HOUSE BILL 879

44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

INTRODUCED BY

Raymond G. Sanchez

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE, HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE.

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

. 127637. 1

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999

March 3, 1999

Mr. Speaker:

Your **TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred

HOUSE BILL 879

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO NOT PASS**, but that

HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 879

DO PASS, amended as follows:

- 1. On page 5, line 12, strike "taxpayers" and insert in lieu thereof "taxpayers,".
- 2. On page 5, line 13, strike "with tax forms" and insert in lieu thereof "at a minimum with the annual income and

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underscored	[bracketed

FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999

2	FIRST SESSI	ON, 1999
	TRC/HB 879	Page 3
4 5	semiannual CRS tax forms."	
6	3. On page 21, line 10, aft	ter "B.", strike the remainder
7	of the line and insert in lieu the	reof "a penalty assessed
8	against a taxpayer shall be abated	
9		
10	Re	espectfully submitted,
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13	_	
14	Je	erry W Sandel, Chairman
15		
16	Adopted No	
17		ot Adopted
18	(Chi ef Clerk)	(Chi ef Clerk)
19	Date	
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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

Page 4

FIRST SESSION, 1999 3HTRC/HB 879 The roll call vote was <u>11</u> For <u>0</u> Against Yes: Lujan, Russell, Stell Excused: Hawki ns Absent: J:\99BillsWP\H0879]

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HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 879

44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1999

AN ACT

RELATING TO THE PUBLIC PEACE, HEALTH, SAFETY AND WELFARE;
RELATING TO TAXATION; ENACTING THE NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF
RIGHTS; PROVIDING OPTIONS FOR CERTAIN TAXPAYERS SEEKING
REFUNDS; PROVIDING THAT TAXPAYERS MAY BE AWARDED COSTS AND
FEES IN CERTAIN INSTANCES; PROHIBITING PENALTY ASSESSMENTS IN
CERTAIN CASES; AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN SECTIONS OF THE
TAX ADMINISTRATION ACT.

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

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS

CREATED--PURPOSE.--The "New Mexico Taxpayer Bill of Rights" is

created. It is the purpose of the New Mexico Taxpayer Bill of

Rights to:

A. guarantee that the rights, privacy and property of New Mexico taxpayers are adequately safeguarded and protected during the tax assessment, collection and

enforcement procedures for the tax acts administered by the department pursuant to the Tax Administration Act;

- B. assure that the taxpayer is treated with dignity and respect; and
- C. compile in one act, brief but comprehensive statements that explain in simple, nontechnical terms, the rights of taxpayers."

Section 2. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS.--The rights afforded New Mexico taxpayers to assure that their privacy and property are safeguarded and protected during tax assessment, collection and enforcement are available insofar as they are implemented in the Tax Administration Act and the tax acts administered by the department pursuant to the provisions of that act and the rules adopted and promulgated pursuant to those acts by the secretary. The rights guaranteed New Mexico taxpayers pursuant to those laws and rules are as follows:

- A. the right to available information and prompt, courteous and accurate response to questions and requests for tax assistance:
- B. the right to be represented or advised by counsel or other qualified representatives at any time in administrative interactions with the department in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978;
- C. the right to have audits, inspections of records and meetings conducted at a reasonable time and place

in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-11 NMSA 1978;

- D. the right to have the department begin and complete its audits in a timely and expeditious manner after notification of intent to audit:
- E. the right to obtain simple, nontechnical information that explains the procedures, remedies and rights available during audit, protest, appeals and collection proceedings pursuant to the Tax Administration Act, including the rights pursuant to the New Mexico Taxpayer Bill of Rights;
- F. the right to be provided with an explanation for denials of refunds as well as the basis of the audit, assessments or denials of refunds that identify any amount of tax, interest or penalty due;
- G. the right to seek review, through formal or informal proceedings, of any findings or adverse decisions relating to determinations during audit or protest procedures;
- H. the right to have the taxpayer's tax information kept confidential unless otherwise specified by law, in accordance with Section 7-1-8 NMSA 1978;
- I. the right to abatement of an assessment of taxes determined to have been incorrectly, erroneously or illegally made, as provided in Section 7-1-28 NMSA 1978 and the right to seek a compromise of an asserted tax liability by obtaining a written determination of liability or nonliability when the secretary of taxation and revenue in good faith is in doubt of the liability as provided in Section 7-1-20 NMSA 1978;

- 7 -

J. upon receipt of a tax assessment, the right to

be informed clearly that if the assessment is not paid, secured, protested or otherwise provided for within thirty days pursuant to the provisions of Section 7-1-16 NMSA 1978, the taxpayer will be a delinquent taxpayer and, upon notice of delinquency, the right to timely notice of any collection actions that will require sale or seizure of the taxpayer's property;

K. after a jeopardy assessment, the right to at least five days to review the jeopardy assessment before paying the tax or furnishing satisfactory security for the tax in accordance with Section 7-1-59 NMSA 1978;

L. the right to procedures for retirement of tax obligations by installment payment agreements, in accordance with Section 7-1-21 NMSA 1978, which recognize both the taxpayer's financial condition and the best interests of the state, provided that the taxpayer gives accurate, current information and meets all other tax obligations on schedule; and

M the right to procedures that assure that the individual employees of the department are not paid, evaluated or promoted on the basis of the amount of assessments or collections from taxpayers."

Section 3. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] NEW MEXICO TAXPAYER BILL OF RIGHTS-NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. -- The department shall develop a brochure
that states the New Mexico Taxpayer Bill of Rights in simple,
nontechnical terms and disseminate the brochure to taxpayers

with tax forms."

Section 4. Section 7-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- - C. "director" means the secretary;
- D. "director or his delegate" means the secretary or the secretary's delegate;
- E. "employee of the department" means any employee of the department, including the secretary, or any person acting as agent or authorized to represent or perform services for the department in any capacity with respect to any law made subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
- F. "Internal Revenue Code" means the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended;
- G. "levy" means the lawful power, hereby invested in the secretary, to take into possession or to require the

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present or future surrender to the secretary or the secretary's delegate of any property or rights to property belonging to a delinquent taxpayer;

"local option gross receipts tax" means a tax authorized to be imposed by a county or municipality upon the taxpayer's gross receipts, as that term is defined in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act, and required to be collected by the department at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax; "local option gross receipts tax" includes the taxes imposed pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, Special Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act, Local Hospital Gross Receipts Tax Act, County Correctional Facility Gross Receipts Tax Act and such other acts as may be enacted authorizing counties or municipalities to impose taxes on gross receipts, which taxes are to be collected by the department in the same time and in the same manner as it collects the gross receipts tax;

I. "negligence" means the failure to do what a reasonable and ordinarily prudent person would do under similar circumstances;

[H] J. "net receipts" means the total amount of money paid by taxpayers to the department in a month pursuant to a tax or tax act less any refunds disbursed in that month with respect to that tax or tax act;

under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act, by [any] apperson to the department or withheld from the person in excess of tax due from the person to the state at the time of the payment or at the time the amount withheld is credited against tax due;

 $[\underbrace{\text{\textbf{K}.}}]$ \underline{L} "paid" includes the term "paid over";

[L.] M "pay" includes the term "pay over";

[M-] N. "payment" includes the term "payment

over";

[N-] O. "person" means any individual, estate, trust, receiver, cooperative association, club, corporation, company, firm, partnership, limited liability company, limited liability partnership, joint venture, syndicate, other association or gas, water or electric utility owned or operated by a county or municipality; "person" also means, to the extent permitted by law, [any] a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision, or an agency, department or instrumentality thereof; "person", as used in Sections 7-1-72 through 7-1-74 NMSA 1978, also includes an officer or employee of a corporation, a member or employee of a partnership or any individual who, as such, is under a duty to perform any act in respect of which a violation occurs;

[P.] Q. "property or rights to property" means any tangible property, real or personal, or any intangible property of a taxpayer;

[Q.] R. "secretary" means the secretary of

taxation and revenue and, except for purposes of Subsection B of Section 7-1-4 and Subsection E of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, also includes the deputy secretary or a division director or deputy division director delegated by the secretary;

[R.] <u>S.</u> "secretary or the secretary's delegate" means the secretary or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;

[S.] $\underline{T.}$ "security" means money, property or rights to property or a surety bond;

[T.] <u>U.</u> "state" means any state of the United States, the District of Columbia, the commonwealth of Puerto Rico and any territory or possession of the United States;

[U-] V. "tax" means the total amount of each tax imposed and required to be paid, withheld and paid or collected and paid under provision of any law made subject to administration and enforcement according to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act and, unless the context otherwise requires, includes the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto; "tax" also means any amount of any abatement of tax made or any credit, rebate or refund paid or credited by the department under any law subject to administration and enforcement under the provisions of the Tax Administration Act to any person contrary to law and includes, unless the context requires otherwise, the amount of any interest or civil penalty relating thereto;

 $[black {V.}]$ $\underline{W.}$ "taxpayer" means a person liable for payment of any tax, a person responsible for withholding and

payment or for collection and payment of any tax or a person to whom an assessment has been made, if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; and

[\overline{\overline{\chick}}] \overline{X}. "tax return preparer" means a person who prepares for others for compensation or who employs one or more persons [\overline{\chick}\overline{\chick}] \overline{\chick}\overline{\chic

- (1) furnishes typing, reproducing or other mechanical assistance:
- (2) is an employee who prepares an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to an income tax return of the employer, or of an officer or employee of the employer, by whom the person is regularly and continuously employed; or
- (3) prepares as a trustee or other fiduciary an income tax return or claim for refund with respect to income tax for any person."

Section 5. Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-26. CLAIM FOR REFUND. --

A. Any person who believes that an amount of tax has been paid by or withheld from that person in excess of that for which the person was liable, who has been denied any credit or rebate claimed or who claims a prior right to

property in the possession of the department pursuant to a levy made under authority of Sections 7-1-31 through 7-1-34 NMSA 1978 may claim a refund by directing to the secretary, within the time limited by the provisions of Subsections [C, D and E] E, F and G of this section, a written claim for refund. Except as provided in Subsection [H] J of this section, a refund claim shall include the taxpayer's name, address and identification number, the type of tax for which a refund is being claimed, the sum of money being claimed, the period for which overpayment was made and the basis for the refund.

- B. The secretary or the secretary's delegate may allow the claim in whole or in part or may deny the claim. If the claim is denied in whole or in part in writing, the claim may not be refiled. If the claim is not granted in full, the person, within ninety days after either the mailing or delivery of the denial of all or any part of the claim, may elect to pursue one, but not more than one, of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of [this subsection] Subsection C of this section.
- <u>C.</u> If the department has neither granted nor denied any portion of a claim for refund within one hundred twenty days of the date the claim was mailed or delivered to the department, the [department may not approve or deny the claim but the person may refile it within the time limits setforth in Subsection C of this section or may within ninety days] person may elect to pursue one, but only one, of the remedies in Paragraphs (1) and (2) of this subsection. In any case, if a person does timely pursue more than one remedy, the

person shall be deemed to have elected the first remedy invoked. The remedies are as follows:

- written protest against the denial of, or failure to either allow or deny, the claim, which shall be set for hearing by a hearing officer designated by the secretary promptly after the receipt of the protest in accordance with the provisions of Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978, and pursue the remedies of appeal from decisions adverse to the protestant as provided in Section 7-1-25 NMSA 1978; or
- (2) the person may commence a civil action in [the] state district court [for Santa Fe county] by filing a complaint setting forth the circumstance of the claimed overpayment, alleging that on account thereof the state is indebted to the plaintiff in the amount stated, together with any interest allowable, demanding the refund to the plaintiff of that amount and reciting the facts of the claim for refund. The plaintiff or the secretary may appeal from any final decision or order of the district court to the court of appeals.
- D. No protest or civil action for refund under
 Subsection B of this section may be filed after the expiration
 of two years from the date of mailing by certified mail by the
 secretary to the person of the denial of the claim to which
 the protest or civil action relates.
- [\overline{E} .] Except as otherwise provided in Subsections [\overline{B}] \overline{F} and [\overline{E}] \underline{G} of this section, no credit or refund of any amount may be allowed or made to any person

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unless as the result of a claim made by that person as provided in this section:

- (1) within three years of the end of the calendar year in which:
- (a) the payment was originally due or the overpayment resulted from an assessment by the department pursuant to Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978, whichever is later;
- occurs with respect to any overpayment that resulted from a disapproval by any agency of the United States or the state of New Mexico or any court of increase in value of a product subject to taxation under 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 or the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act; or
- (c) property was levied upon pursuant to the provisions of the Tax Administration Act;
 - (2) within one year of the date:
- (a) of the denial of the claim for credit under the provisions of the Investment Credit Act [or Filmmaker's Credit Act];
 - (b) an assessment of tax is made; or
- (c) a proceeding begun in court by the department with respect to any period that is covered by a waiver signed on or after July 1, 1993 by the taxpayer pursuant to Subsection F of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978; or
- (3) for assessments made on or after July 1,1993, within one year of the date of an assessment of tax made

under Subsection B, C or D of Section 7-1-18 NMSA 1978 when the assessment applies to a period ending at least three years prior to the beginning of the year in which the assessment was made, but the claim for refund shall not be made with respect to any period not covered by the assessment.

[D.] F. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section 7-13-11 NMSA 1978 unless notice of the destruction of the gasoline was given the department within thirty days of the actual destruction and the claim for refund is made within six months of the date of destruction. No credit or refund shall be allowed or made to any person claiming a refund of gasoline tax under Section [7-13-14] 7-13-17 NMSA 1978 unless the refund is claimed within six months of the date of purchase of the gasoline and the gasoline has been used at the time the claim for refund is made.

[E.-] <u>G.</u> If, as a result of an audit by the internal revenue service or the filing of an amended federal return changing a prior election or making any other change for which federal approval is required by the Internal Revenue Code, any adjustment of federal tax is made with the result that there would have been an overpayment of tax if the adjustment to federal tax had been applied to the taxable period to which it relates, claim for credit or refund of only that amount based on the adjustment may be made as provided in this section within one year of the date of the internal revenue service audit adjustment or payment of the federal refund or within the period limited by Subsection [$\mathfrak E$] E of

this section, whichever expires later. Interest, computed at the rate specified in Subsection B of Section 7-1-68 NMSA 1978, shall be allowed on any such claim for refund from the date one hundred twenty days after the claim is made until the date the final decision to grant the credit or refund is made.

[F.] H. Any refund of tax paid under any tax or tax act administered under Subsection B of Section 7-1-2 NMSA 1978 may be made, at the discretion of the department, in the form of credit against future tax payments if future tax liabilities in an amount at least equal to the credit amount reasonably may be expected to become due.

[G.] I. For the purposes of this section, the term "oil and gas tax return" means a return reporting tax due with respect to oil, natural gas, liquid hydrocarbons or carbon dioxide pursuant to the Oil and Gas Severance Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Conservation Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Emergency School Tax Act, the Oil and Gas Ad Valorem Production Tax Act, the Natural Gas Processors Tax Act or the Oil and Gas Production Equipment Ad Valorem Tax Act.

[H.] J. The filing of a fully completed original income tax return, corporate income tax return, corporate income and franchise tax return, estate tax return or special fuel excise tax return that shows a balance due the taxpayer or a fully completed amended income tax return, an amended corporate income tax return, an amended corporate income and franchise tax return, an amended estate tax return, an amended special fuel excise tax return or an amended oil and gas tax return that shows a lesser tax liability than the original

return constitutes the filing of a claim for refund for the difference in tax due shown on the original and amended returns."

Section 6. A new section of the Tax Administration Act, Section 7-1-29.1 NMSA 1978, is enacted to read:

"7-1-29. 1. [NEW MATERIAL] AWARDING OF COSTS AND FEES. --

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

B. As used in this section:

- (1) "administrative proceeding" means any procedure or other action before the department;
- (2) "court proceeding" means any civil action brought in state district court;
 - (3) "reasonable administrative costs" means:
- (a) any administrative fees or similar charges imposed by the department; and
- (b) actual charges for: 1) filing fees, court reporter fees, service of process fees and similar expenses; 2) the services of expert witnesses; 3) any study, analysis, report, test or project reasonably necessary for the

preparation of the party's case; and 4) fees and costs paid or incurred for the services in connection with the proceeding of attorneys or of certified public accountants who are authorized to practice before the department; and

- (4) "reasonable litigation costs" means:
 - (a) reasonable court costs; and
- (b) actual charges for: 1) filing fees, court reporter fees, service of process fees and similar expenses; 2) the services of expert witnesses; 3) any study, analysis, report, test or project reasonably necessary for the preparation of the party's case; and 4) fees and costs paid or incurred for the services of attorneys in connection with the proceeding.
 - C. For purposes of this section:
- (1) the taxpayer is the prevailing party if the taxpayer has:
- (a) substantially prevailed with respect to the amount controversy; or
- (b) substantially prevailed with respect to most of the issues involved in the case or the most significant issue or set of issues involved in the case;
- (2) the taxpayer shall not be treated as the prevailing party if the department establishes that the position of the department in the proceeding was based upon a reasonable application of the law to the facts of the case. For purposes of this paragraph, the position of the department shall be presumed not to be based upon a reasonable application of the law to the facts of the case if:

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- (b) the assessment giving rise to the proceeding is not supported by substantial evidence determined at the time of the issuance of the assessment;
- (3) as used in Subparagraph (a) of Paragraph(2) of this subsection, "applicable published guidance" means:
- (a) department regulations, revenue rulings, revenue procedures, information releases, instructions, notices, technical advice memoranda and announcements: and
- (b) private letter rulings and letters issued by the department to the taxpayer; and
- (4) the determination of whether the taxpayer is the prevailing party and the amount of reasonable litigation costs or reasonable administrative costs shall be made by agreement of the parties or:
- (a) in the case where the final determination with respect to the tax, interest or penalty is made in an administrative proceeding, by the department hearing officer; or
- (b) in the case where the final determination is made by the court, the court.
- D. An order granting or denying in whole or in part an award for reasonable litigation costs pursuant to Subsection A of this section in a court proceeding may be incorporated as a part of the decision or judgment in the court proceeding and shall be subject to appeal in the same

manner as the decision or judgment. A decision or order granting or denying in whole or in part an award for reasonable administrative costs pursuant to Subsection A of this section by the department hearing officer shall be reviewable in the same manner as a decision of the department hearing officer."

Section 7. 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 [$rak{B}$] $rac{C}{C}$ of this section, in the case of failure due to negligence or willful disregard of department rules and regulations, but without intent to evade or defeat any tax, to pay when due any amount of tax required to be paid, to pay in accordance with the provisions 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 any tax is due, there shall be added to the amount $[rak{as}]$ 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 ten 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 ten 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 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 any amount of tax when due results from a mistake of law or fact made in good faith and on reasonable grounds.

[B.] 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.

[C.] <u>D.</u> In the case of failure, with willful intent to evade or defeat any tax, to pay when due any 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.

 $[rac{D.}{}]$ $\underline{E.}$ If demand is made for payment of any tax, including penalty imposed pursuant to this section, and if such 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."

Section 8. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 1999.

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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE HB 879/a FIRST SESSION, 1999

March 12, 1999

Mr. President:

Your WAYS & MEANS COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

HOUSE TAXATION AND REVENUE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL 879, as anended

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows:

- 1. Strike House Taxation and Revenue Committee Amendment
- 2. On pages 5 through 10, strike Section 4 in its entirety.
 - 3. Renumber the succeeding sections accordingly.
 - 4. On page 13, line 1, strike "No" and insert in lieu . 128071.1

[bracketed_mnterial] = delete underscored naterial = new

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FORTY-FOURTH LEGISLATURE

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1	FIRST SESSION, 1999
2	
3	SWMC/SB 879 Page
4	thereof "With respect to refunds first claimed on or after July
5	1, 1999, no".
6	
7	5. On page 16, line 25, after "taxpayer" insert "on or
8	after July 1, 1999".
9	6. On page 21, strike lines 10 through 13.
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11	7. Reletter the succeeding subsections accordingly.
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13	Respectfully submitted,
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18	Carlos R. Cisneros, Chairman
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HTRC/HB 879

FORTY- FOURTH LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1999

FIRST SESSION, 1999 1 2 3 Page 26 SWMC/SB 879 4 Adopted_____Not Adopted_____ 5 (Chief Clerk) (Chief Clerk) 6 7 8 9 **10** 11 The roll call vote was <u>6</u> For <u>0</u> Against Yes: 6 12 No: 0 **13** Excused: Carraro, Duran, Kidd 14 Absent: None **15** 16 **17** H0879WM1 . 128879. 1 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

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