HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 252

56TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2024

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING THE INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ACT

AND THE COUNTY INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ACT TO INCLUDE CERTAIN

ELECTRIC ENERGY STORAGE FACILITIES AS ELIGIBLE PROJECTS;

REQUIRING THE PROVISION OF PAYMENT-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES PAYMENTS TO

SCHOOL DISTRICTS IF A MUNICIPALITY OR COUNTY ACQUIRES ENERGY

STORAGE FACILITY PROJECTS; ADJUSTING INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX

BRACKETS AND RATES; EXTENDING THE AMOUNT OF TIME TO MAKE A

QUALIFIED INVESTMENT AND BE ELIGIBLE FOR THE ANGEL INVESTMENT

CREDIT; ADDING CERTAIN HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS TO THE RURAL

HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER TAX CREDIT; MODIFYING THE REQUIREMENTS

FOR RECEIVING THE TAX CREDIT; REQUIRING REPORTING OF THE TAX

CREDIT; LIMITING THE CAPITAL GAINS DEDUCTION PURSUANT TO THE

INCOME TAX ACT; CREATING THE HOME FIRE RECOVERY INCOME TAX

CREDIT; CREATING A FLAT CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATE; REQUIRING

ALL BUSINESS INCOME TO BE APPORTIONED BY THE SINGLE SALES

FACTOR; CREATING A GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTION FOR
ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATION SERVICES MADE TO THE HOMES OF
MEDICAID RECIPIENTS; CREATING GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTIONS FOR
THE SALE OF CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE THROUGH A LICENSED CHILD CARE
ASSISTANCE PROGRAM AND PRE-KINDERGARTEN SERVICES BY FOR-PROFIT
PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROVIDERS; PROVIDING A GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
DEDUCTION FOR SALES OF ENERGY STORAGE EQUIPMENT TO A GOVERNMENT
FOR THE PURPOSE OF INSTALLING AN ENERGY STORAGE FACILITY;
REPEALING SECTIONS OF THE UNIFORM DIVISION OF INCOME FOR TAX
PURPOSES ACT.

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

SECTION 1. Section 3-32-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Section 14-31-1, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-32-1. INDUSTRIAL REVENUE BOND ACT--DEFINITIONS.-Wherever used in the Industrial Revenue Bond Act unless a
different meaning clearly appears in the context, the following
terms whether used in the singular or plural shall be given the
following respective interpretations:

- A. "municipality" means a city, town or village in New Mexico;
- B. "project" means any land and building or other improvements thereon, the acquisition by or for a New Mexico corporation of the assets or stock of an existing business or corporation located outside the state to be relocated within or .227958.3

near the municipality in the state and all real and personal properties deemed necessary in connection therewith, whether or not now in existence, which shall be suitable for use by the following or by any combination of two or more thereof:

- (1) an industry for the manufacturing, processing or assembling of agricultural or manufactured products;
- (2) a commercial enterprise in storing, warehousing, distributing or selling products of agriculture, mining or industry but does not include a facility designed for the sale of goods or commodities at retail or distribution to the public of electricity, gas, water or telephone or other services commonly classified as public utilities;
- (3) a business in which all or part of the activities of the business involve the supplying of services to the general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific industry or customer but does not include an establishment primarily engaged in the sale of goods or commodities at retail;
- (4) a water distribution or irrigation system, including without limitation, pumps, distribution lines, transmission lines, towers, dams and similar facilities and equipment, designed to provide water to a vineyard or winery;
- (5) an electric generation or transmission facility, other than one for which both location approval and a .227958.3

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certificate of convenience and necessity are required prior to commencing construction or operation of the facility, pursuant to the Public Utility Act; [and]

(6) an energy storage facility, which is a facility that uses mechanical, chemical, thermal, kinetic or other processes to store energy for release at a later time to integrate energy supply associated with renewable generation across the electric grid; and

 $[\frac{(6)}{(7)}]$ a 501(c)(3) corporation;

- "governing body" means the board or body in which the legislative powers of the municipality are vested;
- "property" means any land, improvements thereon, buildings and any improvements thereto, machinery and equipment of any and all kinds necessary to the project, operating capital and any other personal properties deemed necessary in connection with the project;
- Ε. "mortgage" means a mortgage or a mortgage and deed of trust or the pledge and hypothecation of any assets as collateral security;
- F. "health care service" means the diagnosis or treatment of sick or injured persons or medical research and includes the ownership, operation, maintenance, leasing and disposition of health care facilities such as hospitals, clinics, laboratories, x-ray centers and pharmacies and, for any small municipality only, office facilities for physicians; .227958.3

G. "refinance a hospital or 501(c)(3) corporation
project" means the issuance of bonds by a municipality and the
use of all or substantially all of the proceeds to liquidate
any obligations previously incurred to finance or aid in
financing a project of a nonprofit corporation engaged in
health care services, including nursing homes, or of a
501(c)(3) corporation, which would constitute a project under
the Industrial Revenue Bond Act had it been originally
undertaken and financed by a municipality pursuant to the
Industrial Revenue Bond Act; and

H. "501(c)(3) corporation" means a corporation that demonstrates to the taxation and revenue department that it has been granted exemption from the federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered."

SECTION 2. Section 3-32-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Section 14-31-3, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-32-6. ADDITIONAL POWERS CONFERRED ON MUNICIPALITIES.-In addition to any other powers that it may now have, a
municipality shall have the following powers:

A. to acquire, whether by construction, purchase, gift or lease, one or more projects that shall be located within this state and may be located within or without the municipality or partially within or partially without the municipality, but which shall not be located more than fifteen .227958.3

miles outside of the corporate limits of the municipality; provided that:

- (1) urban transit buses qualifying as a project pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-32-3 NMSA 1978 need not be continuously located within this state, but the commercial enterprise using the urban transit buses for leasing shall meet the location requirement of this subsection; and
- (2) a municipality shall not acquire any electricity generation [or] <u>facility</u>, transmission facility <u>or energy storage facility</u> project unless the school districts within the municipality in which the project is located receive annual in-lieu tax payments; provided that the annual in-lieu tax payments required by this paragraph shall be:
- (a) payable to the school districts for the period the municipality owns and leases the project;
- (b) in an aggregate amount equal to the amount received by the municipality multiplied by the percentage determined by dividing the average of mills imposed by the school districts within the municipality plus state debt service mills as of the date of issuance of the bonds by the average of the mills imposed by all entities levying taxes on property in the municipality as of such date;
- (c) divided among the school districts located within the municipality, if there is more than one school district in such municipality, and the in-lieu payment .227958.3

shall be allocated as follows: 1) fifty percent allocated equally among all school districts in which the project is located; 2) forty percent allocated to the school districts within the municipality in proportion to the area of each school district within the municipality; and 3) ten percent allocated to the school districts in proportion to the average of each school district's student membership pursuant to the Public School Code reported on the second and third reporting dates for the most recent school year for which data is available as of the date of issuance of the bonds; and

(d) for each individual school district located within the municipality, no less than the amount due to the school district in the tax year immediately preceding the issuance of the bonds from the property included in a project, had such project not been created;

- B. to sell or lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of its projects upon such terms and conditions as the governing body may deem advisable and as shall not conflict with the provisions of the Industrial Revenue Bond Act;
- C. to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring by construction and purchase, or either, any project and to secure the payment of such bonds, all as provided in the Industrial Revenue Bond Act. No municipality shall have the power to operate any project as a business or in any manner except as lessor;

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1 to refinance one or more hospital or 501(c)(3) 2 corporation projects and to acquire any such hospital or 3 501(c)(3) corporation project whether by construction, 4 purchase, gift or lease, which hospital or 501(c)(3) 5 corporation project shall be located within this state and may 6 be located within or without the municipality or partially 7 within or partially without the municipality, but which shall 8 not be located more than fifteen miles outside of the corporate 9 limits of the municipality, and to issue revenue bonds to 10 refinance and acquire a hospital or 501(c)(3) corporation 11 project and to secure the payment of such bonds, all as 12 provided in the Industrial Revenue Bond Act. A municipality 13 shall not have the power to operate a hospital or 501(c)(3) 14 corporation project as a business or in any manner except as 15 lessor; and 16

E. to refinance one or more projects of any private institution of higher education and to acquire any such project, whether by construction, purchase, gift or lease; provided that the project shall be located within this state and may be located within or without the municipality or partially within or partially without the municipality, but the project shall not be located more than fifteen miles outside of the corporate limits of the municipality, and to issue revenue bonds to refinance and acquire any project of any private institution of higher education and to secure the payment of

such bonds. A municipality shall not have the power to operate a project of a private institution of higher education as a business or in any manner except as lessor."

SECTION 3. Section 4-59-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 286, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"4-59-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

- A. "commission" means the governing body of a county;
- B. "county" means a county organized or incorporated in New Mexico;
- C. "501(c)(3) corporation" means a corporation that demonstrates to the taxation and revenue department that it has been granted exemption from the federal income tax as an organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended or renumbered;
- D. "health care service" means the diagnosis or treatment of sick or injured persons or medical research and includes the ownership, operation, maintenance, leasing and disposition of health care facilities, such as hospitals, clinics, laboratories, x-ray centers and pharmacies;
- E. "mortgage" means a mortgage or a mortgage and deed of trust or the pledge and hypothecation of any assets as collateral security;

- F. "project" means any land and building or other improvements thereon, the acquisition by or for a New Mexico corporation of the assets or stock of an existing business or corporation located outside the state to be relocated within a county but, except as provided in Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of Section 4-59-4 NMSA 1978, not within the boundaries of any incorporated municipality in the state, and all real and personal properties deemed necessary in connection therewith, whether or not now in existence, that shall be suitable for use by the following or by any combination of two or more thereof:
- (1) an industry for the manufacturing, processing or assembling of agricultural or manufactured products;
- (2) a commercial enterprise that has received a permit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department for a mine that has not been in operation prior to the issuance of bonds for the project for which the enterprise will be involved;
- (3) a commercial enterprise that has received any necessary state permit for a refinery, treatment plant or processing plant of energy products that was not in operation prior to the issuance of bonds for the project for which the enterprise will be involved;
- (4) a commercial enterprise in storing, warehousing, distributing or selling products of agriculture, .227958.3

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mining or industry, but does not include a facility designed
for the sale or distribution to the public of electricity, gas,
telephone or other services commonly classified as public
utilities, except for:

- (a) water utilities; [and]
- (b) [any] an electric generation or transmission facility, other than one for which both location approval and a certificate of convenience and necessity are required prior to commencing construction or operation of the facility, pursuant to the Public Utility Act; and
- (c) an energy storage facility, which is a facility that uses mechanical, chemical, thermal, kinetic or other processes to store energy for release at a later time to integrate energy supply associated with renewable generation across the electric grid;
- (5) a business in which all or part of the activities of the business involve the supplying of services to the general public or to governmental agencies or to a specific industry or customer;
- (6) a nonprofit corporation engaged in health care services;
- a mass transit or other transportation (7) activity involving the movement of passengers, an industrial park, an office headquarters and a research facility;
- (8) a water distribution or irrigation system, .227958.3

including without limitation, pumps, distribution lines, transmission lines, towers, dams and similar facilities and equipment; and

- (9) a 501(c)(3) corporation; and
- G. "property" means any land, improvements thereon, buildings and any improvements thereto, machinery and equipment of any and all kinds necessary to the project, operating capital and any other personal properties deemed necessary in connection with the project."
- SECTION 4. Section 4-59-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 286, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
- "4-59-4. ADDITIONAL POWERS CONFERRED ON COUNTIES.--In addition to any other powers that it may now have, each county shall have the following powers:
- A. to acquire, whether by construction, purchase, gift or lease, one or more projects, which shall be located within this state and shall be located within the county outside the boundaries of any incorporated municipality; provided, however, that:
- (1) a class A county with a population of more than three hundred thousand may acquire projects located anywhere in the county; and
- (2) a county shall not acquire any electricity generation [or] facility, transmission facility or energy storage facility project unless the school districts within the .227958.3

county in which the project is located receive annual in-lieu tax payments; provided that the annual in-lieu tax payments required by this paragraph shall be:

- (a) payable to the school districts for the period the county owns and leases the project;
- (b) in an aggregate amount equal to the amount received by the county multiplied by the percentage determined by dividing the average of all of the mills imposed by the school districts in the county, including the operating, capital improvement, building improvement, education technology and bond mills imposed by the school districts in the county plus state debt service mills as of the date of issuance of the bonds by the average of the mills imposed by all entities levying taxes on property in the county as of such date;
- located within the county, and if there is more than one school district in such county, the in-lieu payment shall be allocated as follows: 1) fifty percent allocated equally among all school districts in which the project is located; 2) forty percent allocated to the school districts within the county in proportion to the area of each school district within the county; and 3) ten percent allocated to the school districts in proportion to the average of each school district's student membership pursuant to the Public School Code reported on the second and third reporting dates for the most recent school

year	for	which	data	is	available	as	of	the	date	of	issuance	of
the 1	bonds	s; and										

- (d) for each individual school district located within the county, no less than the amount due to the school district in the tax year immediately preceding the issuance of the bonds from the property included in a project, had such project not been created;
- B. to sell or lease or otherwise dispose of any or all of its projects upon such terms and conditions as the commission may deem advisable and as shall not conflict with the provisions of the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act; and
- C. to issue revenue bonds for the purpose of defraying the cost of acquiring, by construction and purchase or either, any project and to secure the payment of such bonds, all as provided in the County Industrial Revenue Bond Act. No county shall have the power to operate any project as a business or in any manner except as lessor thereof."

SECTION 5. Section 7-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2-7. INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RATES.--The tax imposed by Section 7-2-3 NMSA 1978 shall be at the following rates for any taxable year beginning on or after January 1, [2021] 2025:

[A. For married individuals filing separate

If the taxable income is: The tax shall be:
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1	Not over \$4,000	1.7% of taxable income
2	Over \$4,000 but not over \$8,000	\$68.00 plus 3.2% of
3		excess over \$4,000
4	Over \$8,000 but not over \$12,000	\$196 plus 4.7% of
5		excess over \$8,000
6	Over \$12,000 but not over \$157,500	\$384 plus 4.9% of
7		excess over \$12,000
8	Over \$157,500	\$7,513.50 plus 5.9% of
9		excess over \$157,500.
10	B. For heads of household	, surviving spouses and
11	married individuals filing joint retu	rns:
12	If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
13	Not over \$8,000	1.7% of taxable income
14	Over \$8,000 but not over \$16,000	\$136 plus 3.2% of excess
15		over \$8,000
16	Over \$16,000 but not over \$24,000	\$392 plus 4.7% of excess
17		over \$16,000
18	Over \$24,000 but not over \$315,000	\$768 plus 4.9% of
19		excess over \$24,000
20	Over \$315,000	\$15,027 plus 5.9% of
21		excess over \$315,000.
22	C. For single individuals	and for estates and
23	trusts:	
24	If the taxable income is:	The tax shall be:
25	Not over \$5,500	1.7% of taxable income
	.227958.3 - 15 -	

1	Over \$5,500 but not over \$11,000	\$93.50 plus 3.2% of
2		excess over \$5,500
3	Over \$11,000 but not over \$16,000	\$269.50 plus 4.7% of
4		excess over \$11,000
5	Over \$16,000 but not over \$210,000	\$504.50 plus 4.9% of
6		excess over \$16,000
7	Over \$210,000	\$10,010.50 plus 5.9% of
8		excess over \$210,000.
9	A. For married individual	s filing joint returns,
10	heads of household and surviving spou	ıses:
11	For taxable income:	The tax shall be:
12	Not over \$8,000	1.5% of taxable income
13	Over \$8,000 but not over \$25,000	\$120 plus 3.2% of excess
14		over \$8,000
15	Over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000	\$664 plus 4.3% of excess
16		over \$25,000
17	Over \$50,000 but not over \$100,000	\$1,739 plus 4.7% of
18		excess over \$50,000
19	Over \$100,000 but not over \$315,000	\$4,089 plus 4.9% of
20		excess over \$100,000
21	Over \$315,000	\$14,624 plus 5.9% of
22		excess over \$315,000.
23	B. For single individuals	and for estates and
24	trusts:	
25	For taxable income:	The tax shall be:
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1	<u>Not over \$5,500</u>	1.5% of taxable income
2	Over \$5,500 but not over \$16,500	\$82.50 plus 3.2% of
3		excess over \$5,500
4	Over \$16,500 but not over \$33,500	\$434.50 plus 4.3% of
5		excess over \$16,500
6	Over \$33,500 but not over \$66,500	\$1,165.50 plus 4.7% of
7		excess over \$33,500
8	Over \$66,500 but not over \$210,000	\$2,716.50 plus 4.9% of
9		excess over \$66,500
10	Over \$210,000	\$9,748 plus 5.9% of
11		excess over \$210,000.
12	C. For married individual	s filing separate returns:
13	For taxable income:	The tax shall be:
14	<u>Not over \$4,000</u>	1.5% of taxable income
15	Over \$4,000 but not over \$12,500	\$60.00 plus 3.2% of
16		excess over \$4,000
17	Over \$12,500 but not over \$25,000	\$332 plus 4.3% of excess
18		over \$12,500
19	Over \$25,000 but not over \$50,000	\$869.50 plus 4.7% of
20		excess over \$25,000
21	Over \$50,000 but not over \$157,500	\$2,044.50 plus 4.9% of
22		excess over \$50,000
23	Over \$157,500	\$7,312 plus 5.9% of
24		excess over \$157,500.
25	D. The tax on the sum of	any lump-sum amounts
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included in net income is an amount equal to five multiplied by the difference between:

- (1) the amount of tax due on the taxpayer's taxable income; and
- (2) the amount of tax that would be due on an amount equal to the taxpayer's taxable income and twenty percent of the taxpayer's lump-sum amounts included in net income."
- SECTION 6. Section 7-2-18.17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.17. ANGEL INVESTMENT CREDIT.--

- A. A taxpayer who files a New Mexico income tax return, is not a dependent of another taxpayer, is an accredited investor and makes a qualified investment may apply for, and the department may allow, a claim for a credit in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of the qualified investment; provided that a credit for each qualified investment shall not exceed sixty-two thousand five hundred dollars (\$62,500). The tax credit provided in this section shall be known as the "angel investment credit".
- B. A taxpayer may claim the angel investment credit:
- (1) for not more than one qualified investment per investment round;
- (2) for qualified investments in no more than .227958.3

five qualified businesses per taxable year; and

- (3) for a qualified investment made on or before December 31, $[\frac{2025}{2030}]$.
- C. A taxpayer may apply for an angel investment credit by submitting a completed application to the [taxation and revenue] department on forms and in a manner required by the department no later than one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualified investment is made. A taxpayer shall not apply for more than one credit for the same qualified investment in the same investment round.
- D. Except as provided in Subsection J of this section, a taxpayer shall claim the angel investment credit no later than one year following the date the completed application for the credit is approved by the department.
- E. Applications and all subsequent materials submitted to the [taxation and revenue] department related to the application shall also be submitted to the economic development department.
- F. The [taxation and revenue] department shall allow a maximum annual aggregate of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in angel investment credits per calendar year. Completed applications shall be considered in the order received. Applications for credits that would have been allowed but for the limit imposed by this subsection shall be allowed in subsequent calendar years.

- G. The [taxation and revenue] department shall report annually to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee on the utilization and effectiveness of the angel investment credit. The report shall include, at a minimum: the number of accredited investors determined to be eligible for the credit in the previous year; the names of those investors; the amount of credit for which each investor was determined to be eligible; and the number and names of the businesses determined to be qualified businesses for purposes of an investment by an accredited investor.
- H. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies for and claims a credit pursuant to this section for a qualified investment made by a partnership or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or business association.
- I. Married individuals who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may each claim one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.
- J. The angel investment credit may only be deducted from the taxpayer's income tax liability. Any portion of the tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for .227958.3

five consecutive years.

K. As used in this section:

- (1) "accredited investor" means a person who is an accredited investor within the meaning of Rule 501 issued by the federal securities and exchange commission pursuant to the federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
- (2) "business" means a corporation, general partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company or other similar entity, but excludes an entity that is a government or a nonprofit organization designated as such by the federal government or any state;
- (3) "equity" means common or preferred stock of a corporation, a partnership interest in a limited partnership or a membership interest in a limited liability company, including debt subject to an option in favor of the creditor to convert the debt into common or preferred stock, a partnership interest or a membership interest;
- (4) "investment round" means an offer and sale of securities and all other offers and sales of securities that would be integrated with such offer and sale of securities under Regulation D issued by the federal securities and exchange commission pursuant to the federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended;
- (5) "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for .227958.3

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sale	in	the	ordinary	course	of	business,	but	does	not	include:
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- (a) construction;
- (b) farming;
- (c) processing natural resources,
 including hydrocarbons; or
- (d) preparing meals for immediate
 consumption, on- or off-premises;
- (6) "qualified business" means a business that:
- (a) maintains its principal place of business and employs a majority of its full-time employees, if any, in New Mexico and a majority of its tangible assets, if any, are located in New Mexico;
- (b) engages in qualified research or manufacturing activities in New Mexico;
- (c) is not primarily engaged in or is not primarily organized as any of the following types of businesses: credit or finance services, including banks, savings and loan associations, credit unions, small loan companies or title loan companies; financial brokering or investment; professional services, including accounting, legal services, engineering and any other service the practice of which requires a license; insurance; real estate; construction or construction contracting; consulting or brokering; mining; wholesale or retail trade; providing utility service, including

water, sewerage, electricity, natural gas, propane or butane; publishing, including publishing newspapers or other periodicals; broadcasting; or providing internet operating services;

- (d) has not issued securities registered pursuant to Section 6 of the federal Securities Act of 1933, as amended; has not issued securities traded on a national securities exchange; is not subject to reporting requirements of the federal Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended; and is not registered pursuant to the federal Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, at the time of the investment;
- (e) has one hundred or fewer employees calculated on a full-time-equivalent basis in the taxable year in which the investment was made; and
- (f) has not had gross revenues in excess of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in any fiscal year ending on or before the date of the investment;
- (7) "qualified investment" means a cash investment in a qualified business for equity, but does not include an investment by a taxpayer if the taxpayer, a member of the taxpayer's immediate family or an entity affiliated with the taxpayer receives compensation from the qualified business in exchange for services provided to the qualified business within one year of investment in the qualified business; and
 - (8) "qualified research" means "qualified

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research" as defined by Section 41 of the Internal Revenue Code."

SECTION 7. Section 7-2-18.22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 361, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.22. [TAX CREDIT] RURAL HEALTH CARE PRACTITIONER
TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual, who is an eligible health care practitioner and who has provided health care services in New Mexico in a rural health care underserved area in a taxable year may claim a credit against the tax liability imposed by the Income Tax Act. The credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "rural health care practitioner tax credit".

B. The rural health care practitioner tax credit may be claimed and allowed in an amount that shall not exceed:

(1) five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for all [eligible] physicians, osteopathic physicians, dentists, [clinical] psychologists, [podiatrists] podiatric physicians and optometrists who qualify pursuant to the provisions of this section [except the credit shall not exceed] and have provided health care during a taxable year for at least one thousand five hundred eighty-four hours at a practice site located in an approved rural health care underserved area. Eligible health care practitioners listed in this paragraph who provided health

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care services for at least seven hundred ninety-two hours but

less than one thousand five hundred eighty-four hours at a

practice site located in an approved rural health care

underserved area during a taxable year are eligible for onehalf of the tax credit amount; and

(2) three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for all [eligible] pharmacists, dental hygienists, physician assistants, [certified nurse-midwives] certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse practitioners, [and] clinical nurse specialists, registered nurses, midwives, licensed clinical social workers, licensed independent social workers, professional mental health counselors, professional clinical mental health counselors, marriage and family therapists, professional art therapists, alcohol and drug abuse counselors and physical therapists who qualify pursuant to the provisions of this section and have provided health care during a taxable year for at least one thousand five hundred eightyfour hours at a practice site located in an approved rural health care underserved area. Eligible health care practitioners listed in this paragraph who provided health care services for at least seven hundred ninety-two hours but less than one thousand five hundred eighty-four hours at a practice site located in an approved rural health care underserved area during a taxable year are eligible for one-half of the tax credit amount.

practitioner tax credit, an eligible health care practitioner shall have provided health care during a taxable year for at least two thousand eighty hours at a practice site located in an approved rural health care underserved area. An eligible rural health care practitioner who provided health care services for at least one thousand forty hours but less than two thousand eighty hours at a practice site located in an approved rural health care underserved area during a taxable year is eligible for one-half of the credit amount.

Pt] C. Before an eligible health care practitioner may claim the rural health care practitioner tax credit, the practitioner shall submit an application to the department of health that describes the practitioner's clinical practice and contains additional information that the department of health may require. The department of health shall determine whether an eligible health care practitioner qualifies for the rural health care practitioner tax credit and shall issue a certificate to each qualifying eligible health care practitioner. The department of health shall provide the taxation and revenue department appropriate information for all eligible health care practitioners to whom certificates are issued in a secure manner on regular intervals agreed upon by both the taxation and revenue department and the department of health.

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$[E_{ullet}]$ \underline{D}_{ullet} A taxpayer claiming the credit provided by
this section shall submit a copy of the certificate issued by
the department of health with the taxpayer's New Mexico income
tax return for the taxable year. If the amount of the credit
claimed exceeds a taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year
in which the credit is being claimed, the excess may be carried
forward for three consecutive tayable years

- E. A taxpayer allowed a tax credit pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the credit to the department in a manner required by the department.
- F. The department shall compile an annual report on the tax credit provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the credit, the aggregate amount of credits approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the credit. The department shall present the report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the cost of the tax credit.
 - $[F_{\bullet}]$ G. As used in this section:
- (1) "eligible health care practitioner" means:

 [(a) a certified nurse-midwife licensed

 by the board of nursing as a registered nurse and licensed by

 the public health division of the department of health to

 practice nurse-midwifery as a certified nurse-midwife;

(b) (a) a dentist or dental hygienist

1	licensed pursuant to the Dental Health Care Act;
2	(b) a midwife that is a: 1) certified
3	nurse-midwife licensed by the board of nursing as a registered
4	nurse and licensed by the public health division of the
5	department of health to practice nurse-midwifery as a certified
6	nurse-midwife; or 2) licensed midwife licensed by the public
7	health division of the department of health to practice
8	licensed midwifery;
9	(c) an optometrist licensed pursuant to
10	the provisions of the Optometry Act;
11	(d) an osteopathic physician [licensed
12	pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978
13	or an osteopathic physician assistant] licensed pursuant to the
14	provisions of the [Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants] Medical
15	Practice Act;
16	(e) a physician [or physician assistant]
17	licensed pursuant to the provisions of [Chapter 61, Article 6
18	NMSA 1978] the Medical Practice Act or a physician assistant
19	licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Physician Assistant
20	Act;
21	(f) a [podiatrist] <u>podiatric physician</u>
22	licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Podiatry Act;
23	(g) a [clinical] psychologist licensed
24	pursuant to the provisions of the Professional Psychologist
25	Act; [and]
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1	(h) a registered nurse [in advanced
2	practice who has been prepared through additional formal
3	education as provided in Sections 61-3-23.2 through 61-3-23.4
4	NMSA 1978 to function beyond the scope of practice of
5	professional registered nursing, including certified nurse
6	practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists and
7	clinical nurse specialists] licensed pursuant to the provisions
8	of the Nursing Practice Act;
9	(i) a pharmacist licensed pursuant to
10	the provisions of the Pharmacy Act;
11	(j) a licensed clinical social worker or
12	a licensed independent social worker licensed pursuant to the
13	provisions of the Social Work Practice Act;
14	(k) a professional mental health
15	counselor, a professional clinical mental health counselor, a
16	marriage and family therapist, an alcohol and drug abuse
17	counselor or a professional art therapist licensed pursuant to
18	the provisions of the Counseling and Therapy Practice Act; and
19	(1) a physical therapist licensed
20	pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act;
21	(2) "health care underserved area" means a
22	geographic area or practice location in which it has been
23	determined by the department of health, through the use of
24	indices and other standards set by the department of health.

that sufficient health care services are not being provided;

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1	(3) "practice site" means a private practice,
2	public health clinic, hospital, public or private nonprofit
3	primary care clinic or other health care service location in a
4	health care underserved area; and
5	(4) "rural" means [an area or location
6	identified by the department of health as falling outside of an
7	urban area] a rural county or an unincorporated area of a
8	partially rural county, as designated by the health resources
9	and services administration of the United States department of
10	health and human services."
11	SECTION 8. Section 7-2-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999,
12	Chapter 205, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
13	"7-2-34. DEDUCTIONNET CAPITAL GAIN INCOME
14	A. [Except as provided in Subsection C of this
15	section] A taxpayer may claim a deduction from net income in an
16	amount equal to the greater of:
17	(1) the taxpayer's net capital gain income for
18	the taxable year for which the deduction is being claimed, but
l l	

1 gain income for ing claimed, but not to exceed [one thousand dollars (\$1,000)] two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500); or

forty percent of up to one million dollars (\$1,000,000) of the taxpayer's net capital gain income from the sale of a business that is allocated or apportioned to New Mexico pursuant to Section 7-2-11 NMSA 1978 for the taxable year for which the deduction is being claimed.

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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 deduction provided by this section that would have been allowed on the joint return.

[C. A taxpayer may not claim the deduction provided in Subsection A of this section if the taxpayer has claimed the credit provided in Section 7-2D-8.1 NMSA 1978.

D.] C. As used in this section, "net capital gain" means "net capital gain" as defined in Section 1222 (11) of the Internal Revenue Code."

SECTION 9. A new section of the Income Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] HOME FIRE RECOVERY INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer who is not a dependent of another individual and who, beginning on the effective date of this section and prior to January 1, 2030, incurs qualified sitebuilt home expenditures for a home in New Mexico to replace a prior home of the taxpayer that was destroyed by a wildfire in calendar years 2021 through 2023 may claim a tax credit against the taxpayer's tax liability imposed pursuant to the Income Tax Act in an amount equal to the qualified site-built home expenditures incurred by the taxpayer not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) per home. The tax credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "home fire recovery .227958.3

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income tax credit".

A taxpayer who seeks to claim the tax credit shall apply for certification of eligibility from the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department on forms and in a manner prescribed by that division. The aggregate amount of credits that may be certified as eligible in any calendar year is five million dollars (\$5,000,000). An application for certification shall be made no later than twelve months after the calendar year in which construction of the site-built home is completed. Completed applications shall be considered in the order received. If a taxpayer submits an application for the tax credit and the aggregate amount of certifications has been met for the calendar year, the application shall be placed at the front of a queue for certification in a subsequent calendar year. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections F and G of this section, only one tax credit shall be certified per taxpayer.

- C. An application for certification of eligibility
 shall include:
- (1) proof that the taxpayer's prior home was destroyed by wildfire in calendar years 2021 through 2023, including a sworn statement by the taxpayer;
- (2) proof that the taxpayer incurred expenditures for the construction of a site-built home on the .227958.3

same property of the taxpayer's prior, wildfire-destroyed home, including a contract with a builder;

- (3) a sworn statement by the taxpayer and the builder of the site-built home that the construction of a new site-built home has been completed and stating the date of its completion; and
- (4) any additional information the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department may require to determine eligibility for the tax credit.
- D. If the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department determines that the taxpayer meets the requirements of this section, the division shall issue a dated certificate of eligibility to the taxpayer providing the amount of tax credit for which the taxpayer is eligible and the taxable year in which the credit may be claimed. The construction industries division shall provide the department with the certificates of eligibility issued pursuant to this subsection in an electronic format at regularly agreed-upon intervals.
- E. A taxpayer issued a certificate of eligibility shall claim the tax credit in a manner required by the department within twelve months of being issued the certificate of eligibility.
- F. That portion of the tax credit that exceeds a .227958.3

taxpayer's tax liability in the taxable year in which the tax credit is claimed shall not be refunded but may be carried forward for a maximum of three consecutive taxable years.

- G. Married individuals filing separate returns for a taxable year for which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the tax credit that would have been claimed on a joint return.
- H. A taxpayer may be allocated the right to claim the tax credit in proportion to the taxpayer's ownership interest if the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership or limited liability company and that business entity has met all of the requirements to be eligible for the credit. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or limited liability company shall not exceed the allowable credit pursuant to this section.
- I. The department shall compile an annual report on the tax credit that shall include the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the credit, the aggregate amount of credits approved and any other information necessary to evaluate the credit. The department shall present the report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the cost of the tax credit.

- 34 -

J. As used in this section:

1	(1) "home" means a dwelling designed for long-
2	term habitation in which the taxpayer resides for a majority of
3	the year;
4	(2) "qualified site-built home expenditures"
5	means gross expenditures for the construction of a site-built
6	home on the same property in New Mexico that a taxpayer's prior
7	home was destroyed by a wildfire in calendar years 2021 through
8	2023, less any compensation related to home construction or
9	repair costs received pursuant to the federal Hermit's
10	Peak/Calf Canyon Fire Assistance Act; and
11	(3) "site-built home" means a home that is
12	constructed permanently on a taxpayer's property with a
13	foundation and that cannot be moved, and excludes a
14	manufactured or mobile home."
15	SECTION 10. Section 7-2A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981,
16	Chapter 37, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read:
17	"7-2A-5. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATESThe corporate
18	income tax imposed on corporations by Section 7-2A-3 NMSA 1978
19	shall be
20	[If the taxable income is: The tax shall be:
21	Not over \$500,000 4.8% of taxable income
22	0ver \$500,000 \$24,000 plus 5.9% of excess
23	over \$500,000]
24	five and nine-tenths percent of taxable income."
25	SECTION 11. Section 7-4-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
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Chapter 153, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-4-10. APPORTIONMENT OF BUSINESS INCOME.--[A. Except as provided in Subsections B and C of this section] All business income shall be apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by [a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus] the sales factor [and the denominator of which is three.

B. If eighty percent or more of the New Mexico numerators of the property and payroll factors for a filing group, or for a taxpayer that is not a member of a filing group, are employed in manufacturing or operating a computer processing facility, the filing group or the taxpayer may elect to have business income apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by the sales factor for the taxable year.

C. If a filing group, or a taxpayer that is not a member of a filing group, has a headquarters operation in New Mexico, the filing group or the taxpayer may elect to have business income apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by the sales factor for the taxable year.

D. To elect the method of apportionment provided by Subsection B or C of this section, the taxpayer shall notify the department of the election, in writing, no later than the date on which the taxpayer files the return for the first taxable year to which the election will apply. The election .227958.3

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(1) if the election is made for taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2020, to the taxable year in which the election is made and to each taxable year thereafter for three years, or until the taxable year ending prior to January 1, 2020, whichever is earlier;

(2) if the election is made for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2020, to the taxable year in which the election is made and to each taxable year thereafter until the taxpayer notifies the department, in writing, that the election is terminated, except that the taxpayer shall not terminate the election until the method of apportioning business income provided by Subsection B or C of this section has been used by the taxpayer for at least three consecutive taxable years, including a total of at least thirty-six calendar months; and

(3) if the election is made by a qualifying filing group, the election shall apply to the members of the filing group properly included pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.3 NMSA 1978.

E. For purposes of this section:

(1) "filing group" means "filing group" as that term is defined in the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;

(2) "headquarters operation" means:

2	business: 1) where corporate staff employees are physically
3	employed; 2) where the centralized functions are primarily
4	performed, including administrative, planning, managerial,
5	human resources, purchasing, information technology and
6	accounting, but not including operating a call center; 3) the
7	function and purpose of which is to manage and direct most
8	aspects and functions of the business operations within a
9	subdivided area of the United States; 4) from which final
10	authority over regional or subregional offices, operating
11	facilities and any other offices of the business are issued;
12	and 5) including national and regional headquarters if the
13	national headquarters is subordinate only to the ownership of
14	the business or its representatives and the regional
15	headquarters is subordinate to the national headquarters; or
16	(b) the center of operations of a
17	business: 1) the function and purpose of which is to manage
18	and direct most aspects of one or more centralized functions;
19	and 2) from which final authority over one or more centralized
20	functions is issued;
21	(3) "manufacturing" means combining or
22	processing components or materials to increase their value for
23	sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include:
24	(a) construction;
25	(b) farming;

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(c) power generation; provided that for
taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2024,
"manufacturing" includes electricity generation at a facility
that does not require location approval and a certificate of
convenience and necessity prior to commencing construction or
operation of the facility pursuant to the Public Utility Act;
(d) processing natural resources,

(e) processing or preparation of meals

including hydrocarbons; or

for immediate consumption; and

(4) "operating a computer processing facility" means managing the necessary and ancillary activities for the operation of a facility primarily used to process data or information, but does not include managing the operation of facilities that are predominantly used to support sales of tangible property or the provision of banking, financial or professional services]."

SECTION 12. Section 7-4-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 203, Section 19, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-4-19. EQUITABLE ADJUSTMENT OF STANDARD ALLOCATION OR APPORTIONMENT.--If the allocation and apportionment provisions of the Uniform Division of Income for Tax Purposes Act do not fairly represent the extent of the taxpayer's business activity in this state, the taxpayer may petition for, or the department may require, in respect to all or any part of the taxpayer's .227958.3

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-	business activity, if feasonable:
2	A. separate accounting;
3	[B. the exclusion of any one or more of the
4	factors;
5	C. the inclusion of one or more additional factors
6	which will fairly represent the taxpayer's business activity in
7	this state] or
8	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{B_{\bullet}}]$ the employment of any other method to
9	effectuate an equitable allocation and apportionment of the
10	taxpayer's income."
11	SECTION 13. Section 7-9-54.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002,
12	Chapter 37, Section 8, as amended by Laws 2010, Chapter 77,
13	Section 2 and by Laws 2010, Chapter 78, Section 2) is amended
14	to read:
15	"7-9-54.3. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAXWIND AND SOLAR
16	GENERATION EQUIPMENTENERGY STORAGE EQUIPMENTSALES TO
17	GOVERNMENTS
18	A. Prior to July 1, 2034, receipts from selling
19	wind generation equipment or solar generation equipment to a
20	government for the purpose of installing a wind or solar
21	electric generation facility may be deducted from gross
22	receipts.
23	B. [The deduction allowed pursuant to this section
24	shall not be claimed for receipts from an expenditure for which
25	a taxpayer claims a credit pursuant to Section 7-2-18.25,

7-2A-25 or 7-9G-2 NMSA 1978] Prior to July 1, 2034, receipts
from selling energy storage equipment or related equipment to a
government for the purpose of installing an energy storage
facility may be deducted from gross receipts.

C. As used in this section:

(1) "energy storage equipment" means equipment that is installed for the purpose of storing electric energy in an energy storage facility that uses mechanical, chemical, thermal, kinetic or other processes to store energy for release at a later time to integrate energy supply associated with renewable generation across the electric grid;

[(1)] (2) "government" means the United States or the state or a governmental unit or a subdivision, agency, department or instrumentality of the federal government or the state;

[(2)] <u>(3)</u> "related equipment" means transformers, <u>power conversion equipment</u>, circuit breakers and switching and metering equipment used to connect:

(b) an energy storage facility to the electric grid or to a wind or solar electric generation plant;

[(3)] <u>(4)</u> "solar generation equipment" means solar thermal energy collection, concentration and heat transfer and conversion equipment; solar tracking hardware and .227958.3

software; photovoltaic panels and inverters; support structures; turbines and associated electrical generating equipment used to generate electricity from solar thermal energy; and related equipment; and

[(4)] (5) "wind generation equipment" means wind generation turbines, blades, nacelles, rotors and supporting structures used to generate electricity from wind and related equipment."

SECTION 14. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX-ENVIRONMENTAL MODIFICATIONS FOR MEDICAID RECIPIENTS.--

A. Prior to July 1, 2034, receipts of an eligible provider for environmental modification services reimbursed by the medical assistance division may be deducted from gross receipts.

B. As used in this section:

- (1) "eligible provider" means a provider who meets requirements of the medical assistance division to provide environmental modifications pursuant to a waiver granted by the federal department of health and human services to provide home and community-based services to recipients;
- (2) "environmental modifications" include the purchasing and installing of equipment or making physical adaptions to a recipient's residence that are necessary to .227958.3

ensure the health, welfare and safety of the recipient or enhance the recipient's access to the home environment and increase the recipient's ability to act independently;

(3) "medicaid" means the medical assistance

- (3) "medicaid" means the medical assistance program established pursuant to Title 19 of the federal Social Security Act and regulations issued pursuant to that act;
- (4) "medical assistance division" means the medical assistance division of the health care authority department; and
- (5) "recipient" means a person whom the medical assistance division has determined to be eligible to receive medicaid-related services and who meets the financial and medical level of care criteria to receive medical assistance division services through one of the division's waiver programs granted by the federal department of health and human services."

SECTION 15. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTIONS--GROSS RECEIPTS--CHILD CARE
ASSISTANCE THROUGH A LICENSED CHILD CARE ASSISTANCE PROGRAM-PRE-KINDERGARTEN SERVICES BY FOR-PROFIT PRE-KINDERGARTEN
PROVIDERS.--

A. Receipts from the sale of child care assistance services by a taxpayer pursuant to a contract or grant with the early childhood education and care department to provide such .227958.3

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services through a licensed child care assistance program may be deducted from gross receipts.

- Receipts of for-profit pre-kindergarten providers for the sale of pre-kindergarten services pursuant to the Pre-Kindergarten Act may be deducted from gross receipts.
- C. A taxpayer allowed a deduction pursuant to this section shall report the amount of the deduction separately in a manner required by the department.
- The department shall compile an annual report on the deductions provided by this section that shall include the number of taxpayers that claimed each deduction, the aggregate amount of deductions claimed and any other information necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the deductions. department shall present the report to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee and the legislative finance committee with an analysis of the cost of the deductions.

As used in this section:

- (1) "child care assistance" means "child care assistance" or "early childhood care assistance", as those terms are defined in the Early Childhood Care Accountability Act; and
- "licensed child care assistance program" (2) means "licensed child care program", "licensed early childhood care program" or "licensed exempt child care program", as those .227958.3

terms are defined in the Early Childhood Care Accountability
Act."

SECTION 16. REPEAL.--Sections 7-4-11 through 7-4-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 203, Sections 11 through 15, as amended) are repealed effective January 1, 2025.

SECTION 17. APPLICABILITY. --

- A. The provisions of Sections 7 and 9 of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2024.
- B. The provisions of Sections 5, 8 and 10 through 12 of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2025.

SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE. --

- A. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1 through 4 and 13 through 15 of this act is July 1, 2024.
- B. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 5, 8 and 10 through 12 of this act is January 1, 2025.

- 45 -