks, in conjunction with equipment not previously existing at the site, to produce goods;
- E. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability of the taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to net receipts from those liabilities; "modified combined tax liability" excludes any liability resulting from a local option gross receipts tax;
- [E.] F. "recyclable materials" means materials that would otherwise become solid waste if not recycled and that can be collected, separated or processed and placed in use in the .182793.2

form of raw materials or products; and

 $[F_{\bullet}]$   $G_{\bullet}$  "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax, a person responsible for withholding and payment over or for collection and payment over of any tax or a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid."

SECTION 4. Section 7-9A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Section 5, as amended by Laws 1991, Chapter 159, Section 4 and also by Laws 1991, Chapter 162, Section 4) is amended to read:

"7-9A-5. INVESTMENT CREDIT--AMOUNT--CLAIMANT.--The investment credit provided for in the Investment Credit Act is an amount equal to the percent of the compensating tax rate provided for in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act applied to the value of the qualified equipment and may be claimed against a taxpayer's modified combined tax liability by the taxpayer carrying on a manufacturing operation in New Mexico."

SECTION 5. Section 7-9F-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9F-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 7, Article 9F

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Technology Jobs Tax Credit

Act"."

SECTION 6. Section 7-9F-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 3) is amended to read:
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- "7-9F-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act:
- A. "affiliate" means a person who directly or indirectly owns or controls, is owned or controlled by or is under common ownership or control with another person through ownership of voting securities or other ownership interests representing a majority of the total voting power of the entity;
- B. "annual payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable by the taxpayer for the one-year period ending on the day the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act;
- C. "base payroll expense" means the wages paid or payable by the taxpayer for the one-year period ending on the day one year prior to the day the taxpayer applies for an additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act, adjusted for any increase in the consumer price index for the United States for all items as published by the United States department of labor since that day;
- D. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- E. "facility" means a factory, mill, plant, refinery, warehouse, dairy, feedlot, building or complex of .182793.2

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buildings located within the state, including the land on which [the facility] it is located and all machinery, equipment and other real and tangible personal property located at or within [the facility] it and used in connection with [the] its operation [of the facility];

F. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability of the taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to net receipts from those liabilities; "modified combined tax liability" excludes any liability resulting from a local option gross receipts tax;

[F.] G. "qualified expenditure" means an expenditure or an allocated portion of an expenditure by a taxpayer in connection with qualified research at a qualified facility, including expenditures for depletable land and rent paid or incurred for land, improvements, the allowable amount paid or incurred to operate or maintain a facility, buildings, equipment, computer software, computer software upgrades, consultants and contractors performing work in New Mexico, payroll, technical books and manuals and test materials, but not including any expenditure on property that

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is owned by a municipality or county in connection with an industrial revenue bond project, property for which the taxpayer has received any credit pursuant to [the Capital Equipment Tax Credit Act or] the Investment Credit Act, property that was owned by the taxpayer or an affiliate before the effective date of the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act or research and development expenditures reimbursed by a person who is not an affiliate of the taxpayer. If [an] a "qualified expenditure" is an allocation of an expenditure, the cost accounting methodology used for the allocation of the expenditure shall be the same cost accounting methodology used by the taxpayer in its other business activities;

 $[G_{r}]$   $\underline{H}_{r}$  "qualified facility" means a facility in New Mexico at which qualified research is conducted other than a facility operated by a taxpayer for the United States or any agency, department or instrumentality thereof;

[H.] I. "qualified research" means research:

- (1) that is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information:
  - (a) that is technological in nature;

and

- (b) the application of which is intended to be useful in the development of a new or improved business component of the taxpayer; and
  - (2) substantially all of the activities of

which constitute elements of a process of experimentation related to a new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, but not related to style, taste or cosmetic or seasonal design factors;

[H.] J. "rural area" means any area of the state other than a class A county, a class B county that has a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for any property tax year of more than three billion dollars (\$3,000,000,000), the municipality of Rio Rancho and the area within three miles of the exterior boundaries of a class A county;

 $[J_{ au}]$  K. "taxpayer" means any of the following persons, other than a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality thereof:

- (1) a person liable for payment of any tax;
- (2) a person responsible for withholding and payment or collection and payment of any tax;
- (3) a person to whom an assessment has been made if the assessment remains unabated or the assessed amount has not been paid; or
- (4) for purposes of the additional credit against the taxpayer's income tax pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act and to the extent of their respective interest in that entity, the shareholders, members, partners or other owners of:

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inco	ome ta	ax p	urr	ose	es; or							

- (b) an entity treated as a partnership or disregarded entity for federal income tax purposes; and

  [K.] L. "wages" means remuneration [in cash or other form] for services performed by an employee for an
- SECTION 7. Section 7-9F-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 5) is amended to read:
- "7-9F-5. BASIC CREDIT--ADDITIONAL CREDIT--AMOUNTS--CLAIMANT.--
- A. The basic credit provided for in the

  Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act [is] may be claimed against a

  taxpayer's modified combined tax liability due to the state

  in an amount equal to four percent of the amount of qualified expenditures made by a taxpayer [conducting qualified research at a qualified facility].
- B. The additional credit provided for in the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act [is] may be claimed against a taxpayer's tax liability due pursuant to the Income Tax Act or the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability due pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act in an amount equal to four percent of the amount of qualified expenditures made by a taxpayer [conducting qualified research at a

## qualified facility]."

SECTION 8. Section 7-9F-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 9) is amended to read:

"7-9F-9. CLAIMING [THE CREDIT FOR] CREDITS AGAINST
CERTAIN TAXES.--

- A. A taxpayer may apply for approval of a credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualified expenditure was made.
- B. A taxpayer having applied for and been granted approval for a basic credit by the department pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act may claim the amount of the approved basic credit against the taxpayer's [compensating tax, gross receipts tax or withholding tax] modified combined tax liability due to the state of New Mexico; provided that no taxpayer may claim an amount of approved basic credit for any reporting period that exceeds the sum of the taxpayer's [gross receipts tax, compensating tax and withholding tax] modified combined tax liability due for that reporting period.
- C. A taxpayer who has applied for and been granted approval for an additional credit by the department pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act may claim the amount of the approved additional credit against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax due the state of New Mexico; provided that:

- (1) no taxpayer may claim an amount of approved additional credit for any reporting period that exceeds the amount of the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax due for that reporting period; and
- (2) a husband and wife who file separate returns <u>pursuant to the Income Tax Act</u> for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the additional credit that would have been allowed them on a joint return.
- D. Any amount of approved basic credit not claimed against the taxpayer's [gross receipts tax, compensating tax or withholding tax] modified combined tax liability due and any amount of approved additional credit not claimed against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income tax due for a reporting period may be claimed in subsequent reporting periods; provided that a husband and wife who file separate returns pursuant to the Income Tax Act for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the additional credit that would have been allowed them on a joint return."
- SECTION 9. Section 7-9F-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 11) is amended to read:
- "7-9F-11. RECAPTURE.--If the taxpayer or a successor in business of the taxpayer ceases operations in New Mexico for at least one hundred eighty consecutive days within a two-

year period after the taxpayer has claimed a basic credit or
an additional credit at a facility [with respect to which the
taxpayer has claimed the basic credit or the additional
<pre>credit], the department shall grant no further basic credit</pre>
or additional credit to the taxpayer with respect to that
facility. In addition, any amount of approved basic credit
not claimed against the taxpayer's [gross receipts tax,
compensating tax or withholding tax] modified combined tax
liability and any amount of approved additional credit not
claimed against the taxpayer's income tax or corporate income
tax shall be extinguished, and within thirty days after the
one hundred eightieth day of the cessation of operations, the
taxpayer shall pay the amount of any [gross receipts tax,
compensating tax or withholding tax] modified combined tax
<u>liability</u> for which an approved basic credit was taken and
any income tax or corporate income tax against which an
approved additional credit was taken. For purposes of this
section, a taxpayer shall not be deemed to have ceased
operations during reasonable periods for maintenance or
retooling or for the repair or replacement of facilities
damaged or destroyed or during the continuance of labor
disputes."

SECTION 10. Section 7-9G-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 15, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9G-1. HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT--QUALIFYING

### HIGH-WAGE JOBS.--

- A. A taxpayer who is an eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax credit for each new high-wage economic-based job. The credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "high-wage jobs tax credit".
- B. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed and allowed in an amount equal to ten percent of the wages and benefits distributed to an eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job, but shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).
- C. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed by an eligible employer for each new high-wage economic-based job performed for the year in which the new high-wage economic-based job is created and for the three following qualifying periods.
- D. A new high-wage economic-based job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section unless the eligible employer's total number of employees with new high-wage economic-based jobs on the last day of the qualifying period at the location at which the job is performed or based is at least one more than the number on the day prior to the date the job was created.
- E. With respect to each new high-wage economic-based job for which an eligible employer seeks the high-wage .182793.2

jobs tax credit, the employer shall certify:

- (1) the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job during each qualifying period;
- (2) the number of weeks the position was occupied during the qualifying period;
- (3) whether the new high-wage economic-based job was in a municipality with a population of forty thousand or more or with a population of less than forty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and whether the job was in the unincorporated area of a county; and
- (4) the total number of employees employed by the employer at the job location on the day prior to the qualifying period and on the last day of the qualifying period.
- F. To receive a high-wage jobs tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer shall apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. The application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection E of this section.
- G. The credit provided in this section may be deducted from the modified combined tax liability of a taxpayer. If the credit exceeds the modified combined tax .182793.2

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liability of the taxpayer, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

The economic development department shall Η. report to the appropriate interim legislative committee before November 1 of each year the cost of this tax credit to the state and its impact on company recruitment and job creation.

#### As used in this section:

- "benefits" means any employee benefit (1) plan as defined in Title 1, Section 3 of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. 1002;
- (2) "eligible employee" means an individual who is employed by an eligible employer and who is a resident of New Mexico; "eligible employee" does not include an individual who:
- (a) bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to the employer or, if the employer is a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interest in the entity;
  - if the employer is an estate or (b)

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trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is an individual who bears any of the relationships described in Paragraphs (1) through (8) of 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a) to a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust;

is a dependent, as that term is described in 26 U.S.C. Section 152(a)(9), of the employer or, if the taxpayer is a corporation, of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interest in the entity or, if the employer is an estate or trust, of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust; or

is working or has worked as an (d) employee or as an independent contractor for an entity that directly or indirectly owns stock in a corporation of the eligible employer or other interest of the eligible employer that represents fifty percent or more of the total voting power of that entity or has a value equal to fifty percent or more of the capital and profits interest in the entity;

- "eligible employer" means an employer (3)
  - made more than fifty percent of

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its sales to persons outside New Mexico during the most recent twelve months of the employer's modified combined tax liability reporting periods ending prior to claiming a highwage jobs tax credit; or

(b) is eligible for development training program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;

"modified combined tax liability" means (4) the total liability of the taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed [by] pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, [together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax [the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the high-wage jobs tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but] imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to net receipts from those liabilities; "modified combined tax liability" excludes [all amounts collected with respect to any liability resulting from a local option gross receipts [taxes] tax;

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1	(5) "new high-wage economic-based job" means
2	a job created by an eligible employer on or after July 1,
3	2004 and prior to July 1, 2015 that is occupied for at least
4	forty-eight weeks of a qualifying period by an eligible
5	employee who is paid wages calculated for the qualifying
6	period to be at least:
7	(a) forty thousand dollars (\$40,000)
8	if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a
9	population of forty thousand or more according to the most
10	recent federal decennial census; and
11	(b) twenty-eight thousand dollars
12	(\$28,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality
13	with a population of less than forty thousand according to the
14	most recent federal decennial census or in the unincorporated
15	area of a county;
16	(6) "qualifying period" means the period of
17	twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins
18	working in a new high-wage economic-based job or the period of
19	twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an
20	eligible employee began working in a new high-wage economic-
21	based job; and
22	(7) "wages" means wages as defined in
23	Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of 26 U.S.C. Section 51(c)."
24	SECTION 11. Section 7-9I-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005,
25	Chapter 104, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

- "7-91-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Affordable Housing Tax Credit Act:
- A. "affordable housing project" means land acquisition, construction, building acquisition, remodeling, improvement, rehabilitation, conversion or weatherization for residential housing that is approved by the authority and that includes single-family housing or multifamily housing;
- B. "authority" means the New Mexico mortgage finance authority;
- C. "department" means the taxation and revenue department;
- D. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability of a taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed [by] pursuant to Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978, [together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax, such as] the compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 and the withholding tax [the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the affordable housing tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but] imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978, notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the Tax Administration Act with respect to net

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receipts from those liabilities; "modified combined tax
liability" excludes [ <del>all amounts collected with respect to</del> ]
any liability resulting from a local option gross receipts
[taxes and governmental gross receipts taxes] tax; and

E. "person" means an individual, county,
municipality, tribal government, housing authority,
corporation, limited liability company, partnership, joint
venture, syndicate, association or nonprofit organization."

SECTION 12. Section 7-9J-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-9J-1. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 11 through 18 of this act] Chapter 7, Article 9J NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit Act"."

SECTION 13. Section 7-9J-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 12) is amended to read:

"7-9J-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit Act:

A. "alternative energy product" means an alternative energy vehicle, fuel cell system, renewable energy system or any component of an alternative energy vehicle, fuel cell system or renewable energy system or components for integrated gasification combined cycle coal facilities and equipment related to the sequestration of carbon from integrated gasification combined cycle plants;

B. "alternative energy vehicle" means a motor .182793.2

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vehicle manufactured by an original equipment manufacturer
that fully warrants and certifies that the motor vehicle meets
the federal motor vehicle safety standards and is designed to
be propelled in whole or in part by electricity; "alternative
energy vehicle" includes a gasoline-electric hybrid motor
vehicle [exempt from the motor vehicle excise tax pursuant to
Subsection F of Section 7-14-6 NMSA 1978];

- C. "component" means a part, assembly of parts, material, ingredient or supply that is incorporated directly into an end product;
- D. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or an employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- E. "fuel cell system" means a system that converts hydrogen, natural gas or waste gas to electricity without combustion, including:
- (1) a fuel cell or a system used to generate or reform hydrogen for use in a fuel cell; or
- (2) a system used to generate or reform hydrogen for use in a fuel cell, including:
- (a) electrolyzers that use renewable energy; and
- (b) reformers that use natural gas as the feedstock;

- F. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but "manufacturing" does not include construction, farming, power generation or processing natural resources;
- G. "manufacturing equipment" means an essential machine, mechanism or tool or a component of an essential machine, mechanism or tool used directly and exclusively in a taxpayer's manufacturing operation and that is subject to depreciation pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing; provided that "manufacturing equipment" does not include a vehicle that leaves the site of a manufacturing operation for the purpose of transporting persons or property, including property for which the taxpayer claims a credit pursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978:
- H. "manufacturing operation" means a plant
  employing personnel to perform production tasks, in
  conjunction with manufacturing equipment not previously
  existing at the site, to produce alternative energy products;
- I. "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability of a taxpayer for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978,

  [together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as that gross receipts tax, such as] the

compensating tax imposed pursuant to Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978
and the withholding tax [the interstate telecommunications
gross receipts tax, the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9D-5
NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA
1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the
alternative energy product manufacturers tax credit applied
against any or all of those taxes or surcharges; provided
that] imposed on wages pursuant to Section 7-3-3 NMSA 1978,
notwithstanding any distribution or transfer pursuant to the
Tax Administration Act with respect to net receipts from those
liabilities; provided that "modified combined tax liability"
excludes [all amounts collected with respect to] any liability
resulting from a local option gross receipts [taxes] tax;

- J. "pass-through entity" means a business association other than:
  - (1) a sole proprietorship;
  - (2) an estate or trust;
- (3) a corporation, limited liability company, partnership or other entity that is not a sole proprietorship taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes for the taxable year; or
- (4) a partnership that is organized as an investment partnership in which the partner's income is derived solely from interest, dividends and sales of securities;

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- K. "qualified expenditure" means an expenditure for the purchase of manufacturing equipment made after July 1, 2006 by a taxpayer approved by the department;
- L. "renewable energy" means energy from solar heat, solar light, wind, geothermal energy, landfill gas or biomass either singly or in combination that produces low or zero emissions and has substantial long-term production potential;
- M. "renewable energy system" means a system using only renewable energy to produce hydrogen or to generate electricity, including related cogeneration systems that create mechanical energy or that produce heat or steam for space or water heating and agricultural or small industrial processes and includes a:
  - (1) photovoltaic energy system;
  - (2) solar-thermal energy system;
  - (3) biomass energy system;
  - (4) wind energy system;
  - (5) hydrogen production system; or
  - (6) battery cell energy system; and
- N. "taxpayer" means a person, including a shareholder, member, partner or other owner of a pass-through entity, who is liable for payment of a tax or to whom an assessment has been made if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid."

**SECTION 14.** EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2011.

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