

HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL 98

**55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2021**

This document may incorporate amendments proposed by a committee, but not yet adopted, as well as amendments that have been adopted during the current legislative session. The document is a tool to show amendments in context and cannot be used for the purpose of adding amendments to legislation.

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING PROVISIONS OF THE TAX  
ADMINISTRATION ACT, Hf11→**THE INCOME TAX ACT, THE CORPORATE  
INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAX ACT,**←Hf11 THE RURAL JOB TAX CREDIT,  
THE UNIFORM UNCLAIMED PROPERTY ACT (1995), THE GROSS RECEIPTS  
AND COMPENSATING TAX ACT, 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 INSURANCE PREMIUM TAX ACT AND THE TAXATION AND REVENUE

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DEPARTMENT ACT; REPEALING SECTION 52-6-13 NMSA 1978 (BEING LAWS 1986, CHAPTER 22, SECTION 87, AS AMENDED).

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-1-4.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 398, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-1-4.3. NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS--NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.--The department shall develop a publication that states the rights of taxpayers in simple, nontechnical terms and shall disseminate the publication to taxpayers, at a minimum, with [~~the annual income and semiannual combined reporting system~~] tax forms periodically issued by the department."

SECTION 2. 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.--

A. All money received by the department with respect to laws administered pursuant to 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 and the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act during the period starting with the fifth day prior to the due date for payment of [~~income tax~~] the taxes for the year and ending on

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the tenth day following that due date shall be deposited before the close of the tenth business day after receipt of the money.

B. Money received or disbursed by the department shall be accounted for by the department as required by law or [~~regulation~~] rule 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.

D. There are hereby created in the state treasury the "tax administration suspense fund", the "extraction taxes suspense fund" and the "workers' compensation collections suspense fund" for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized by the Tax Administration Act.

E. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the provisions of the taxes and tax acts set forth in Subsection A of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 [~~and, through June 30, 2009, 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 and federal law]~~ shall be credited to the tax administration suspense fund and are appropriated for the purpose of making the disbursements authorized in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the tax administration suspense fund.

F. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts set forth in 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 in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law to be made from the extraction taxes suspense fund.

G. All revenues collected or received by the department pursuant to the taxes or tax acts set forth in 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 in this section or otherwise authorized or required by law.

H. 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 in this section or otherwise

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authorized or required by law to be made from the workers' compensation collections suspense fund.

I. Disbursements to cover expenditures of the department shall be made only upon approval of the secretary or the secretary's delegate.

J. Miscellaneous receipts from charges made by the department to defray expenses pursuant to the provisions of Section 9-11-6.1 NMSA 1978 and similar charges are appropriated to the department for its use.

K. 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 3.** Section 7-1-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 398, Section 15) is amended to read:

"7-1-17.1. TAX LIABILITY--SPOUSE OR FORMER SPOUSE.--

A. If the secretary or the secretary's delegate determines that, taking into account ~~[all]~~ the facts and circumstances in Subsections F and G of this section, it is inequitable to hold ~~[the]~~ a spouse ~~[or former spouse of a taxpayer]~~ liable for payment of all or part of any unpaid tax, assessment or other deficiency for a tax, ~~[administered under the Tax Administration Act]~~ the secretary may decline to bring an action or proceeding to collect such taxes ~~[against the spouse or former spouse of the taxpayer]~~. ~~B. Nothing in Subsection A of this section shall be construed to]~~ from the

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spouse, including collection from the spouse's interest in community property.

B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may grant innocent spouse relief to a spouse who files a joint tax return and all or part of the spouse's portion of any overpayment was, or is expected to be, applied to the tax liability for which the spouse is not liable because the liability is determined to be separate debt, as defined in Subsection A of Section 40-3-9 NMSA 1978.

C. If on review it is determined that the information relied on to make the innocent spouse relief determination was incorrect or fraudulent, the department may rescind the innocent spouse relief and proceed to collect the affected taxes from the spouse.

D. Innocent spouse relief does not authorize the abatement of taxes or enforcement of any provisions of the Tax Administration Act against the taxpayer.

E. A lien or levy imposed on a spouse or property of a spouse who qualifies for innocent spouse relief may be released as to taxes deemed inequitable to collect pursuant to this section.

F. If the federal internal revenue service granted the spouse relief pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 6015, the spouse may request similar relief from the department on a form prescribed by the department, regardless of whether the spouse

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is a joint or separate filer for New Mexico income tax. The spouse shall provide a copy of the federal internal revenue service's determination with the request that the secretary or the secretary's delegate cease collection activity against the spouse to the extent relief was allowed by the federal internal revenue service. The department shall grant innocent spouse relief for the same tax periods and tax programs granted relief by the federal internal revenue service; provided that the request for relief is submitted on the form prescribed by the department. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may decline to pursue collection activity against a spouse while an application for relief is pending before the federal internal revenue service, but the failure to seek or obtain relief shall not preclude the secretary or secretary's delegate from declining to collect tax from a spouse when collection would be inequitable. An item giving rise to a deficiency on a joint return shall be allocated to an individual filing the return in the same manner as it would have been allocated if the individual had filed separate returns for the taxable year.

G. The secretary or the secretary's delegate shall consider at least the following facts and circumstances when determining whether to grant innocent spouse relief if the federal internal revenue service has not granted the spouse personal income tax relief pursuant to 26 U.S.C. Section 6015:

(1) whether the spouse had knowledge of the tax liability at the time the liability arose;

(2) whether the spouse had a meaningful opportunity to contest the assessment of tax at the time the

assessment was made;

(3) whether the spouse cooperated with the department in collection and compliance efforts, to the extent the spouse had knowledge of collection and compliance efforts;

(4) whether the state can protect its interests without pursuing active collection efforts against the spouse, including collection efforts against the taxpayer;

(5) whether the spouse benefited from the transfer of income, receipts or significant amounts of property from the taxpayer;

(6) whether the spouse participated in the business and financial decisions of the household during the periods when the tax liability arose;

(7) whether the spouse participated in operating a business with the taxpayer;

(8) whether the spouse had responsibility for the finances of a business for which the spouse participated;

(9) whether the spouse had responsibility for payment of taxes for a business for which the spouse participated; and

(10) whether the spouse knew that the taxpayer engaged in business.

H. No one factor contemplated to Subsection G of this section shall be considered determinative in considering whether tax collection from a spouse would be inequitable.

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Each factor may be given different relative weight, depending on the facts and circumstances presented; therefore, the presence of a majority of factors considered tending to support innocent spouse relief in a particular case may not necessarily indicate that the spouse in question qualifies for innocent spouse relief for New Mexico tax purposes.

[G.] I. The secretary shall adopt and promulgate regulations as necessary for making the determinations pursuant to this section.

J. As used in this section:

(1) "innocent spouse relief" means the relief from collection of tax liabilities pursuant to this section;

(2) "spouse" means a current or former spouse of a taxpayer; and

(3) "taxpayer" means a taxpayer who is or was married to a spouse who is seeking innocent spouse relief pursuant to this section."

SECTION 4. Section 7-1-36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-36. PROPERTY EXEMPT FROM LEVY.--

A. There shall be exempt from levy the money or property of a delinquent taxpayer in a total amount or value not in excess of one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

B. In addition to the property exempt under Subsection A of this section, there shall also be exempt from levy on an employer of the taxpayer the greater of the following portions of the taxpayer's disposable earnings:

(1) seventy-five percent of the taxpayer's

disposable earnings for any pay period; or

(2) an amount each week equal to forty times the ~~[federal]~~ minimum ~~[hourly]~~ wage rate pursuant to Subsection A of Section 50-4-22 NMSA 1978. The superintendent of ~~[the]~~ regulation and licensing ~~[department]~~ shall provide a table giving equivalent exemptions for pay periods of other than one week.

C. As used in this section,

~~[(1)]~~ "disposable earnings" means that part of a taxpayer's wages or salary remaining after deducting the amounts that are required by law to be withheld ~~[and~~

~~(2) "federal minimum hourly wage" means the current highest federal minimum hourly wage rate for an eight-hour day and a forty-hour week. It is immaterial whether the employer is exempt under federal law from paying the federal minimum hourly wage rate]."~~

SECTION 5. Section 7-1-69 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-69. CIVIL PENALTY FOR FAILURE TO PAY TAX OR FILE A RETURN.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, in the case of failure due to negligence or disregard of department rules and regulations, but without intent to evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, to pay in accordance with the provisions

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of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 when required to do so or to file by the date required a return regardless of whether a tax is due, there shall be added to the amount assessed a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of:

(1) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the tax was due multiplied by the amount of tax due but not paid, not to exceed twenty percent of the tax due but not paid;

(2) two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the date the return was required to be filed multiplied by the tax liability established in the late return, not to exceed twenty percent of the tax liability established in the late return; or

(3) a minimum of five dollars (\$5.00), but the five-dollar (\$5.00) minimum penalty shall not apply to taxes levied under the Income Tax Act, Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act or taxes administered by the department pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978.

B. No penalty shall be assessed against a taxpayer if the failure to pay an amount of tax when due results from a mistake of law made in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

C. If a different penalty is specified in a compact or other interstate agreement to which New Mexico is a party, the penalty provided in the compact or other interstate agreement shall be applied to amounts due under the compact or other interstate agreement at the rate and in the manner prescribed by the compact or other interstate agreement.

D. In the case of failure, with willful intent to

evade or defeat a tax, to pay when due the amount of tax required to be paid, there shall be added to the amount fifty percent of the tax or a minimum of twenty-five dollars (\$25.00), whichever is greater, as penalty.

E. If demand is made for payment of a tax, including penalty imposed pursuant to this section, and if the tax is paid within ten days after the date of such demand, no penalty shall be imposed for the period after the date of the demand with respect to the amount paid.

F. If a taxpayer makes electronic payment of a tax but the payment does not include all of the information required by the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-13.1 NMSA 1978 and if the department does not receive the required information within five business days from the later of the date a request by the department for that information is received by the taxpayer or the due date, the taxpayer shall be subject to a penalty of two percent per month or any fraction of a month from the fifth day following the date the request is received. If a penalty is imposed under Subsection A of this section with respect to the same transaction for the same period, no penalty shall be imposed under this subsection.

G. No penalty shall be imposed on:

(1) tax due in excess of tax paid in accordance with an approved estimated basis pursuant to Section

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7-1-10 NMSA 1978;

(2) tax due as the result of a managed audit;

or

(3) tax that is deemed paid by crediting overpayments found in an audit or managed audit of multiple periods pursuant to Section 7-1-29 NMSA 1978."

Hf11→SECTION 6. Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.18. RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "renewable energy production tax credit".

The tax credit provided in this section may not be claimed with respect to the same electricity production for which a tax credit pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 has been claimed.

B. A taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return and who is not a dependent of another taxpayer is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit if the taxpayer:

(1) holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or

(2) leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.

C. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred

thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator ~~[in a taxable year]~~ using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource shall not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in a taxable year.

D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through ~~[(10)]~~ (11) of this subsection; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed ~~[for a taxable year]~~ by all taxpayers in a taxable year for a single qualified energy generator using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be limited to the first two hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:

(1) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(2) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the

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second taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(3) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(4) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the fourth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(5) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(6) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the sixth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(7) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(8) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(9) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per

kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; ~~and~~

(10) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; and

(11) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the eleventh taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource.

E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ~~ten~~ one hundred twenty consecutive ~~years~~ months, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

F. As used in this section:

(1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:

(a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed

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from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;

(b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose;

(c) animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste;

(d) solid woody waste materials, including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic;

(e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;

(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and

(g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;

(2) "qualified energy generator" means [a] an electric generating facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified energy resource and ~~that sells that~~ the electricity produced is sold to an unrelated person;

and

(3) "qualified energy resource" means a resource that generates electrical energy by means of a fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and that uses only the following energy sources:

- (a) solar light;
- (b) solar heat;
- (c) wind; or
- (d) biomass.

G. A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department, which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand

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megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may estimate the annual power-generating potential of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate to the applicant stating whether the facility is an eligible qualified energy generator and the estimated annual production potential of the generating facility, which shall be the limit of that facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for the taxable year. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection and shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy generators, the energy production means used, the amount of energy produced by those qualified energy generators and whether any applications could not be approved due to program limits.

H. A taxpayer may be allocated all or a portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:

(1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership;

(2) the business entity:

(a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section;

(b) owns an interest in a business entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership and that would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section; or

(c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;

(3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;

(4) the business entity provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that department for the taxable year to be claimed; and

(5) the energy, minerals and natural resources department certifies the allocation for the taxable year to be claimed in writing to the taxpayer.

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I. Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.

J. ~~[A husband and wife]~~ Married individuals who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.

K. A taxpayer may claim the renewable energy production tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department the certificate issued by the energy, minerals and natural resources department, pursuant to Subsection G or H of this section, documentation showing the taxpayer's interest in the facility, documentation of the amount of electricity produced by the facility in the taxable year and any other information the taxation and revenue department may require to determine the amount of the tax credit due the taxpayer.

L. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall approve payment of the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year:

(1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five taxable years; or

(2) if the tax credit was issued with respect

to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

M. Once a taxpayer has been granted a renewable energy production tax credit for a given facility, that taxpayer shall be allowed to retain the facility's original date of application for tax credits for that facility until either the facility goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired."

SECTION 7. Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 59, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2A-19. RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT-- LIMITATIONS--DEFINITIONS--CLAIMING THE CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "renewable energy production tax credit". The tax credit provided in this section may not be claimed with respect to the same electricity production for which the renewable energy production tax credit provided in the Income Tax Act has been claimed.

B. A person is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit if the person:

(1) holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or

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(2) leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.

C. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator [in a taxable year] using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource shall not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in a taxable year.

D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through [~~(10)~~] (11) of this subsection; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed [~~for a taxable year~~] by all taxpayers in a taxable year for a single qualified energy generator using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be limited to the first two hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:

(1) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per

kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(2) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the second taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(3) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(4) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the fourth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(5) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(6) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the sixth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(7) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year in which the

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qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(8) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;

(9) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; ~~and~~

(10) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; and

(11) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the eleventh taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource.

E. A taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ~~ten~~ one hundred twenty consecutive ~~years~~ months, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

F. As used in this section:

(1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:

(a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial-value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;

(b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose;

(c) animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste;

(d) solid woody waste materials, including landscape or right-of-way tree trimmings, rangeland maintenance residues, waste pallets, crates and manufacturing, construction and demolition wood wastes, excluding pressure-treated, chemically treated or painted wood wastes and wood contaminated with plastic;

(e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;

(f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and

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(g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;

(2) "qualified energy generator" means [a] an electric generating facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified energy resource and [that sells that] the electricity produced is sold to an unrelated person; and

(3) "qualified energy resource" means a resource that generates electrical energy by means of a fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and that uses only the following energy sources:

(a) solar light;

(b) solar heat;

(c) wind; or

(d) biomass.

G. A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department, which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be

produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to the Income Tax Act will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may estimate the annual power-generating potential of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate to the applicant stating whether the facility is an eligible qualified energy generator and the estimated annual production potential of the generating facility, which shall be the limit of that facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for the taxable year. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection and shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy generators, the energy production means used, the amount of energy produced by those qualified energy generators and whether any applications could not be approved due to program

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limits.

H. A taxpayer may be allocated all or a portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:

(1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership;

(2) the business entity:

(a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section;

(b) owns an interest in a business entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership and that would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section; or

(c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;

(3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;

(4) the business entity provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that

department for the taxable year to be claimed; and

(5) the energy, minerals and natural resources department certifies the allocation for the taxable year to be claimed in writing to the taxpayer.

I. Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.

J. A taxpayer may claim the renewable energy production tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department the certificate issued by the energy, minerals and natural resources department, pursuant to Subsection G or H of this section, documentation showing the taxpayer's interest in the facility, documentation of the amount of electricity produced by the facility in the taxable year and any other information the taxation and revenue department may require to determine the amount of the tax credit due the taxpayer.

K. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall approve payment of the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year:

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(1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five taxable years; or

(2) if the tax credit was issued with respect to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

L. Once a taxpayer has been granted a renewable energy production tax credit for a given facility, that taxpayer shall be allowed to retain the facility's original date of application for tax credits for that facility until either the facility goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired."

SECTION 8. Section 7-2A-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2019, Chapter 270, Section 20) is amended to read:

"7-2A-30. DEDUCTION TO OFFSET MATERIAL FINANCIAL EFFECTS OF CHANGES IN DEFERRED TAX AMOUNTS DUE TO CERTAIN CHANGES MADE TO SECTIONS 7-2A-2, 7-2A-3, 7-2A-8.3, 7-4-10 AND 7-4-18 NMSA 1978.--

A. For each of ten consecutive taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2026, a filing group subject to the corporate income tax whose members are part of a publicly traded company may claim a deduction, as provided by Subsection B of this section, from taxable income before net operating losses are deducted.

B. The deduction for each taxable year shall not exceed one-tenth of the amount [of] necessary to offset the aggregate increase in net deferred tax liabilities, the

aggregate decrease in net deferred tax assets or an aggregate change from a net deferred tax asset to a net deferred tax liability, as measured under generally accepted accounting principles, that resulted from the changes to Sections 7-2A-2, 7-2A-3, 7-2A-8.3, 7-4-10 and 7-4-18 NMSA 1978 made by this 2019 act; provided that:

(1) the amount of the aggregate change in deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is properly included in the calculation of the deferred tax asset or deferred tax liability reported as part of the consolidated financial statements, as required by the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, for the first reporting period affected by the changes to Sections 7-2A-2, 7-2A-3, 7-2A-8.3, 7-4-10 and 7-4-18 NMSA 1978 made by this 2019 act but for the deduction provided by this section; and

(2) if the deduction provided by this section is greater than the taxpayer's net income, any excess amount shall be carried forward and applied as a deduction to the taxpayer's net income in future income years until fully utilized.

C. A filing group shall not claim a deduction pursuant to this section unless the filing group files a preliminary notice with the secretary prior to January 1, 2023 and provides necessary information to show the calculation of the deduction expected to be claimed, as the secretary may

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require."←Hf11

SECTION Hf11→6.←Hf11 Hf11→9.←Hf11 Section 7-2E-1.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, as amended) 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~~] approve, 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 purpose of the rural job tax credit is to encourage businesses to start new businesses or expand existing businesses in rural areas of the state.

C. 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

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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.

D. With respect to each qualifying job for which an eligible employer seeks the rural job tax credit, the employer shall certify:

(1) the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee during each qualifying period;

(2) the number of weeks during the qualifying period the position was occupied; ~~and~~

(3) whether the qualifying job was in a tier one or tier two area;

(4) whether the application pertains to the first, second, third or fourth qualifying period, depending on whether the taxpayer is in a tier one or tier two area;

(5) 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;

(6) whether the eligible employer is receiving or is eligible to receive development training program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978; and

(7) whether the eligible employer has ceased business operations at any of its business locations in New Mexico.

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E. 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.

F. To receive a rural job tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer [~~must~~] shall apply to the taxation and revenue department once per calendar year on forms and in the manner the department may prescribe. The annual application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection D of this section and contain all qualifying periods that closed during the calendar year for which the application is made. Any qualifying period that did not close in the calendar year for which the application is made shall be denied by the department. The application for a calendar year shall be filed no later than December 31 of the following calendar year. If a taxpayer fails to file the annual application within the time limits provided in this section, the department shall deny the application. If all the requirements of this section have been complied with, the taxation and revenue department [~~may~~] shall 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.

G. The holder of the tax credit document may [~~apply~~] claim 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 or compensating tax imposed by a municipality or county.

H. 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.

I. The secretary of economic development, the secretary of taxation and revenue and the secretary of workforce solutions or their designees shall annually evaluate 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.

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~~[J. 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.~~

~~K.]~~ J. A qualifying job shall not be eligible for a rural job tax credit pursuant to this section if:

- (1) the job is created due to a business merger, acquisition or other change in organization;
- (2) the eligible employee was terminated from employment in New Mexico by another employer involved in the merger, acquisition or other change in organization; ~~[and]~~ or
- (3) the job is performed by:
  - (a) the person who performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to the business merger, acquisition or other change in organization; or
  - (b) a person replacing the person who performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to the business merger, acquisition or other change in organization.

~~[L.]~~ K. Notwithstanding Subsection ~~[K]~~ J of this

section, a qualifying job that was created by another employer and for which the rural job tax credit ~~[claim]~~ application was received by the taxation and revenue department prior to July 1, 2013 and is under review or has been approved shall remain eligible for the rural job tax credit for the balance of the qualifying periods for which the job qualifies by the new employer that results from a business merger, acquisition or other change in the organization.

~~[M.]~~ L. A job shall not be eligible for a rural job tax credit pursuant to this section if the job is created due to an eligible employer entering into a contract or becoming a subcontractor to a contract with a governmental entity that replaces one or more entities performing functionally equivalent services for the governmental entity in New Mexico unless the job is a qualifying job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.

~~[N.]~~ M. As used in this section:

(1) "dependent" means "dependent" as defined in 26 U.S.C. 152(a), as that section may be amended or renumbered;

~~[(1)]~~ (2) "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~~

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~~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;]~~

(a) is a dependent of the employer;

(b) if the employer is an estate or trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is a dependent of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust;

(c) if the employer is a corporation, is

a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation;

(d) if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, estate or trust, is a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity; or

(e) is working or has worked as an 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;

[~~(2)~~] (3) "eligible employer" means an employer who is eligible for in-plant training assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;

[~~(3)~~] (4) "metropolitan statistical area" means a metropolitan statistical area in New Mexico as determined by the United States bureau of the census;

[~~(4)~~] (5) "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability 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, the

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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 "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to ~~[local option gross receipts taxes]~~ a gross receipts tax or compensating tax imposed by a municipality or county;

(6) "new job" means a job that is occupied by an employee who has not been employed in New Mexico by the eligible employer in the three years prior to the date of hire;

~~[(5)]~~ (7) "qualifying job" means a new job that was created after July 1, 2000 and that was not created due to a change in organizational structure established by the employer that is occupied by an eligible employee for at least [forty-eight] forty-four weeks of a qualifying period;

~~[(6)]~~ (8) "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 beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible employee began working in a qualifying job;

~~[(7)]~~ (9) "rural area" means any part of the state other than:

- (a) an H class county;
- (b) the state fairgrounds;
- (c) an incorporated municipality within a metropolitan statistical area if the municipality's

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population is thirty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census; and

(d) any area within ten miles of the exterior boundaries of a municipality described in Subparagraph (c) of this paragraph;

~~(8)~~ (10) "tier one area" means:

(a) any municipality within the rural area if the municipality's population according to the most recent federal decennial census is fifteen thousand or less; or

(b) any part of the rural area that is not within the exterior boundaries of a municipality;

~~(9)~~ (11) "tier two area" means any municipality within the rural area if the municipality's population according to the most recent federal decennial census is more than fifteen thousand; and

~~(10)~~ (12) "wages" means all compensation paid by an eligible employer to an eligible employee through the employer's payroll system, including those wages the employee elects to defer or redirect, such as the employee's contribution to 401(k) or cafeteria plan programs, but not including benefits or the employer's share of payroll taxes."

SECTION ~~Hf11~~7.~~←Hf11~~ Hf11~~→10.~~←Hf11 Section 7-8A-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1997, Chapter 25, Section 9) is amended to read:

"7-8A-9. NOTICE AND PUBLICATION OF LISTS OF ABANDONED

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PROPERTY.--~~[(a)]~~ The administrator shall publish a notice not later than November 30 of ~~[the]~~ each year ~~[next following the year]~~ in which abandoned property has been paid or delivered to the administrator. The notice ~~[must]~~ shall be published in a newspaper of general circulation in ~~[the]~~ each county of this state ~~[in which is located the last known address of any person named in the notice. If a holder does not report an address for the apparent owner or the address is outside this state, the notice must be published in the county in which the holder has its principal place of business within this state or another county that the administrator reasonably selects].~~ The advertisement must be in a form that, in the judgment of the administrator, is likely to attract the attention of the ~~[apparent owner of the unclaimed property]~~ general public. The ~~[form must]~~ advertisement shall contain:

~~[(1)]~~ A. the ~~[name of each person appearing to be the owner of the property, as set forth in the report filed by the holder]~~ website on which to search for information about abandoned properties;

~~[(2)]~~ B. the ~~[last known address or location of each person appearing to be the owner of the property, if an address or location is set forth in the report filed by the holder]~~ email address of the administrator;

C. the telephone number and physical mailing address of the administrator;

~~[(3)]~~ D. a statement explaining that property of the owner is presumed to be abandoned and has been taken into the protective custody of the administrator; and

~~[(4)]~~ E. a statement ~~[that]~~ providing information about the property and ~~[its]~~ the return to the property's owner is available to a person having a legal or beneficial interest in the property, upon request to the administrator.

~~[(b) The administrator is not required to advertise the name and address or location of an owner of property having a total value less than fifty dollars (\$50.00) or information concerning a traveler's check, money order or similar instrument.]"~~

SECTION Hf11→8.←Hf11 Hf11→11.←Hf11 Section 7-9-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended by Laws 2019, Chapter 270, Section 23 and by Laws 2019, Chapter 274, Section 11) is amended to read:

"7-9-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act:

A. "buying" or "selling" means a transfer of property for consideration or the performance of service for consideration;

B. "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;

C. "digital good" means a digital product delivered electronically, including software, music, photography, video, reading material, an application and a ringtone;

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D. "financial corporation" means a savings and loan association or an incorporated savings and loan company, trust company, mortgage banking company, consumer finance company or other financial corporation;

E. "initial use" or "initially used" means the first employment for the intended purpose and does not include the following activities:

(1) observation of tests conducted by the performer of services;

(2) participation in progress reviews, briefings, consultations and conferences conducted by the performer of services;

(3) review of preliminary drafts, drawings and other materials prepared by the performer of the services;

(4) inspection of preliminary prototypes developed by the performer of services; or

(5) similar activities;

F. "lease" or "leasing" means an arrangement whereby, for a consideration, [~~property is employed for or by any person other than the owner of the property, except that the granting of a license to use property is licensing and is not a lease~~] the owner of property grants another person the exclusive right to possess and use the property for a definite term;

G. "licensing" or "license" means an arrangement whereby, for a consideration, the owner of property grants another person a revocable, non-exclusive right to use the property;

[G.] H. "local option gross receipts tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon a taxpayer's gross receipts and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax;

[H.] I. "manufactured home" means a movable or portable housing structure for human occupancy that exceeds either a width of eight feet or a length of forty feet constructed to be towed on its own chassis and designed to be installed with or without a permanent foundation;

[I.] J. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include construction;

[J.] K. "marketplace provider" means a person who facilitates the sale, lease or license of tangible personal property or services or licenses for use of real property on a marketplace seller's behalf, or on the marketplace provider's own behalf, by:

(1) listing or advertising the sale, lease or license, by any means, whether physical or electronic, including by catalog, internet website or television or radio broadcast; and

(2) either directly or indirectly, through agreements or arrangements with third parties collecting

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payment from the customer and transmitting that payment to the seller, regardless of whether the marketplace provider receives compensation or other consideration in exchange for the marketplace provider's services;

[K.] L. "marketplace seller" means a person who sells, leases or licenses tangible personal property or services or who licenses the use of real property through a marketplace provider;

[L.] M. "person" means:

(1) an individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate or other entity, including any gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county, municipality or other political subdivision of the state; or

(2) a national, federal, state, Indian or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality of any of the foregoing;

[M.] N. "property" means:

- (1) real property;
- (2) tangible personal property, including electricity and manufactured homes;
- (3) licenses, including licenses of digital goods, but not including the licenses of copyrights, trademarks or patents; and
- (4) franchises;

[N.] O. "research and development services" means

an activity engaged in for other persons for consideration, for one or more of the following purposes:

(1) advancing basic knowledge in a recognized field of natural science;

(2) advancing technology in a field of technical endeavor;

(3) developing a new or improved product, process or system with new or improved function, performance, reliability or quality, whether or not the new or improved product, process or system is offered for sale, lease or other transfer;

(4) developing new uses or applications for an existing product, process or system, whether or not the new use or application is offered as the rationale for purchase, lease or other transfer of the product, process or system;

(5) developing analytical or survey activities incorporating technology review, application, trade-off study, modeling, simulation, conceptual design or similar activities, whether or not offered for sale, lease or other transfer; or

(6) designing and developing prototypes or integrating systems incorporating the advances, developments or improvements included in Paragraphs (1) through (5) of this subsection;

[0.] P. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's delegate;

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[P.] Q. "service" means all activities engaged in for other persons for a consideration, which activities involve predominantly the performance of a service as distinguished from selling or leasing property. "Service" includes activities performed by a person for its members or shareholders. In determining what is a service, the intended use, principal objective or ultimate objective of the contracting parties shall not be controlling. "Service" includes construction activities and all tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project. That tangible personal property retains its character as tangible personal property until it is installed as an ingredient or component part of a construction project in New Mexico. Sales of tangible personal property that will become an ingredient or component part of a construction project to persons engaged in the construction business are sales of tangible personal property; and

[Q.] R. "use" or "using" includes use, consumption or storage other than storage for subsequent sale in the ordinary course of business or for use solely outside this state."

Hf11→SECTION 12. Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-7. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS "COMPENSATING TAX".--

A. For the privilege of [using] making taxable use of tangible personal property in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property an excise tax equal to five

and one-eighth percent of the value of tangible property that was:

(1) manufactured by the person using the property in the state; or

(2) acquired ~~[inside or outside of this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a person with nexus with New Mexico]~~ in a transaction for which the seller's receipts were not subject to the gross receipts tax.

B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, value of tangible personal property shall be the adjusted basis of the property for federal income tax purposes determined as of the time of acquisition or introduction into this state or of conversion of the property to taxable use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis for federal income tax purposes is established for the property, a reasonable value of the property shall be used.

C. For the privilege of ~~[using]~~ making taxable use of a license or franchise in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the license or franchise an excise tax equal to the rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the license or franchise in its use in this state. The department by rule, ruling or instruction shall fairly

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apportion, where appropriate, the value of a license or franchise to its value in use in New Mexico. ~~[For use of a license or franchise to be taxable under this subsection, the value of the license or franchise shall be acquired inside or outside this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts tax had the license or franchise been acquired from a person with nexus with this state]~~ The tax shall apply only to the value of a license or franchise used in New Mexico where the license or franchise was acquired in a transaction the receipts from which were not subject to the gross receipts tax.

D. For the privilege of ~~[using]~~ making taxable use of services in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the services an excise tax equal to the rate provided in Subsection A of this section against the value of the services at the time the services were performed or the product of the service was acquired. For use of services to be ~~[taxable under]~~ a taxable use pursuant to this subsection, the services shall have been ~~[performed by a person outside this state and the product of the service was acquired inside or outside this state as the result of a transaction with a person located outside this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts tax had the service or product of the service been acquired from a person with nexus with this state]~~ acquired in a transaction the receipts from which were not subject to the gross receipts tax.

E. For purposes of this section, receipts are not

subject to the gross receipts tax if the person responsible for the gross receipts tax on those receipts lacked nexus in New Mexico or the receipts were exempt or allowed to be deducted pursuant to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act.

~~[E.]~~ F. The tax imposed by this section shall be referred to as the "compensating tax".

G. As used in this section, "taxable use" means use by a person who acquires tangible personal property, a license, a franchise or a service, and the use of which would not have qualified for an exemption or deduction pursuant to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act." ←Hf11

SECTION Hf11→9.←Hf11 Hf11→13.←Hf11 Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-46. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS--SALES TO MANUFACTURERS.--

A. Receipts from selling tangible personal property may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] must incorporate the tangible personal property as an ingredient or component part of the product that the buyer is in the business of

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manufacturing.

B. Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is a consumable and used in such a way that it is consumed in the manufacturing process of a product, provided that the tangible personal property is not a tool or equipment used to create the manufactured product, to a person engaged in the business of manufacturing that product and who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978 to the seller may be deducted [~~in the following percentages~~] from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts.

~~[(1) twenty percent of receipts received prior to January 1, 2014;~~

~~(2) forty percent of receipts received in calendar year 2014;~~

~~(3) sixty percent of receipts received in calendar year 2015;~~

~~(4) eighty percent of receipts received in calendar year 2016; and~~

~~(5) one hundred percent of receipts received on or after January 1, 2017.]~~

C. Regarding the deduction allowed pursuant to Subsection B of this section, a nontaxable transaction certificate is required if the seller is a seller of electricity or fuel and is a party to an agreement with the department pursuant to Section 7-1-21.1 NMSA 1978.

~~[E.]~~ D. The purpose of the deductions provided in this section is to encourage manufacturing businesses to locate

in New Mexico and to reduce the tax burden, including reducing pyramiding, on the tangible personal property that is consumed in the manufacturing process and that is purchased by manufacturing businesses in New Mexico.

~~[D.]~~ E. The department shall annually report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee the aggregate amount of deductions taken pursuant to this section, the number of taxpayers claiming each of the deductions and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deductions are performing the purposes for which they are enacted.

~~[E.]~~ F. A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately for each deduction provided in this section and attribute the amount of the deduction to the appropriate authorization provided in this section in a manner required by the department that facilitates the evaluation by the legislature of the benefit to the state of these deductions.

~~[F.]~~ G. As used in Subsection B of this section, "consumable" means tangible personal property that is incorporated into, destroyed, depleted or transformed in the process of manufacturing a product:

(1) including electricity, fuels, water, manufacturing aids and supplies, chemicals, gases, repair parts, spares and other tangibles used to manufacture a product; but

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(2) excluding tangible personal property used  
in:

- (a) the generation of power;
- (b) the processing of natural resources,  
including hydrocarbons; and
- (c) the preparation of meals for  
immediate consumption on- or off-premises."

SECTION Hf11→10.←Hf11 Hf11→14.←Hf11 Section 7-9-47 NMSA  
1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 37, as amended) is  
amended to read:

"7-9-47. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--GOVERNMENTAL  
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY OR  
LICENSES FOR RESALE.--Receipts from selling tangible personal  
property or licenses may be deducted from gross receipts or  
from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a  
person who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the  
seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section  
7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable  
transaction certificate~~] must resell the tangible personal  
property or license either by itself or in combination with  
other tangible personal property or licenses in the ordinary  
course of business."

SECTION Hf11→11.←Hf11 Hf11→15.←Hf11 Section 7-9-48 NMSA  
1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 38, as amended) is  
amended to read:

"7-9-48. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--GOVERNMENTAL  
GROSS RECEIPTS--SALE OF A SERVICE FOR RESALE.--Receipts from  
selling a service for resale may be deducted from gross

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receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] must resell the service in the ordinary course of business and the resale must be subject to the gross receipts tax or governmental gross receipts tax."

SECTION Hf11→12.←Hf11 Hf11→16.←Hf11 Section 7-9-49 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 39, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-49. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALE OF TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY AND LICENSES FOR LEASING.--

A. Except as otherwise provided by Subsection B of this section, receipts from selling tangible personal property and licenses may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] shall be engaged in a business that derives a substantial portion of its receipts from leasing or selling tangible personal property or licenses of the type sold. The buyer may not utilize the tangible personal property or license in any manner other than holding it for lease or sale or leasing or selling it either by itself

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or in combination with other tangible personal property or licenses in the ordinary course of business.

B. The deduction provided by this section shall not apply to receipts from selling:

(1) furniture or appliances, the receipts from the rental or lease of which are deductible under Subsection C of Section 7-9-53 NMSA 1978;

(2) coin-operated machines; or

(3) manufactured homes."

SECTION Hf11→13.←Hf11 Hf11→17.←Hf11 Section 7-9-50 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 40, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-50. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--LEASE FOR SUBSEQUENT LEASE.--

A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection B of this section, receipts from leasing tangible personal property or licenses may be deducted from gross receipts if the lease is made to a lessee who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the lessor or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The lessee [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] may not use the tangible personal property or license in any manner other than for subsequent lease in the ordinary course of business.

B. The deduction provided by this section does not apply to receipts from leasing:

(1) furniture or appliances, the receipts from the rental or lease of which are deductible under Subsection C of Section 7-9-53 NMSA 1978;

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- (2) coin-operated machines; or
- (3) manufactured homes."

SECTION Hf11→14.←Hf11 Hf11→18.←Hf11 Section 7-9-51 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 41, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-51. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS.--

A. Receipts from selling construction material may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the construction business who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978.

B. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] must incorporate the construction material as:

(1) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;

(2) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or

(3) an ingredient or component part of a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of

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an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo."

SECTION Hf11→15.←Hf11 Hf11→19.←Hf11 Section 7-9-52 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 42, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-52. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALE OF CONSTRUCTION SERVICES AND CONSTRUCTION-RELATED SERVICES TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS.--

A. Receipts from selling a construction service or a construction-related service may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person engaged in the construction business who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the person performing the construction service or a construction-related service or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978.

B. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] shall have the construction services or construction-related services directly contracted for or billed to:

(1) a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;

(2) a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or

(3) a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo."

SECTION Hf11→16.←Hf11 Hf11→20.←Hf11 Section 7-9-52.1

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NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2012, Chapter 5, Section 6) is amended to read:

"7-9-52.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--LEASE OF CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE CONSTRUCTION BUSINESS.--

A. Receipts from leasing construction equipment may be deducted from gross receipts if the construction equipment is leased to a person engaged in the construction business who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the person leasing the construction equipment or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978.

B. The lessee [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] shall only use the construction equipment at the construction location of:

(1) a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon its completion or upon the completion of the overall construction project of which it is a part;

(2) a construction project that is subject to the gross receipts tax upon the sale in the ordinary course of business of the real property upon which it was constructed; or

(3) a construction project that is located on the tribal territory of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo.

C. As used in this section, "construction equipment" means equipment used on a construction project,

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including trash containers, portable toilets, scaffolding and temporary fencing."

SECTION ~~Hf11~~→17.←~~Hf11~~ Hf11→21.←~~Hf11~~ Section 7-9-54.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1992, Chapter 40, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-54.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS FROM SALE OF AEROSPACE SERVICES TO CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.--

~~[A. As used in this section:~~

~~(1) "aerospace services" means research and development services sold to or for resale to an organization for resale by the organization to the United States air force; and~~

~~(2) "organization" means an organization described in Subsection A of Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978 other than a prime contractor operating facilities in New Mexico designated as a national laboratory by act of congress.~~

B.] A. Receipts from performing or selling ~~[on or after October 1, 1995]~~ an aerospace service for resale may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a buyer who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer ~~[delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate]~~ shall separately state the value of the aerospace service purchased in the buyer's charge for the aerospace service on its subsequent sale to an organization or, if the buyer is an organization, on the organization's subsequent sale to the United States, and the subsequent sale shall be in the ordinary course of business of selling aerospace services to an

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organization or to the United States.

~~[G. A percentage of the receipts from selling aerospace services to or for resale to an organization may be deducted from gross receipts in accordance with the following table:~~

Deductible	
<del>Receipts During the Period</del>	Percentage
<del>October 1, 1995 through September 30, 1996</del>	10%
<del>October 1, 1996 through September 30, 1997</del>	25%
<del>October 1, 1997 through September 30, 1999</del>	50%
<del>October 1, 1999 and thereafter</del>	100%.]

B. As used in this section:

(1) "aerospace services" means research and development services sold to or for resale to an organization for resale by the organization to the United States air force; and

(2) "organization" means an organization described in Subsection A of Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978 other than a prime contractor operating facilities in New Mexico designated as a national laboratory by act of congress."

SECTION ~~Hf11~~→18.←Hf11 ~~Hf11~~→22.←Hf11 Section 7-9-56.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 232, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-56.3. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--TRADE-SUPPORT COMPANY IN A BORDER ZONE.--

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A. The receipts of a trade-support company may be deducted from gross receipts if:

(1) the trade-support company first locates in New Mexico within twenty miles of a port of entry on New Mexico's border with Mexico on or after July 1, 2003 but before July 1, 2013 or on or after January 1, 2016 but before January 1, 2021;

(2) the receipts are received by the company within a five-year period beginning on the date the trade-support company locates in New Mexico and the receipts are derived from its business activities and operations at its border zone location; and

(3) the trade-support company employs at least two employees in New Mexico.

B. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.

C. The department shall compile an annual report on the deduction created pursuant to this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deduction. Beginning in 2016 and every four years thereafter that the deduction is in effect, the department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deduction.

D. As used in this section:

(1) "dependent" means "dependent" as defined in 26 U.S.C. 152(a), as that section may be amended or renumbered;

~~[(1)]~~ (2) "employee" means an 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 an 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~~

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~~entity other than a corporation, an 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;]~~

(a) is a dependent of the employer;

(b) if the employer is an estate or trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is a dependent of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust;

(c) if the employer is a corporation, is a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation; or

(d) if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, estate or trust, is a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity;

~~[2]~~ (3) "port of entry" means an international port of entry in New Mexico at which customs services are provided by United States customs and border protection; and

~~[3]~~ (4) "trade-support company" means a customs brokerage firm or a freight forwarder."

SECTION ~~Hf11~~~~→19.~~~~←Hf11~~ ~~Hf11~~~~→23.~~~~←Hf11~~ Section 7-9-60 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 12, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-60. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--GOVERNMENTAL

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GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALES TO CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS.--

A. Except as provided otherwise in Subsection B of this section, receipts from selling tangible personal property to 501(c)(3) organizations may be deducted from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to an organization that delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer [~~delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate~~] shall employ the tangible personal property in the conduct of functions described in Section 501(c)(3) and shall not employ the tangible personal property in the conduct of an unrelated trade or business as defined in Section 513 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered.

B. The deduction provided by this section does not apply to receipts from selling construction material, excluding tangible personal property, whether removable or non-removable, that is or would be classified for depreciation purposes as three-year property, five-year property, seven-year property or ten-year property, including indirect costs related to the asset basis, by Section 168 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered, or from selling metalliferous mineral ore; except that receipts from selling construction material or from selling metalliferous mineral ore to a 501(c)(3) organization that is organized for

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the purpose of providing homeownership opportunities to low-income families may be deducted from gross receipts. Receipts may be deducted under this subsection only if the buyer delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller or provides alternative evidence pursuant to Section 7-9-43 NMSA 1978. The buyer shall use the property in the conduct of functions described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and shall not employ the tangible personal property in the conduct of an unrelated trade or business, as defined in Section 513 of that code.

C. For the purposes of this section, "501(c)(3) organization" means an organization that has been granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered."

SECTION ~~Hf11~~→20.←~~Hf11~~ Hf11→24.←~~Hf11~~ Section 7-9-77.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 96, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-77.1. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--CERTAIN MEDICAL AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES.--

A. Receipts of a health care practitioner or an association of health care practitioners from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for provision of medical and other health services by a health care practitioner or of medical or other health and palliative services by hospices or nursing homes to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act

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may be deducted from gross receipts.

B. Receipts of a health care practitioner or an association of health care practitioners from payments by a third-party administrator of the federal TRICARE program for provision of medical and other health services by medical doctors and osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted from gross receipts.

C. Receipts of a health care practitioner or an association of health care practitioners from payments by or on behalf of the Indian health service of the United States department of health and human services for provision of medical and other health services by medical doctors and osteopathic physicians to covered beneficiaries may be deducted from gross receipts.

D. Receipts of a clinical laboratory from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical services provided by the clinical laboratory to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.

E. Receipts of a home health agency from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical, other health and palliative services provided by the home health agency to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may

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be deducted from gross receipts.

F. Prior to July 1, 2024, receipts of a dialysis facility from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical and other health services provided by the dialysis facility to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.

G. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department. A taxpayer who has receipts that are deductible pursuant to this section and Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 shall deduct the receipts under this section prior to calculating the receipts that may be deducted pursuant to Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978.

H. The department shall compile an annual report on the deductions created pursuant to this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive each deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deductions. The department shall compile and present the annual reports to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the effectiveness and cost of the deductions and whether the deductions are providing a benefit to the state.

I. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "association of health care practitioners"  
means a corporation, unincorporated business entity or other  
legal entity organized by, owned by or employing one or more

health care practitioners; provided that the entity is not:

(a) an organization granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered; or

(b) a health maintenance organization, hospital, hospice, nursing home or an entity that is solely an outpatient facility or intermediate care facility licensed pursuant to the Public Health Act;

~~(1)~~ (2) "clinical laboratory" means a laboratory accredited pursuant to 42 USCA 263a;

~~(2)~~ (3) "dialysis facility" means an end-stage renal disease facility as defined pursuant to 42 C.F.R. 405.2102;

~~(3)~~ (4) "health care practitioner" means:

(a) an athletic trainer licensed pursuant to the Athletic Trainer Practice Act;

(b) an audiologist licensed pursuant to the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices Act;

(c) a chiropractic physician licensed pursuant to the Chiropractic Physician Practice Act;

(d) a counselor or therapist practitioner licensed pursuant to the Counseling and Therapy

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Practice Act;

(e) a dentist licensed pursuant to the  
Dental Health Care Act;

(f) a doctor of oriental medicine  
licensed pursuant to the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine  
Practice Act;

(g) an independent social worker  
licensed pursuant to the Social Work Practice Act;

(h) a massage therapist licensed  
pursuant to the Massage Therapy Practice Act;

(i) a naprapath licensed pursuant to the  
Naprathic Practice Act;

(j) a nutritionist or dietitian licensed  
pursuant to the Nutrition and Dietetics Practice Act;

(k) an occupational therapist licensed  
pursuant to the Occupational Therapy Act;

(l) an optometrist licensed pursuant to  
the Optometry Act;

(m) an osteopathic physician licensed  
pursuant to the Osteopathic Medicine Act;

(n) a pharmacist licensed pursuant to  
the Pharmacy Act;

(o) a physical therapist licensed  
pursuant to the Physical Therapy Act;

(p) a physician licensed pursuant to the  
Medical Practice Act;

(q) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to  
the Podiatry Act;

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(r) a psychologist licensed pursuant to the Professional Psychologist Act;

(s) a radiologic technologist licensed pursuant to the Medical Imaging and Radiation Therapy Health and Safety Act;

(t) a registered nurse licensed pursuant to the Nursing Practice Act;

(u) a respiratory care practitioner licensed pursuant to the Respiratory Care Act; and

(v) a speech-language pathologist licensed pursuant to the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices Act;

~~[(4)]~~ (5) "home health agency" means a for-profit entity that is licensed by the department of health and certified by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services as a home health agency and certified to provide medicare services;

~~[(5)]~~ (6) "hospice" means a for-profit entity licensed by the department of health as a hospice and certified to provide medicare services;

~~[(6)]~~ (7) "nursing home" means a for-profit entity licensed by the department of health as a nursing home and certified to provide medicare services; and

~~[(7)]~~ (8) "TRICARE program" means the program defined in 10 U.S.C. 1072(7)."

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Hf11→SECTION 25. Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 16, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-79. CREDIT--COMPENSATING TAX.--

A. If, on property or services bought outside this state, a gross receipts, sales, compensating or similar tax has been levied by another state or political subdivision thereof on the transaction by which the person using the property or services in New Mexico acquired the property or a compensating, use or similar tax has been levied by another state on the use of the property subsequent to its acquisition by the person using the property or services in New Mexico and such tax has been paid, the amount of such tax paid may be credited against any compensating tax due this state on the same property. The credit allowed pursuant to this subsection shall not exceed the compensating tax due on the property or services used in New Mexico.

B. When the receipts from the sale of real property constructed by a person in the ordinary course of ~~[his]~~ the person's construction business are subject to the gross receipts tax, the amount of compensating tax previously paid by the person on materials ~~[which]~~ that became an ingredient or component part of the construction project and on construction services performed upon the construction project may be credited against the gross receipts tax due on the sale."←Hf11

SECTION Hf11→21.←Hf11 Hf11→26.←Hf11 Section 7-9-92 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 5) is amended to read:

"7-9-92. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--SALE OF FOOD AT

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RETAIL FOOD STORE.--

A. Receipts from the sale of food ~~[at]~~ by a retail food store that are not exempt from gross receipts taxation and are not deductible pursuant to another provision of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act may be deducted from gross receipts. The deduction provided by this section shall be separately stated by the taxpayer.

B. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "food" means any food or food product for home consumption that meets the definition of food in 7 USCA ~~[2012(g)(1)]~~ 2012(k)(1) for purposes of the federal ~~[food stamp]~~ supplemental nutrition assistance program; and

(2) "retail food store" means an establishment that sells food for home preparation and consumption and that meets the definition of retail food store in 7 USCA ~~[2012(k)(1)]~~ 2012(o)(1) for purposes of the federal ~~[food stamp]~~ supplemental nutrition assistance program, whether or not the establishment participates in the ~~[food stamp]~~ supplemental nutrition assistance program."

SECTION Hf11→22.←Hf11 Hf11→27.←Hf11 Section 7-9-93 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 116, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-93. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS--CERTAIN RECEIPTS FOR SERVICES PROVIDED BY HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER OR ASSOCIATION OF HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONERS.--

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A. Receipts of a health care practitioner or an association of health care practitioners for commercial contract services or medicare part C services paid by a managed health care provider or health care insurer may be deducted from gross receipts if the services are within the scope of practice of the health care practitioner providing the service. Receipts from fee-for-service payments by a health care insurer may not be deducted from gross receipts.

B. The deduction provided by this section shall be applied only to gross receipts remaining after all other allowable deductions available under the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act have been taken and shall be separately stated by the taxpayer.

C. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "association of health care practitioners" means a corporation, unincorporated business entity or other legal entity organized by, owned by or employing one or more health care practitioners; provided that the entity is not:

(a) an organization granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered; or

(b) a health maintenance organization, hospital, hospice, nursing home or an entity that is solely an outpatient facility or intermediate care facility licensed pursuant to the Public Health Act;

[↔] (2) "commercial contract services" means

health care services performed by a health care practitioner pursuant to a contract with a managed health care provider or health care insurer other than those health care services provided for medicare patients pursuant to Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act or for medicaid patients pursuant to Title 19 or Title 21 of the federal Social Security Act;

~~[(2)]~~ (3) "health care insurer" means a person that:

(a) has a valid certificate of authority in good standing pursuant to the New Mexico Insurance Code to act as an insurer, health maintenance organization or nonprofit health care plan or prepaid dental plan; and

(b) contracts to reimburse licensed health care practitioners for providing basic health services to enrollees at negotiated fee rates;

~~[(3)]~~ (4) "health care practitioner" means:

(a) a chiropractic physician licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Chiropractic Physician Practice Act;

(b) a dentist or dental hygienist licensed pursuant to the Dental Health Care Act;

(c) a doctor of oriental medicine licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Acupuncture and Oriental Medicine Practice Act;

(d) an optometrist licensed pursuant to

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the provisions of the Optometry Act;

(e) an osteopathic physician or an osteopathic ~~[physician's]~~ physician assistant licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Osteopathic Medicine Act;

(f) a physical therapist licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act;

(g) a physician or physician assistant licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Medical Practice Act;

(h) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Podiatry Act;

(i) a psychologist licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act;

(j) a registered lay midwife registered by the department of health;

(k) a registered nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Nursing Practice Act;

(l) a registered occupational therapist licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Occupational Therapy Act;

(m) a respiratory care practitioner licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Respiratory Care Act;

(n) a speech-language pathologist or audiologist licensed pursuant to the Speech-Language Pathology, Audiology and Hearing Aid Dispensing Practices Act;

(o) a professional clinical mental

health counselor, marriage and family therapist or professional art therapist licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Counseling and Therapy Practice Act who has obtained a master's degree or a doctorate;

(p) an independent social worker licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Social Work Practice Act; and

(q) a clinical laboratory that is accredited pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 263a but that is not a laboratory in a physician's office or in a hospital defined pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1395x;

~~[(4)]~~ (5) "managed health care provider" means a person that provides for the delivery of comprehensive basic health care services and medically necessary services to individuals enrolled in a plan through its own employed health care providers or by contracting with selected or participating health care providers. "Managed health care provider" includes only those persons that provide comprehensive basic health care services to enrollees on a contract basis, including the following:

- (a) health maintenance organizations;
- (b) preferred provider organizations;
- (c) individual practice associations;
- (d) competitive medical plans;
- (e) exclusive provider organizations;

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(f) integrated delivery systems;  
(g) independent physician-provider organizations;  
(h) physician hospital-provider organizations; and  
(i) managed care services organizations;  
and

[~~(5)~~] (6) "medicare part C services" means services performed pursuant to a contract with a managed health care provider for medicare patients pursuant to Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act."

SECTION Hf11→23.←Hf11 Hf11→28.←Hf11 Section 7-9-96.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 8) is amended to read:

"7-9-96.2. CREDIT--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--UNPAID CHARGES FOR SERVICES PROVIDED IN A HOSPITAL.--

A. A licensed medical doctor [~~or~~], licensed osteopathic physician or association of licensed medical doctors or osteopathic physicians may claim a credit against gross receipts taxes due in [~~the following amounts:~~

(1) ~~from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008, thirty-three percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care services;~~

(2) ~~from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009, sixty-seven percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care services; and~~

(3) ~~on and after July 1, 2009, one hundred percent of]~~ an amount equal to the value of unpaid qualified

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health care services.

B. As used in this section:

(1) "association of licensed medical doctors or osteopathic physicians" means a corporation, unincorporated business entity or other legal entity organized by, owned by or employing one or more licensed medical doctors or osteopathic physicians; provided that the entity is not:

(a) an organization granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(3) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as that section may be amended or renumbered; or

(b) a health maintenance organization, hospital, hospice, nursing home or an entity that is solely an outpatient facility or intermediate care facility licensed pursuant to the Public Health Act;

~~(1)~~ (2) "qualified health care services" means medical care services provided by a licensed medical doctor or licensed osteopathic physician while on call to a hospital; and

~~(2)~~ (3) "value of unpaid qualified health care services" means the amount that is charged for qualified health care services, not to exceed one hundred thirty percent of the reimbursement rate for the services under the medicaid program administered by the human services department, that

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remains unpaid one year after the date of billing and that the licensed medical doctor or licensed osteopathic physician has reason to believe will not be paid because:

(a) at the time the services were provided, the person receiving the services had no health insurance or had health insurance that did not cover the services provided;

(b) at the time the services were provided, the person receiving the services was not eligible for medicaid; and

(c) the charges are not reimbursable under a program established pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act."

SECTION Hf11→24.←Hf11 Hf11→29.←Hf11 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 that is an eligible employer may apply for, and the department may allow, a tax credit for each new high-wage job. The credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "high-wage jobs tax credit".

B. The purpose of the high-wage jobs tax credit is to provide an incentive for urban and rural businesses to create and fill new high-wage jobs in New Mexico.

C. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed and allowed in an amount equal to eight and one-half percent of the wages distributed to an eligible employee in a new high-wage

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job but shall not exceed twelve thousand seven hundred fifty dollars (\$12,750) per job per qualifying period. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed by an eligible employer for each new high-wage job performed for the year in which the new high-wage job is created and for consecutive qualifying periods.

D. To receive a high-wage jobs tax credit, a taxpayer shall file an application for approval of the credit with the department once per calendar year on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. The annual application shall contain the certification required by Subsection K of this section and shall contain all qualifying periods that closed during the calendar year for which the application is made. Any qualifying period that did not close in the calendar year for which the application is made shall be denied by the department. The application for a calendar year shall be filed no later than December 31 of the following calendar year. If a taxpayer fails to file the annual application within the time limits provided in this section, the application shall be denied by the department. The department shall make a determination on the application within one hundred eighty days of the date on which the application was filed.

E. A new high-wage job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section for the initial qualifying period unless the eligible employer's total number of employees with threshold jobs on the last day of the initial qualifying

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period at the location at which the job is performed or based is at least one more than the number of threshold jobs on the day prior to the date the new high-wage job was created. A new high-wage job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section for a consecutive qualifying period unless the total number of threshold jobs at a location at which the job is performed or based on the last day of that qualifying period is greater than or equal to the number of threshold jobs at that same location on the last day of the initial qualifying period for the new high-wage job.

F. If a consecutive qualifying period for a new high-wage job does not meet the wage, occupancy and residency requirements, then the qualifying period is ineligible.

G. Except as provided in Subsection H of this section, a new high-wage job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section if:

(1) the new high-wage job is created due to a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization;

(2) the eligible employee was terminated from employment in New Mexico by another employer involved in the business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization with the taxpayer; and

(3) the new high-wage job is performed by:

(a) the person who performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to the business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization; or

(b) a person replacing the person who

performed the job or its functional equivalent prior to a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization.

H. A new high-wage job that was created by another employer and for which an application for the high-wage jobs tax credit was received and is under review by the department prior to the time of the business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization shall remain eligible for the high-wage jobs tax credit for the balance of the consecutive qualifying periods. The new employer that results from a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization may only claim the high-wage jobs tax credit for the balance of the consecutive qualifying periods for which the new high-wage job is otherwise eligible.

I. A new high-wage job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section if the job is created due to an eligible employer entering into a contract or becoming a subcontractor to a contract with a governmental entity that replaces one or more entities performing functionally equivalent services for the governmental entity unless the job is a new high-wage job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.

J. A new high-wage job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section if the eligible employer has more than one business location in New Mexico from which it

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conducts business and the requirements of Subsection E of this section are satisfied solely by moving the job from one business location of the eligible employer in New Mexico to another business location of the eligible employer in New Mexico.

K. With respect to each annual application for a high-wage jobs tax credit, the employer shall certify and include:

(1) the amount of wages paid to each eligible employee in a new high-wage job during the qualifying period;

(2) the number of weeks each position was occupied during the qualifying period;

(3) whether the new high-wage job was in a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more or with a population of less than sixty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and whether the job was in the unincorporated area of a county;

(4) which qualifying period the application pertains to for each eligible employee;

(5) 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;

(6) the total number of threshold jobs performed or based at the eligible employer's location on the day prior to the qualifying period and on the last day of the qualifying period;

(7) for an eligible employer that has more than one business location in New Mexico from which it conducts

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business, the total number of threshold jobs performed or based at each business location of the eligible employer in New Mexico on the day prior to the qualifying period and on the last day of the qualifying period;

(8) whether the eligible employer is receiving or is eligible to receive development training program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;

(9) whether the eligible employer has ceased business operations at any of its business locations in New Mexico; and

(10) whether the application is precluded by Subsection O of this section.

L. Any person who willfully submits a false, incorrect or fraudulent certification required pursuant to Subsection K of this section shall be subject to all applicable penalties under the Tax Administration Act, except that the amount on which the penalty is based shall be the total amount of credit requested on the application for approval.

M. Except as provided in Subsection N of this section, an approved high-wage jobs tax credit shall be claimed against the taxpayer's modified combined tax liability and shall be filed with the return due immediately following the date of the credit approval. If the credit exceeds the taxpayer's modified combined tax liability, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

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N. If the taxpayer ceases business operations in New Mexico while an application for credit approval is pending or after an application for credit has been approved for any qualifying period for a new high-wage job, the department shall not grant an additional high-wage jobs tax credit to that taxpayer except as provided in Subsection O of this section and shall extinguish any amount of credit approved for that taxpayer that has not already been claimed against the taxpayer's modified combined tax liability.

O. A taxpayer that has received a high-wage jobs tax credit shall not submit a new application for the credit for a minimum of two calendar years from the closing date of the last qualifying period for which the taxpayer received the credit if the taxpayer lost eligibility to claim the credit from a previous application pursuant to Subsection N of this section.

P. The economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall report to the appropriate interim legislative committee each year the cost of the high-wage jobs tax credit to the state and its impact on company recruitment and job creation.

Q. As used in this section:

(1) "benefits" means all remuneration for work performed that is provided to an employee in whole or in part by the employer, other than wages, including the employer's contributions to insurance programs, health care, medical, dental and vision plans, life insurance, employer contributions to pensions, such as a 401(k), and employer-provided services,

such as child care, offered by an employer to the employee;

(2) "consecutive qualifying period" means each of the three qualifying periods successively following the qualifying period in which the new high-wage job was created;

(3) "department" means the taxation and revenue department;

(4) "dependent" means "dependent" as defined in 26 U.S.C. 152(a), as that section may be amended or renumbered;

~~(4)~~ (5) "domicile" means the sole place where an individual has a true, fixed, permanent home. It is the place where the individual has a voluntary, fixed habitation of self and family with the intention of making a permanent home;

~~(5)~~ (6) "eligible employee" means an individual who is employed in New Mexico 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~~

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~~percent of the capital and profits interest 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;~~

~~(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 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~~

~~(d) is working or has worked as an 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;]~~

(a) is a dependent of the employer;

(b) if the employer is an estate or trust, is a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary of the estate or trust or is a dependent of a grantor, beneficiary or fiduciary

of the estate or trust;

(c) if the employer is a corporation, is a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation; or

(d) if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, estate or trust, is a dependent of an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interests in the entity;

~~(6)~~ (7) "eligible employer" means an employer that, during the applicable qualifying period, would be eligible for development training program assistance under the fiscal year 2019 policies defining development training program eligibility developed by the industrial training board in accordance with Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;

~~(7)~~ (8) "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability 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 the gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, 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

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surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts taxes;

[~~(8)~~] (9) "new high-wage job" means a new job created in New Mexico by an eligible employer on or after July 1, 2004 and prior to July 1, 2026 that is occupied for at least forty-four weeks of a qualifying period by an eligible employee who is paid wages calculated for the qualifying period to be at least:

(a) for a new high-wage job created prior to July 1, 2015: 1) forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) if the job is performed or based in or within ten miles of the external boundaries of a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census or in a class H county; and 2) twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a population of less than sixty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census or in the unincorporated area, that is not within ten miles of the external boundaries of a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more, of a county other than a class H county; and

(b) for a new high-wage job created on or after July 1, 2015: 1) sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) if the job is performed or based in or within ten miles of the external boundaries of a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census or in a class H county; and 2) forty thousand

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dollars (\$40,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a population of less than sixty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census or in the unincorporated area, that is not within ten miles of the external boundaries of a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more, of a county other than a class H county;

~~[(9)]~~ (10) "new job" means a job that is occupied by an employee who has not been employed in New Mexico by the eligible employer in the three years prior to the date of hire;

~~[(10)]~~ (11) "qualifying period" means the period of twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins working in a new high-wage job or the period of twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible employee began working in a new high-wage job;

~~[(11)]~~ (12) "resident" means a natural person whose domicile is in New Mexico at the time of hire or within one hundred eighty days of the date of hire;

~~[(12)]~~ (13) "threshold job" means a job that is occupied for at least forty-four weeks of a calendar year by an eligible employee and that meets the wage requirements for a "new high-wage job"; and

~~[(13)]~~ (14) "wages" means all compensation paid by an eligible employer to an eligible employee through

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the employer's payroll system, including those wages that the employee elects to defer or redirect or the employee's contribution to a 401(k) or cafeteria plan program, but "wages" does not include benefits or the employer's share of payroll taxes, social security or medicare contributions, federal or state unemployment insurance contributions or workers' compensation."

SECTION Hf11→25.←Hf11 Hf11→30.←Hf11 Section 7-29-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 52, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-29-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act:

A. "commission", "department", "division" or "oil and gas accounting division" 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. "production unit" means a unit of property designated by the department from which products of common ownership are severed;

C. "severance" means the taking from the soil of any product in any manner whatsoever;

D. "value" means the actual price received for products at the production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;

E. "product" or "products" means oil, ~~[natural gas or liquid hydrocarbon, individually or any combination thereof, carbon dioxide, helium or a non-hydrocarbon gas]~~ including

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crude, slop or skim oil and condensate; natural gas; liquid hydrocarbon, including ethane, propane, isobutene, normal butane and pentanes plus, individually or any combination thereof; and non-hydrocarbon gases, including carbon dioxide and helium;

F. "operator" means any person:

(1) engaged in the severance of products from a production unit; or

(2) owning an interest in any product at the time of severance who receives a portion or all of such product for ~~his~~ the person's interest;

G. "primary recovery" means the displacement of oil and of other liquid hydrocarbons removed from natural gas at or near the wellhead from an oil well or pool as classified by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to Paragraph (11) of Subsection B of Section 70-2-12 NMSA 1978 into the wellbore by means of the natural pressure of the oil well or pool, including but not limited to artificial lift;

H. "purchaser" means a person who is the first purchaser of a product after severance from a production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act;

I. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, business trust, corporation, firm, co-partnership,

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cooperative, joint venture, association or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number;

J. "interest owner" means a person owning an entire or fractional interest of whatsoever kind or nature in the products at the time of severance from a production unit, or who has a right to a monetary payment that is determined by the value of such products;

K. "new production natural gas well" means a producing crude oil or natural gas well proration unit that begins its initial natural gas production on or after May 1, 1987 as determined by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department;

L. "qualified enhanced recovery project", prior to January 1, 1994, means the use or the expanded use of carbon dioxide, when approved by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Enhanced Oil Recovery Act, for the displacement of oil and of other liquid hydrocarbons removed from natural gas at or near the wellhead from an oil well or pool classified by the oil conservation division pursuant to Paragraph (11) of Subsection B of Section 70-2-12 NMSA 1978;

M. "qualified enhanced recovery project", on and after January 1, 1994, means the use or the expanded use of any process approved by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Enhanced Oil Recovery Act for the displacement of oil and of other liquid hydrocarbons removed from natural gas at or

near the wellhead from an oil well or pool classified by the oil conservation division pursuant to Paragraph (11) of Subsection B of Section 70-2-12 NMSA 1978, other than a primary recovery process; the term includes but is not limited to the use of a pressure maintenance process, a water flooding process and immiscible, miscible, chemical, thermal or biological process or any other related process;

N. "production restoration project" means the use of any process for returning to production a natural gas or oil well that had thirty days or less of production in any period of twenty-four consecutive months beginning on or after January 1, 1993, as approved and certified by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Incentive Act;

O. "well workover project" means any procedure undertaken by the operator of a natural gas or crude oil well that is intended to increase the production from the well and that has been approved and certified by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Incentive Act;

P. "stripper well property" means a crude oil or natural gas producing property that is assigned a single production unit number by the department and is certified by

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the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Incentive Act to have produced in the preceding calendar year:

(1) if a crude oil producing property, an average daily production of less than ten barrels of oil per eligible well per day;

(2) if a natural gas producing property, an average daily production of less than sixty thousand cubic feet of natural gas per eligible well per day; or

(3) if a property with wells that produce both crude oil and natural gas, an average daily production of less than ten barrels of oil per eligible well per day, as determined by converting the volume of natural gas produced by the well to barrels of oil by using a ratio of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil;

Q. "average annual taxable value" means as applicable:

(1) the average of the taxable value per one thousand cubic feet, determined pursuant to Section 7-31-5 NMSA 1978, of all natural gas produced in New Mexico for the specified calendar year as determined by the department; or

(2) the average of the taxable value per barrel, determined pursuant to Section 7-31-5 NMSA 1978, of all oil produced in New Mexico for the specified calendar year as determined by the department; [~~and~~]

R. "tax" means the oil and gas severance tax; and

S. "volume" means the quantity of product severed

reported using:

(1) oil, condensate and slop oil in barrels;

and

(2) natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, helium and carbon dioxide in thousand cubic feet at a pressure base of fifteen and twenty-five thousandths pounds per square inch."

SECTION Hf11→26.←Hf11 Hf11→31.←Hf11 Section 7-30-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 53, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-30-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax 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. "production unit" means a unit of property designated by the department from which products of common ownership are severed;

C. "severance" means the taking from the soil of any product in any manner whatsoever;

D. "value" means the actual price received for products at the production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;

E. "product" or "products" means oil, ~~[natural gas or liquid hydrocarbon, individually or any combination thereof,~~

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~~uranium, coal, geothermal energy, carbon dioxide, helium or a non-hydrocarbon gas~~ including crude, slop or skim oil and condensate; natural gas; liquid hydrocarbon, including ethane, propane, isobutene, normal butane and pentanes plus, individually or any combination thereof; and non-hydrocarbon gases, including carbon dioxide and helium;

F. "operator" means any person:

(1) engaged in the severance of products from a production unit; or

(2) owning an interest in any product at the time of severance who receives a portion or all of such product for ~~his~~ the person's interest;

G. "purchaser" means a person who is the first purchaser of a product after severance from a production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act;

H. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, business trust, corporation, firm, copartnership, cooperative, joint venture, association or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number;

I. "interest owner" means a person owning an entire or fractional interest of whatsoever kind or nature in the products at the time of severance from a production unit or who has a right to a monetary payment that is determined by the value of such products; ~~and~~

J. "tax" means the oil and gas conservation tax; and

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K. "volume" means the quantity of product severed reported using:

(1) oil, condensate and slop oil in barrels;  
and

(2) natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, helium and carbon dioxide in thousand cubic feet at a pressure base of fifteen and twenty-five thousandths pounds per square inch."

SECTION Hf11→27.←Hf11 Hf11→32.←Hf11 Section 7-31-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 54, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-31-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act:

A. "commission", "department" or "division" 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. "production unit" means a unit of property designated by the department from which products of common ownership are severed;

C. "severance" means the taking from the soil of any product in any manner whatsoever;

D. "value" means the actual price received from products at the production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;

E. "product" or "products" means oil, ~~[natural gas~~

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~~or liquid hydrocarbon, individually or any combination thereof, carbon dioxide, helium or a non-hydrocarbon gas] including crude, slop or skim oil and condensate; natural gas; liquid hydrocarbon, including ethane, propane, isobutene, normal butane and pentanes plus, individually or any combination thereof; and non-hydrocarbon gases, including carbon dioxide and helium;~~

F. "operator" means any person:

(1) engaged in the severance of products from a production unit; or

(2) owning an interest in any product at the time of severance who receives a portion or all of such product for ~~his~~ the person's interest;

G. "purchaser" means a person who is the first purchaser of a product after severance from a production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act;

H. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, business trust, corporation, firm, copartnership, cooperative, joint venture, association, limited liability company or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number;

I. "interest owner" means a person owning an entire or fractional interest of whatsoever kind or nature in the products at the time of severance from a production unit or who has a right to a monetary payment that is determined by the value of such products;

J. "stripper well property" means a crude oil or

natural gas producing property that is assigned a single production unit number by the department and is certified by the oil conservation division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department pursuant to the Natural Gas and Crude Oil Production Incentive Act to have produced in the preceding calendar year:

(1) if a crude oil producing property, an average daily production of less than ten barrels of oil per eligible well per day;

(2) if a natural gas producing property, an average daily production of less than sixty thousand cubic feet of natural gas per eligible well per day; or

(3) if a property with wells that produce both crude oil and natural gas, an average daily production of less than ten barrels of oil per eligible well per day, as determined by converting the volume of natural gas produced by the well to barrels of oil by using a ratio of six thousand cubic feet to one barrel of oil;

K. "average annual taxable value" means as applicable:

(1) the average of the taxable value per one thousand cubic feet, determined pursuant to Section 7-31-5 NMSA 1978, of all natural gas produced in New Mexico for the specified calendar year as determined by the department; or

(2) the average of the taxable value per

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barrel, determined pursuant to Section 7-31-5 NMSA 1978, of all oil produced in New Mexico for the specified calendar year as determined by the department; [~~and~~]

L. "tax" means the oil and gas emergency school tax; and

M. "volume" means the quantity of product severed reported using:

(1) oil, condensate and slop oil in barrels;  
and

(2) natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, helium and carbon dioxide in thousand cubic feet at a pressure base of fifteen and twenty-five thousandths pounds per square inch."

SECTION Hf11→28.←Hf11 Hf11→33.←Hf11 Section 7-32-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1959, Chapter 55, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-32-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act:

A. "commission", "department" or "division" 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. "production unit" means a unit of property designated by the department from which products of common ownership are severed;

C. "severance" means the taking from the soil any product in any manner whatsoever;

D. "value" means the actual price received for products at the production unit, except as otherwise provided

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in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;

E. "product" or "products" means oil, ~~[natural gas or liquid hydrocarbon, individually or any combination thereof, carbon dioxide, helium or a non-hydrocarbon gas]~~ including crude, slop or skim oil and condensate; natural gas; liquid hydrocarbon, including ethane, propane, isobutene, normal butane and pentanes plus, individually or any combination thereof; and non-hydrocarbon gases, including carbon dioxide and helium;

F. "operator" means any person:

(1) engaged in the severance of products from a production unit; or

(2) owning an interest in any product at the time of severance who receives a portion or all of such product for ~~[his]~~ the person's interest;

G. "purchaser" means a person who is the first purchaser of a product after severance from a production unit, except as otherwise provided in the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act;

H. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, business trust, corporation, firm, copartnership, cooperative, joint venture, association or other group or combination acting as a unit, and the plural as well as the singular number;

I. "interest owner" means a person owning an entire

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or fractional interest of whatsoever kind or nature in the products at the time of severance from a production unit or who has a right to a monetary payment that is determined by the value of such products;

J. "assessed value" means the value against which tax rates are applied; [~~and~~]

K. "tax" means the oil and gas ad valorem production tax; and

L. "volume" means the quantity of product severed reported using:

(1) oil, condensate and slop oil in barrels;  
and

(2) natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons, helium and carbon dioxide in thousand cubic feet at a pressure base of fifteen and twenty-five thousandths pounds per square inch."

SECTION Hf11→29.←Hf11 Hf11→34.←Hf11 Section 7-40-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2018, Chapter 57, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-40-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Insurance Premium Tax Act:

A. "authorized insurer" means an insurer holding a valid and subsisting certificate of authority to transact insurance in this state;

B. "certificate of authority" means the certificate of authority required to transact insurance in this state pursuant to Section 59A-5-10 NMSA 1978;

C. "department" means the taxation and revenue department;

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D. "health maintenance organization" means "health maintenance organization" as that term is used in Chapter 59A, Article 46 NMSA 1978;

E. "home state" means "home state" as that term is used in Chapter 59A, Article 14 NMSA 1978;

F. "insurance" means a contract whereby a person undertakes to pay or indemnify another as to loss from certain specified contingencies or perils, or to pay or grant a specified amount or determinable benefit in connection with ascertainable risk contingencies, or to act as surety;

G. "insurer" includes every person engaged as principal and as indemnitor, surety or contractor in the business of entering into contracts of insurance;

H. "nonprofit health care plan" means "health care plan" as that term is used in Chapter 59A, Article 47 NMSA 1978;

I. "secretary" means the secretary of taxation and revenue or the secretary's authorized designee;

J. "self-insured group" means "group" as that term is used in Chapter 52, Article 6 NMSA 1978;

[J.] K. "state" means, when used in context indicating a jurisdiction other than New Mexico, any state, district, commonwealth, territory or possession of the United States of America;

[K.] L. "superintendent" means the superintendent

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of insurance or the superintendent's duly authorized representative acting in official capacity;

[~~L~~] M. "surplus lines broker" means "surplus lines broker" as that term is used in Section 59A, Article 14 NMSA 1978;

[~~M~~] N. "taxpayer" means:

(1) an authorized insurer;

(2) an insurer formerly authorized to transact insurance in New Mexico and receiving premiums on policies remaining in force in New Mexico, except an insurer that withdrew from New Mexico prior to March 26, 1955;

(3) a plan operating under provisions of Chapter 59A, Articles 46 through 49 NMSA 1978;

(4) a property bondsman, as that person is defined in Section 59A-51-2 NMSA 1978;

(5) an unauthorized insurer that has assumed a contract or policy of insurance directly or indirectly from an authorized or formerly authorized insurer and is receiving premiums on such policies remaining in force in New Mexico; provided that the ceding insurer does not continue to pay the taxes imposed pursuant to the Insurance Premium Tax Act as to such policy or contract; [~~or~~]

(6) an insured who in this state procures, continues or renews insurance with a nonadmitted insurer pursuant to Section 59A-15-4 NMSA 1978; or

(7) members of the same bone fide trade or professional association that has been in existence for five years or more and that have entered into agreements to pool the

members' liabilities for workers' compensation benefits;  
provided that an employer that is a public hospital shall  
segregate the employer's accounting records and investment  
accounts from those of the other members, in accordance with  
applicable law; and

[N.] 0. "transact insurance" with respect to an insurance contract or a business of insurance includes any of the following, by mail or otherwise or whether or not for profit:

- (1) solicitation or inducement;
- (2) negotiation;
- (3) effectuation of an insurance contract;
- (4) transaction of matters subsequent to effectuation and arising out of such a contract;
- (5) maintenance in this state of an office or personnel performing any function in furtherance of an insurer's business of insurance; or
- (6) maintenance by an insurer of assets in trust in this state for the benefit, security or protection of its policyholders or its policyholders and creditors."

SECTION Hf11→30.←Hf11 Hf11→35.←Hf11 Section 7-40-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2018, Chapter 57, Section 3) is amended to read:

"7-40-3. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION OF "PREMIUM TAX", [AND] "HEALTH INSURANCE PREMIUM SURTAX" AND

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"SELF-INSURED GROUP TAX".--

A. [A] The tax imposed pursuant to this subsection may be referred to as the "premium tax". The premium tax is imposed at a rate of three and three-thousandths percent of the gross premiums and membership and policy fees received or written by a taxpayer ~~[as reported by March 1 of each year to the department in the appropriate schedule, as determined by the department, of the taxpayer's annual financial statement]~~ on insurance or contracts covering risks within the state during the preceding calendar year. The premium tax shall not be imposed on self-insured groups or on return premiums, dividends paid or credited to policyholders or contract holders and premiums received for reinsurance on New Mexico risks. ~~[The tax imposed pursuant to this section may be referred to as the "premium tax".]~~

B. For a taxpayer that is an insurer lawfully organized pursuant to the laws of the Republic of Mexico, the premium tax shall apply solely to the taxpayer's gross premium receipts from insurance policies issued by the taxpayer in New Mexico that cover residents of New Mexico or property or risks principally domiciled or located in New Mexico.

C. With respect to a taxpayer that is a property bondsman, "gross premiums" shall be considered any consideration received as security or surety for a bail bond in connection with a judicial proceeding.

D. The premium tax provided in Subsection A of this section is imposed on the gross premiums received of a surplus lines broker, less return premiums, on surplus lines insurance

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where New Mexico is the home state of the insured transacted under the surplus lines broker's license, as reported by the surplus lines broker to the department on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. For purposes of this subsection, "gross premiums" shall include any additional amount charged the insured, including policy fees, risk purchasing group fees and inspection fees; but "premiums" shall not include any additional amount charged the insured for local, state or federal taxes; regulatory authority fees; or examination fees, if any. For a surplus lines policy issued to an insured whose home state is New Mexico and where only a portion of the risk is located in New Mexico, the entire premium tax shall be paid in accordance with this section.

E. In addition to the premium tax, a health insurance premium surtax is imposed at a rate of one percent of the gross health insurance premiums and membership and policy fees received by the taxpayer on hospital and medical expense incurred insurance or contracts; nonprofit health care plan contracts, excluding dental or vision only contracts; and health maintenance organization subscriber contracts covering health risks within this state during the preceding calendar year. The tax shall not apply to return health insurance premiums, dividends paid or credited to policyholders or contract holders and health insurance premiums received for reinsurance on New Mexico risks. The surtax imposed pursuant

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to this ~~[section]~~ subsection may be referred to as the "health insurance premium surtax".

F. A tax is imposed at a rate of nine-tenths percent on the net premiums, as defined in the Group Self-Insurance Act, received or written by a self-insured group within the state during the preceding calendar year. The tax imposed pursuant to this subsection may be referred to as the "self-insured group tax"."

SECTION Hf11→31.←Hf11 Hf11→36.←Hf11 Section 7-40-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2018, Chapter 57, Section 7) is amended to read:

"7-40-7. DATE PAYMENT DUE.--

A. Except as provided in ~~[Subsection B]~~ Subsections B and C of this section, for each calendar quarter, an estimated payment of the premium tax and the health insurance premium surtax shall be made on April 15, July 15, October 15 and the following January 15. The estimated payments shall be equal to at least one-fourth of the payment made during the previous calendar year or one-fifth of the actual payment due for the current calendar year, whichever is greater. The final adjustment for payments due for the prior year shall be made with the return filed on April 15, at which time all taxes for that year are due.

B. Within sixty days after expiration of a calendar quarter, a surplus lines broker shall pay the premium tax due on surplus lines insurance where New Mexico is the home state of the insured transacted under the surplus lines broker's license during such calendar quarter, as reported to the

department.

C. For each calendar quarter, an estimated payment of the self-insured group tax shall be made on April 15, July 15, October 15 and the following January 15. The estimated payments shall be equal to at least one-fourth of the payment made during the previous calendar year. The final adjustment for payments due for the prior year shall be made with the return filed on April 15, at which time all taxes for that year are due."

SECTION Hf11→32.←Hf11 Hf11→37.←Hf11 Section 9-11-6.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 31, Section 5) is amended to read:

"9-11-6.4. ELECTRONIC FILING AND PAYMENT.--

A. The department is authorized to require where practical, in lieu of:

(1) the filing of paper documents, the filing by electronic or optical means of any return, application, report or other document required under any law or program administered by the department; and

(2) a paper check or cash payment, the remittance by electronic means of any payment required under any law or program administered by the department.

B. The department, using reasonable criteria, may require some classes of persons to file returns and remit payments electronically or optically while not so requiring

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others to file returns and remit payments in that manner. The date of filing or payment shall be the date the return, application, report, payment or other document is transmitted to the department in a form able to be processed."

SECTION Hf11→~~33.~~←Hf11 Hf11→38.←Hf11 REPEAL.--Section 52-6-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1986, Chapter 22, Section 87, as amended) is repealed.

SECTION Hf11→~~34.~~←Hf11 Hf11→39.←Hf11 APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of Section Hf11→6←Hf11 Hf11→9←Hf11 of this act apply to tax returns filed on or after the effective date of that section:

A. for rural job tax credit claims against a taxpayer's modified combined tax liability, for qualified jobs created in the calendar quarters beginning on or after July 1, 2022; and

B. for rural job tax credit claims against a taxpayer's personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability, for qualified jobs created in taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022.

SECTION Hf11→~~35.~~←Hf11 Hf11→40.←Hf11 EFFECTIVE DATE.--

A. The effective date of the provisions of Sections Hf11→~~1 through 5 and 7 through 33~~←Hf11 Hf11→1 through 8 and 10 through 38←Hf11 of this act is July 1, 2021.

B. The effective date of the provisions of Section Hf11→6←Hf11 Hf11→9←Hf11 of this act is January 1, 2022.