HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 212

51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

AN ACT

RELATING TO LIQUOR EXCISE TAXES; AUTHORIZING COUNTIES TO IMPOSE
A LOCAL LIQUOR EXCISE TAX; LIMITING RATES OF LOCAL LIQUOR
EXCISE TAXES; ELIMINATING AN ADMINISTRATIVE FEE; MAKING AN
APPROPRIATION.

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

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] TRANSFER OF REVENUES FROM LOCAL LIQUOR
EXCISE TAXES.--A transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978
shall be made to each county for which the department is
collecting a local liquor excise tax imposed by that county in
an amount equal to the net receipts attributable to the local
liquor excise tax imposed by that county."

SECTION 2. Section 7-24-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, .192100.4

	Chapter	326,	Section	2)	is	amended	to	read
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"7-24-9. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act:

A. "alcoholic beverages" means distilled or rectified spirits, potable alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin and aromatic bitters or any similar alcoholic beverage, including blended or fermented beverages, dilutions or mixtures of one or more of the foregoing containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol, but excluding medicinal bitters;

[B. "county" means a class B county having a population of more than fifty-six thousand but less than seventy-five thousand, according to the most recent federal decennial census or any subsequent decennial census, and having a net taxable value for rate-setting purposes for the 1988 or any subsequent property tax year of more than five hundred million dollars (\$500,000,000) but less than seven hundred million dollars (\$700,000,000);

G.] B. "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;

[Đ.] C. "governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county or the county council of an incorporated county;

D. "microbrewer" means a person who is licensed as
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a small brewer pursuant to Section 60-6A-26.1 NMSA 1978 to produce beer in New Mexico and who produces less than five thousand barrels of beer in a calendar year;

- "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other association; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, any federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or agency, department or instrumentality thereof;
- "price" means the total amount of money or the reasonable value of other consideration or both paid for alcoholic beverages, inclusive of the amount of any tax paid pursuant to the Liquor Excise Tax Act; [and]
- "retailer" means any person having a place of business within the county who sells, offers for sale or possesses for the purpose of selling alcoholic beverages within the county; and
- H. "small winegrower" means a winegrower who is licensed pursuant to Section 60-6A-11 NMSA 1978 and who produces fewer than one million two hundred thousand liters of wine in a year."
- **SECTION 3.** Section 7-24-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 326, Section 3) is amended to read:
- "7-24-10. AUTHORIZATION TO IMPOSE LOCAL LIQUOR EXCISE TAX--RATE--USE OF PROCEEDS--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

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[A. The majority of the members elected to the
governing body may enact an ordinance imposing on any retailer
an excise tax on the price paid by the retailer for alcoholic
beverages purchased by the retailer upon which the tax imposed
by this section has not been paid. The tax may be imposed at a
rate not to exceed five percent, provided that any lower rate
shall be an even multiple of one percent. The tax imposed
under this section may be referred to as the "local liquor
excise tax". Any tax imposed under this section shall be for a
period of not more than three years from the effective date of
the ordinance imposing the tax.

A. The majority of the members elected to the governing body of a county may enact an ordinance, to become effective only if approved by the voters in an election held pursuant to Subsection F of this section, that imposes on all wholesalers distributing alcoholic beverages to retailers doing business in that county a tax that may be referred to as a "local liquor excise tax". The local liquor excise tax shall be as follows:

(1) on spirituous liquors, not more than ninety-nine cents (\$.99) per liter;

(2) on beer, except as provided in Paragraph (5) of this subsection, not more than forty-one cents (\$.41) per gallon;

(3) on wine, except as provided in Paragraphs .192100.4

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(4)	and	(6)	of	this	subsection,	not	more	than	twenty-eight
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<u>cent</u>	ts (S	28) pe	er lit	ter;				

- (4) on fortified wine, not more than ninetythree cents (\$.93) per liter;
- (5) on beer manufactured or produced by a microbrewer, provided that the beer is sold in this state and that proof is furnished to the county governing body and the department that the beer was manufactured or produced by a microbrewer, no local liquor excise tax shall be imposed;
- (\$.25) per gallon; and
- small winegrower, provided that the wine is sold in this state and that proof is furnished to the county governing body and the department that the wine was manufactured or produced by a small winegrower, no local liquor excise tax shall be imposed.
- B. A tax imposed pursuant to the Local Liquor

 Excise Tax Act shall be imposed for a period of not more than

 four years from the effective date of the tax.
- C. Within the final year that a local liquor excise tax is in effect pursuant to either Subsection A or B of this section, the governing body may enact an ordinance to extend the term of the tax; provided that the ordinance shall not extend the term for more than four years. The question of the tax extension shall be submitted to the voters of the county in

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the same manner as required by Subsection F of this section to approve the original tax.

[B. The] D. A governing body at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing [the] or extending a tax authorized in [Subsection A of] this section shall dedicate the revenue to fund [educational programs and] direct program services for the prevention and treatment of alcoholism and drug abuse within the county and for no other purpose. [After approval of the imposition of a local liquor excise tax by the voters but before the effective date of the ordinance | The governing body shall hold a public meeting for the purpose of inviting comment on and suggestions for the most appropriate programs on which to expend the revenue produced by the tax. The governing body shall invite representatives from the appropriate [Indian] tribes [nations and pueblos] located in that county to the meeting. If the governing body awards [any] a contract using funds derived from the local liquor excise tax, it shall do so only [through a selection process requiring submission of sealed bids or proposals after public notice of the opportunity to submit the sealed bids or proposals] in accordance with the applicable procurement code.

[C. The governing body enacting an ordinance imposing the local liquor excise tax shall submit the question of imposing the tax to the qualified voters of the county at a regular or special election.

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D. Only those voters who are registered within the county shall be permitted to vote. The election shall be called, conducted and canvassed in substantially the same manner as provided by law for general elections.

E. If at an election called pursuant to this section a majority of the voters voting on the question vote in the affirmative on the question, then the ordinance imposing the local liquor excise tax shall be approved. If at such an election a majority of the voters voting on the question fail to approve the question, then the ordinance shall be disapproved and the question required to be submitted by Subsection B of this section shall not be submitted to the voters for a period of at least one year from the date of the election.

F. Any ordinance enacted under the provisions of this section which imposes a local liquor excise tax or changes the rate of tax imposed shall include an effective date which is the first day of any month which begins no earlier than ninety days after the date of the election. A certified copy of any ordinance imposing a local liquor excise tax shall be mailed or personally delivered to the department within five days after the ordinance is certified to have been approved by the voters.

G. Any ordinance repealing the imposition of a tax under the provisions of this section shall contain an effective

date which is the first day of any month beginning no earlier than sixty days from the date the ordinance repealing the tax is adopted by the governing body. A certified copy of any ordinance repealing a local liquor excise tax shall be mailed or personally delivered to the department within five days of the date the ordinance is adopted.

E. Two counties that share a municipality that
extends across the counties' common boundary may enter into a
joint powers agreement or other written agreement to share the
revenue from a local liquor excise tax imposed within the
shared municipality.

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

G. If the question of imposing the tax fails, the governing body shall not again propose the tax for a period of .192100.4

one year after the election.

H. An ordinance

H. An ordinance imposing a tax shall be effective on July 1, or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the adopted ordinance is mailed or delivered to the department. The ordinance shall include that effective date."

SECTION 4. Section 7-24-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 326, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-24-15. [ADMINISTRATIVE CHARGE] ADMINISTRATION.--The department [may deduct an amount not to exceed five percent of the proceeds of a local liquor excise tax as a charge for the administrative costs of collection, which amount shall be retained by the department for use in administration of] shall collect the proceeds of the taxes imposed pursuant to the Local Liquor Excise Tax Act and distribute the net receipts pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 to the county from which the local liquor excise tax revenue was remitted."

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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