Draft#	Title	202#
1	CIT Single Sales Factor/Combined Reporting/Repeal Credits	.190421.2
2	EDD CIT Single Sales Factor	.190591.2
3	CIT Rate Reduced to 6.4%/Combined Reporting/Repeal Credits	.190422.3
4	EDD CIT Rates Reduced to 4.9%	.190590.1
5	EDD High Wage Jobs Tax Credit Changes	.190716.1
9	High-Wage Jobs Tax Credit Amendments	.190575.2
7	TRD Independent Hearing Officers	190486.1
8	Reduce GRT Rates/Phase Out Health Care Deductions	.190423.1
6	State Graduate Employment Tax Credit	.190295.2
10	Technology Transfer GRT Deduction	.190530.1
11	Technology Commercialization Endowment Fund GRT Credit	.190531.1
12	New Commercial Activity CIT Credit	.190494.1
13		1
14	Plug-In Electric Vehicles MVET Exemption	.190258.1
15	Regional Transit District Tax Distribution Change	.190168.1
16	Microbrewery Production Limit Increase	.190270.2
17	Small Winery Production Limit Increase	.190556.1
18	Disclosure of all Real Property Sales Affidavits	.190719.1
19	Annual Delinquent Property Sales in Each County	.190720.2
20	Property Tax Valuation Limitation	.190607.4
21	Durable Medical Equipment GRT Deduction	.190050.4
22	Transferable Income Tax Credits	.190218.3
23	Manufacturing Consumables Special Agreements to Pay GRT	.190715.1SA
24	Dialysis GRT Deduction	.190630.2

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR USE OF A SINGLE SALES

FACTOR BY CERTAIN TAXPAYERS IN APPORTIONING CORPORATE INCOME TO

THE STATE; PROVIDING FOR COMBINED REPORTING OF CORPORATE INCOME

FOR UNITARY CORPORATIONS; REPEALING CERTAIN TAX CREDITS.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-2A-8.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 213, Section 12, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 307, Section 4 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 309, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2A-8.3. COMBINED RETURNS.--

A. A unitary corporation that is subject to taxation under the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and that has not previously filed a combined return pursuant to this section or a consolidated return pursuant to Section .190421.2

7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978 [may elect to] shall file a combined return with other unitary corporations as though the entire combined net income were that of one corporation. The return filed under this method of reporting shall include the net income of all the unitary corporations. Transactions among the unitary corporations may be eliminated by applying the appropriate rules for reporting income for a consolidated federal income tax return. Any corporation that has filed an income tax return with New Mexico pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978 shall not file pursuant to this section unless the secretary gives prior permission to file on a combined return basis.

B. Once corporations have reported net income through a combined return for any taxable year, they shall file combined returns for subsequent taxable years, so long as they remain unitary corporations, unless the corporations elect to file pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978. [or unless the secretary grants prior permission for one or more of the corporations to file individually.

C. For taxable years beginning on or after January

1, 1993, no unitary corporation once included in a combined

return may elect, or be granted permission by the secretary,

for any subsequent taxable year to separately account pursuant

to Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 7-2A-8 NMSA 1978.]"

SECTION 2. Section 7-4-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 153, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
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"7-4-10. APPORTIONMENT OF BUSINESS INCOME.--

A. Except as provided in [Subsection] 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.

For taxable years beginning prior to January 1, 2020, a taxpayer whose principal business activity is manufacturing may elect to have business income apportioned to this state by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll factor plus twice the sales factor and the denominator of which is four. To elect the method of apportionment provided by this subsection, 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 will apply to that taxable year 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 this subsection has been used by the taxpayer for at least three consecutive taxable years, including a total of at least thirty-six calendar months. Notwithstanding any

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provisions of this subsection to the contrary, the taxpayer shall use the method of apportionment provided by Subsection A of this section for the taxable year unless:

- the taxpayer's corporate income tax (1) liability for the taxable year, computed by the same method of apportionment used in the preceding taxable year, exceeds the corporate income tax liability for the taxpayer's immediately preceding taxable year; or
- the sum of the taxpayer's payroll factor and property factor for the taxable year exceeds the sum of the taxpayer's payroll factor and property factor for the taxpayer's base year. For purposes of this paragraph, "base year" means the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1991.
- C. A taxpayer whose principal business activity is manufacturing may elect to have business income apportioned to this state beginning in the taxable year following the taxable year in which investments are made as described in this subsection by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in New Mexico during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer from any location within or outside of the state during the taxable year if:
- (1) the taxpayer has invested in New Mexico in a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but not on .190421.2

1	or after January 1, 2023, at least one billion dollars
2	(\$1,000,000,000) in capital equipment and facility construction
3	or renovation;
4	(2) the taxpayer has invested in New Mexico in
5	a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but not on
6	or after January 1, 2023, at least five hundred million dollars
7	(\$500,000,000) in capital equipment and facility construction
8	or renovation; or
9	(3) the taxpayer has invested in New Mexico in
10	a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but not on
11	or after January 1, 2023, at least two hundred fifty million
12	dollars (\$250,000,000) in capital equipment or facility
13	construction or renovation.
14	D. A taxpayer electing to have business income
15	apportioned pursuant to Subsection C of this section may
16	continue that election for a period not to exceed:
17	(1) eight consecutive taxable years from the
18	taxable year an election pursuant to Paragraph (1) of
19	Subsection C of this section is first claimed and approved;
20	(2) four consecutive taxable years from the
21	taxable year an election pursuant to Paragraph (2) of
22	Subsection C of this section is first claimed and approved; or
23	(3) two consecutive taxable years from the
24	taxable year an election pursuant to Paragraph (3) of
25	Subsection C of this section is first claimed and approved.
	.190421.2

.190421.2

1	E. A taxpayer electing to have business income
2	apportioned pursuant to Subsection C of this section shall not
3	in the same taxable years for the same capital equipment claim
4	a credit pursuant to the Investment Credit Act.
5	[$\frac{C_{\bullet}}{1}$] $\frac{C_{\bullet}}{1}$ For purposes of this section:
6	(1) "capital equipment" means equipment that
7	is a depreciable asset pursuant to Section 179 of the Internal
8	Revenue Code;
9	(2) "facility construction or renovation"
10	means construction of a new facility specifically to house a
11	manufacturing business activity or expansion or a significant
12	remodeling of an existing facility for manufacturing; and
13	(3) "manufacturing" means combining or
14	processing components or materials to increase their value for
15	sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include:
16	$\left[\frac{(1)}{(a)}\right]$ construction;
17	[(2)] <u>(b)</u> farming;
18	[(3)] <u>(c)</u> power generation, except for
19	electricity generation at a facility other than one for which
20	both location approval and a certificate of convenience and
21	necessity are required prior to commencing construction or
22	operation of the facility, pursuant to the Public Utility Act;
23	or
24	[(4)] <u>(d)</u> processing natural resources,
25	including hydrocarbons."

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SECTION 3. REPEAL.--Sections 7-2E-1.1, 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-11, 7-9F-1 through 7-9F-12, 7-9G-1 and 7-9H-1 through 7-9H-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and Laws 2001, Chapter 337, Section 2, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 3 through 7, Laws 1983, Chapter 206, Section 6, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 8 and 9, Laws 1997, Chapter 67, Section 2, Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Sections 1 through 12, Laws 2004, Chapter 15, Section 1 and Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 11 through 16, as amended) are repealed.

SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

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6	DISCUSSION DRAFT
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR USE
12	FACTOR BY CERTAIN TAXPAYERS IN APPORTION
13	THE STATE.
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE
16	SECTION 1. Section 7-4-10 NMSA 193
17	Chapter 153, Section 1, as amended) is a
18	"7-4-10. APPORTIONMENT OF BUSINESS
19	A. Except as provided in Sub
20	all business income shall be apportioned
21	multiplying the income by a fraction, th
22	the property factor plus the payroll fac
23	factor and the denominator of which is t
24	[B. For taxable years beginn
25	2020, a taxpayer whose principal busines

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

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E STATE OF NEW MEXICO:

978 (being Laws 1993, amended to read:

SS INCOME.--

absection B this section, ed to this state by the numerator of which is actor plus the sales three.

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manufacturing may elect to have business income apportioned to
this state by multiplying the income by a fraction, the
numerator of which is the property factor plus the payroll
factor plus twice the sales factor and the denominator of which
is four. To elect the method of apportionment provided by this
subsection, 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 will apply to that
taxable year 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 this subsection has been used by the taxpayer for
at least three consecutive taxable years, including a total of
at least thirty-six calendar months. Notwithstanding any
provisions of this subsection to the contrary, the taxpayer
shall use the method of apportionment provided by Subsection A
of this section for the taxable year unless:

(1) the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year, computed by the same method of apportionment used in the preceding taxable year, exceeds the corporate income tax liability for the taxpayer's immediately preceding taxable year; or

(2) the sum of the taxpayer's payroll factor

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and property factor for the taxable year exceeds the sum of the taxpayer's payroll factor and property factor for the taxpayer's base year. For purposes of this paragraph, "base year" means the taxpayer's first taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 1991.

- B. A taxpayer may elect to have business income apportioned to this state in the taxable year by multiplying the income by a fraction, the numerator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer in New Mexico during the taxable year and the denominator of which is the total sales of the taxpayer from any location within or outside of the state during the taxable year.
- C. A taxpayer electing to have business income apportioned pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall not elect another formula to apportion income for any subsequent taxable year unless the taxpayer requests and the secretary grants prior permission.
- [C.] D. For purposes of this section, "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include:
 - (1) construction;
 - farming; (2)
- power generation, except for electricity (3) generation at a facility other than one for which both location .190591.2

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1	approval and a certificate of convenience and necessity are
2	required prior to commencing construction or operation of the
3	facility, pursuant to the Public Utility Act; or
4	(4) processing natural resources, including
5	hydrocarbons."
6	SECTION 2. Section 7-4-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
7	Chapter 203, Section 17) is amended to read:
8	"7-4-17. DETERMINATION OF SALES IN THIS STATE OF TANGIBLE
9	PERSONAL PROPERTY FOR INCLUSION IN SALES FACTORSales of
10	tangible personal property are in this state if:
11	A. the property is delivered or shipped to a
12	purchaser other than the United States government within this
13	state regardless of the f. o. b. point or other conditions of
14	the sale; or
15	B. the property is shipped from an office, store,
16	warehouse, factory or other place of storage in this state and:
17	(1) the purchaser is the United States
18	government; or
19	(2) the taxpayer:
20	(a) is not taxable in the state of the
21	purchaser; <u>and</u>
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23	(b) did not make an election for
24	apportionment of business income pursuant to Subsection B of
25	Section 7-4-10 NMSA 1978."

	SEC	rion 3.	APPLI	CABILITY	-The	e p	rovisio	ons	of	this	act	
apply	to	taxable	years	beginning	on	or	after	Jan	uary	7 1,	2014	,

SECTION 4. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

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6	DISCUSSION DRAFT
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO TAXATION; DECREASING CERTAIN CORPORATE INCOME TAX
12	RATES; PROVIDING FOR COMBINED REPORTING OF CORPORATE INCOME FOR
13	UNITARY CORPORATIONS; REPEALING CERTAIN TAX CREDITS.
14	
15	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
16	SECTION 1. Section 7-2A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981,
17	Chapter 37, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"7-2A-5. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATESThe corporate
19	income tax imposed on corporations by Section 7-2A-3 NMSA 1978
20	shall be at the rates specified in the following table:
21	If the net income is: The tax shall be:
22	Not over \$500,000 4.8% of net income
23	Over \$500,000 [but not
24	over \$1,000,000] \$24,000 plus
25	6.4% of excess

HOUSE BILL

INTRODUCED BY

51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - First session, 2013

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over \$500,000 \$56,000

[Over \$1,000,000

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plus 7.6% of excess over \$1,000,000]."

Section 7-2A-8.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, SECTION 2. Chapter 213, Section 12, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 307, Section 4 and by Laws 1993, Chapter 309, Section 2) is amended to read:

"7-2A-8.3. COMBINED RETURNS. --

A. A unitary corporation that is subject to taxation under the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and that has not previously filed a combined return pursuant to this section or a consolidated return pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978 [may elect to] shall file a combined return with other unitary corporations as though the entire combined net income were that of one corporation. The return filed under this method of reporting shall include the net income of all the unitary corporations. Transactions among the unitary corporations may be eliminated by applying the appropriate rules for reporting income for a consolidated federal income tax return. corporation that has filed an income tax return with New Mexico pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978 shall not file pursuant to this section unless the secretary gives prior permission to file on a combined return basis.

Once corporations have reported net income through .190422.3

a combined return for any taxable year, they shall file combined returns for subsequent taxable years, so long as they remain unitary corporations, unless the corporations elect to file pursuant to Section 7-2A-8.4 NMSA 1978. [or unless the secretary grants prior permission for one or more of the corporations to file individually.

C. For taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 1993, no unitary corporation once included in a combined return may elect, or be granted permission by the secretary, for any subsequent taxable year to separately account pursuant to Paragraph (4) of Subsection A of Section 7-2A-8 NMSA 1978.]"

SECTION 3. REPEAL.--Sections 7-2E-1.1, 7-9A-1 through 7-9A-11, 7-9F-1 through 7-9F-12, 7-9G-1 and 7-9H-1 through 7-9H-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 2, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 2001, Chapter 57, Section 2 and Laws 2001, Chapter 337, Section 2, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 3 through 7, Laws 1983, Chapter 206, Section 6, Laws 1979, Chapter 347, Sections 8 and 9, Laws 1997, Chapter 67, Section 2, Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Sections 1 through 12, Laws 2004, Chapter 15, Section 1 and Laws 2005, Chapter 104, Sections 11 through 16, as amended) are repealed.

SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

SECTION 5. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the .190422.3

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provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.
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1 SENATE BILL 51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013 2 3 INTRODUCED BY 4 5 6 DISCUSSION DRAFT 7 8 9 10 AN ACT 11 RELATING TO TAXATION; DECREASING CERTAIN CORPORATE INCOME TAX 12 RATES. 13 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 14 15 SECTION 1. Section 7-2A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, 16 Chapter 37, Section 38, as amended) is amended to read: "7-2A-5. CORPORATE INCOME TAX RATES.--The corporate 17 18 income tax imposed on corporations by Section 7-2A-3 NMSA 1978 19 shall be at the rates specified in the following table: 20 If the net income is: The tax shall be: Not over \$500,000 4.8% of net income 21 Over \$500,000 [but not 22 over \$1,000,000] \$24,000 plus 23 [6.4%] 4.9% of excess 24 over \$500,000 25

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[Uver \$1,000,000	\$56,000
	plus 7.6% of exces
	over \$1,000,000]."

SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

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2 51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013 3 INTRODUCED BY 4 5 6 DISCUSSION DRAFT 7 8 9 10 AN ACT 11 RELATING TO TAXATION; CLARIFYING APPLICATION OF THE HIGH-WAGE 12 JOBS TAX CREDIT; DEFINING "BENEFITS" AND "WAGES"; EXTENDING THE 13 CREDIT FOR THREE YEARS; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY. 14 15 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 16 SECTION 1. Section 7-9G-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, 17 Chapter 15, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read: 18 "7-9G-1. HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT--QUALIFYING 19 HIGH-WAGE JOBS.--20 A taxpayer who is an eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax 21 credit for each new high-wage economic-based job. The credit 22 provided in this section may be referred to as the "high-wage 23 24 jobs tax credit".

SENATE BILL

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.

[B.] C. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed and allowed in an amount equal to ten percent of the wages and benefits distributed to an eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job, but shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) per job per year.

[G.] D. The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed by an eligible employer for each new high-wage economic-based job performed for the <u>calendar</u> year in which the new high-wage economic-based job is created and for the three following qualifying periods. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualifying period closes.

[Đ-] <u>E.</u> A new high-wage economic-based job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section unless the eligible employer's total number of employees [with new high-wage economic-based jobs] on the last day of the qualifying period at the location at which the job is performed or based is at least one more than the number on the day prior to the date the new high-wage economic-based job was created.

F. A new high-wage economic-based job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section if:

(1) the new high-wage economic-based job is created due to a business merger or acquisition or other change .190716.1

in	business	organization;
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- (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 economic-based 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.
- G. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection F of this section, a new high-wage economic-based 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 taxation and revenue 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 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 qualifying period

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for which the qualifying job is otherwise eligible.

H. A 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 economic-based job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.

- [E.] I. With respect to each new high-wage economic-based job for which an eligible employer seeks the high-wage jobs tax credit, the employer shall certify:
- the amount of wages and benefits paid to (1) each eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job during each qualifying period;
- (2) the number of weeks the position was occupied during the qualifying period;
- (3) whether the new high-wage economic-based job was in a municipality with a population of forty thousand or more or with a population of less than forty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census and whether the job was in the unincorporated area of a county; and
- (4) the total number of employees employed by the employer at the job location on the day prior to the qualifying period and on the last day of the qualifying period.

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 $[F_{ullet}]$ J. To receive a high-wage jobs tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer shall apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. The application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection [E] I of this section. Applications for the high-wage jobs tax credit shall be considered in the order received by the taxation and revenue department.

[G.] $\underline{K.}$ The credit provided in this section may be deducted from the modified combined tax liability of a taxpayer. If the credit exceeds the modified combined tax liability of the taxpayer, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

 $[H \cdot]$ $\underline{L} \cdot$ The economic development department shall report to the appropriate interim legislative committee before November 1 of each year the cost of this tax credit to the state and its impact on company recruitment and job creation.

[H.] M. As used in this section:

[(1) "benefits" means any employee benefit
plan as defined in Title 1, Section 3 of the federal Employee
Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. 1002;

(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 insurance programs, health care, medical, dental and vision plans, life
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insurance, employer contributions to pensions, such as a 40lk, and employer-provided services, such as child care, offered by an employer to the employee. "Benefits" does not include the employer's share of payroll taxes, social security or medicare contributions, federal or state unemployment insurance contributions or workers' compensation;

(2) "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 percent of the capital and profits interest in the entity;

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

is a dependent, as that term is

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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

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;

(3) "eligible employer" means an employer that

[(a) made more than fifty percent of its
sales to persons outside New Mexico during the most recent
twelve months of the employer's modified combined tax liability
reporting periods ending prior to claiming a high-wage jobs tax
credit; or

(b)] is certified by the economic development department to be eligible for development training program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;
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- 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 surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts taxes;
- (5) "new high-wage economic-based job" means a new job created in New Mexico by an eligible employer on or after July 1, 2004 and prior to July 1, [2015] 2020 that is occupied for at least forty-eight weeks of a qualifying period by an eligible employee who is paid wages calculated for the qualifying period to be at least:
- (a) forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) if the job is performed or based: 1) in or within ten miles of the external boundaries of a municipality with a population of [forty thousand] sixty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census; or 2) in a class H county; and
 - (b) twenty-eight thousand dollars

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(\$28,000) if the job is performed or based in: 1) a
municipality with a population of less than forty thousand
according to the most recent federal decennial census; or $\underline{2)}$ in
the unincorporated area of a county other than a class H county;

(6) "qualifying period" means the period of twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins working in a new high-wage economic-based job or the period of twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible employee began working in a new high-wage economicbased job; and

"wages" means [wages as defined in (7) Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of 26 U.S.C. Section 51(c)] all compensation paid by an eligible employer to an eligible employee through 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."

SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

SECTION 3. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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SENATE BILL

51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; CLARIFYING APPLICATION OF THE HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT; REQUIRING ANNUAL REPORTING ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT; DEFINING "BENEFITS" AND "WAGES"; INCREASING WAGES AND POPULATION TO QUALIFY FOR A HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT; PROVIDING FOR AN ANNUAL MAXIMUM AGGREGATE OF FIFTY MILLION DOLLARS (\$50,000,000) IN HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDITS.

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

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

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

A. A taxpayer who is an eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax .190575.2

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credit for each new high-wage economic-based job. The credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "high-wage jobs tax credit".

- The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed and allowed in an amount equal to ten percent of the wages and benefits distributed to an eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job, but shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000).
- The high-wage jobs tax credit may be claimed by an eligible employer for each new high-wage economic-based job performed for the year in which the new high-wage economicbased job is created and for the three following qualifying periods. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualifying period closes.
- D. A new high-wage economic-based job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section unless the eligible employer's total number of employees with new highwage economic-based jobs on the last day of the qualifying period at the location at which the job is performed or based is at least one more than the number on the day prior to the date the job was created.
- E. A new high-wage economic-based job shall not be eligible for a credit pursuant to this section if:
 - (1) the new high-wage economic-based job is

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cre	ated	due	to	а	business	merger	or	acqu	isition	or	other	change
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- (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;
- (3) the new high-wage economic-based 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; and
- its functional equivalent previously qualified for the high-wage jobs tax credit but the employer, prior to a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization, was not approved for the credit.
- of this section, a new high-wage economic-based 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 taxation and revenue department prior to the time of the

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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 qualifying periods. The new employer that results from a business merger or acquisition or other change in business organization may only claim the highwage jobs tax credit for the balance of the qualifying periods for which the qualifying job is otherwise eligible.

G. A 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 economic-based job that was not being performed by an employee of the replaced entity.

- [E.] H. With respect to each new high-wage economic-based job for which an eligible employer seeks the high-wage jobs tax credit, the employer shall certify:
- the amount of wages and benefits paid to each eligible employee in a new high-wage economic-based job during each qualifying period;
- (2) the number of weeks the position was occupied during the qualifying period;
- [whether the new high-wage economic-based (3) job was in a municipality with a population of forty thousand .190575.2

or more or with a population of less than forty thousand] the population of the municipality, according to the most recent federal decennial census, where the new high-wage economic-based job was located and whether the job was in the unincorporated area of a county; and

- (4) the total number of employees employed by the employer at the job location on the day prior to the qualifying period and on the last day of the qualifying period.
- $[F_{ullet}]$ I. To receive a high-wage jobs tax credit with respect to any qualifying period, an eligible employer shall apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner prescribed by the department. The application shall include a certification made pursuant to Subsection [E] \underline{H} of this section. Applications for the high-wage jobs tax credit shall be considered in the order received by the taxation and revenue department.
- J. The taxation and revenue department may allow a maximum aggregate in a calendar year of fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) in high-wage jobs tax credits provided by this section. A taxpayer who submits a claim for a high-wage jobs tax credit who is unable to receive the tax credit because the claims for the year exceed the aggregate limitation in this subsection shall be placed for the subsequent calendar year at the front of a queue of high-wage jobs tax credit claimants submitting claims in the subsequent year in the order of the

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date on which the department received the application.

 $[G_{\bullet}]$ \underline{K}_{\bullet} The credit provided in this section may be deducted from the modified combined tax liability of a taxpayer. If the credit exceeds the modified combined tax liability of the taxpayer, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

L. A taxpayer allowed a high-wage jobs tax credit shall report annually by June 30 to the taxation and revenue department on the activities of the taxpayer in the preceding calendar year on a form developed by the department.

Acceptance of a taxpayer of a high-wage jobs tax credit pursuant to this section is authorization by the taxpayer receiving the tax credit for the department to reveal information to the legislative finance committee and the interim revenue stabilization and tax policy committee necessary to analyze the effectiveness of the high-wage jobs tax credit pursuant to this section.

M. The taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report that includes the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive a high-wage jobs tax credit, the number of applicants for the high-wage jobs tax credit, the amount of each credit approved, the number of eligible employees hired, cost of the tax credit to the state and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the

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effectiveness of the high-wage jobs tax credit. The report
shall be presented to the legislative finance committee and the
interim revenue stabilization and tax policy committee.

[H_{\bullet}] N_{\bullet} The economic development department shall report to the appropriate interim legislative committee before November 1 of each year the [cost of this tax credit to the state and its] impact of the tax credit on company recruitment and job creation.

$[\frac{1}{1}]$ O. As used in this section:

[(1) "benefits" means any employee benefit
plan as defined in Title 1, Section 3 of the federal Employee
Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. 1002;

(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 insurance programs, health care, medical, dental and vision plans, life insurance, employer contributions to pensions, such as a 40lk, and employer-provided services, such as child care, offered by an employer to the employee;

(2) "eligible employee" means an individual who is employed <u>in New Mexico</u> 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 .190575.2

152(a) to the employer or, if the employer is a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent in value of the outstanding stock of the corporation or, if the employer is an entity other than a corporation, to an individual who owns, directly or indirectly, more than fifty percent of the capital and profits interest in the entity;

(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

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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;

(3) "eligible employer" means an employer that

[(a) made more than fifty percent of its
sales to persons outside New Mexico during the most recent
twelve months of the employer's modified combined tax liability
reporting periods ending prior to claiming a jobs tax credit;
or

(b)] is certified by the economic development department to be eligible for development training program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;

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

taxes;

(5) "new <u>high-wage</u> economic-based job" means a <u>new</u> job created <u>in New Mexico</u> by an eligible employer on or after July 1, 2004 and prior to July 1, 2015 that is occupied for at least forty-eight weeks of a qualifying period by an eligible employee who:

(a) for a new high-wage economic-based job created prior to January 1, 2013 is paid wages calculated for the qualifying period to be at least: [(a)] 1) forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a population of forty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census; and [(b)] 2) twenty-eight thousand dollars (\$28,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a population of less than forty thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census or in the unincorporated area of a county; and

job created on or after January 1, 2013 is paid wages calculated for the qualifying period to be at least: 1) sixty-five thousand dollars (\$65,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with a population of sixty thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census; and 2) forty thousand 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

(b) for a new high-wage economic-based

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or in the unincorporated area of a county;

(7) "wages" means [wages as defined in Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of 26 U.S.C. Section 51(c)] all gross wages and other compensation, before any payroll deductions, paid for services rendered by an individual, including commissions, cost-of-living allowances, overtime pay, hazardous-duty pay, incentive pay, on-call pay, shift differentials and bonuses, but "wages" does not include benefits."

SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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SENATE BILL

51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAX ADMINISTRATION; PROVIDING FOR INDEPENDENT
HEARING OFFICERS FOR PROTEST OF TAX ASSESSMENTS; CREATING THE
OFFICE OF TAX PROTEST AND HEARINGS.

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

- SECTION 1. OFFICE OF TAX PROTEST AND HEARINGS--DUTIES-INDEPENDENT TAX HEARING OFFICERS.--
- A. The "office of tax protest and hearings" is created. The office is attached to the taxation and revenue department for administrative purposes only in accordance with the Executive Reorganization Act. The office shall retain decision-making and policymaking autonomy separate from the taxation and revenue department.
- B. The chief executive and administrative officer of the office is the "chief hearing officer". The chief .190486.1

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hearing officer shall be appointed by the governor with the consent of the senate. The chief hearing officer shall hold that office at the pleasure of the governor.

C. The office shall:

- (1) handle formal protests filed by a taxpayer who disputes tax liabilities, refund denials, failure to grant or deny refund claims or other actions taken by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to the Tax Administration Act or other tax statutes;
- (2) hold all administrative hearings pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and other tax statutes; and
- (3) provide independent and impartial hearing officers:
- The chief hearing officer and hearing officers D. shall:
- (1) be active members in good standing of the New Mexico state bar:
- have five years' experience as an attorney in tax law; and
- (3) complete an appropriate course of instruction or training for hearing officers.
- SECTION 2. TEMPORARY PROVISION -- TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL, PROPERTY AND CONTRACTS. -- On July 1, 2013:
- all personnel, appropriations, money, records, equipment, supplies and other property of the protest office .190486.1

and the hearings bureau of the taxation and revenue department relating to hearings and actions of the department pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and other tax statutes shall be transferred to the office of tax protest and hearings; and

all contracts of the protest office and the hearings bureau of the taxation and revenue department relating to hearings and actions of the department pursuant to the Tax Administration Act and other tax statutes shall be binding and effective on the office of tax protest and hearings.

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; LOWERING THE TAX RATE IMPOSED ON GROSS RECEIPTS; CHANGING CERTAIN GROSS RECEIPTS EXEMPTIONS TO DEDUCTIONS; PHASING OUT CERTAIN GROSS RECEIPTS CREDITS AND DEDUCTIONS RELATED TO HEALTH CARE.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.4. DISTRIBUTION--MUNICIPALITY FROM GROSS RECEIPTS
TAX.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection [#] C of this section, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each municipality in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the product of the quotient [of one and two .190423.1

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2	imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978] provided for in Subsection
3	B of this section multiplied by the net receipts for the month
4	attributable to the gross receipts tax from business locations:
5	(1) within that municipality;
6	(2) on land owned by the state, commonly known
7	as the "state fairgrounds", within the exterior boundaries of
8	that municipality;
9	(3) outside the boundaries of any municipality
10	on land owned by that municipality; and
11	(4) on an Indian reservation or pueblo grant
12	in an area that is contiguous to that municipality and in which
13	the municipality performs services pursuant to a contract
14	between the municipality and the Indian tribe or Indian pueblo
15	if:
16	(a) the contract describes an area in
17	which the municipality is required to perform services and
18	requires the municipality to perform services that are
19	substantially the same as the services the municipality
20	performs for itself; and
21	(b) the governing body of the
22	municipality has submitted a copy of the contract to the
23	secretary.
24	B. The quotient required in Subsection A of this
25	section shall be:

hundred twenty-five thousandths percent divided by the tax rate

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thousandths	percent	divided	by the	e tax	rate	imposed	bу	Section
7-9-4 NMSA 1	1978 nrid	or to Jul	v 1. 3	2015:				

- (2) one and one hundred ninety-five
 thousandths percent divided by the tax rate imposed by Section
 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
- (3) one and one hundred sixty-five thousandths percent divided by the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA

 1978 from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
- (4) one and one hundred thirty-five
 thousandths percent divided by the tax rate imposed by Section
 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018;
- (5) one and one hundred five thousandths

 percent divided by the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA

 1978 from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; and
- (6) one and seventy-six thousandths percent divided by the tax rate imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 on or after July 1, 2019.
- [B.] C. If the reduction made by Laws 1991, Chapter 9, Section 9 to the distribution under this section impairs the ability of a municipality to meet its principal or interest payment obligations for revenue bonds outstanding prior to July 1, 1991 that are secured by the pledge of all or part of the municipality's revenue from the distribution made under this section, then the amount distributed pursuant to this section .190423.1

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to that municipality shall be increased by an amount sufficient to meet any required payment, provided that the distribution amount does not exceed the amount that would have been due that municipality under this section as it was in effect on June 30, 1992.

[6.] D. A distribution pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a gross receipts tax increment dedicated by a municipality pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act."

SECTION 2. Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 47, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-4. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAX--DENOMINATION AS "GROSS RECEIPTS TAX".--

A. For the privilege of engaging in business, an excise tax [equal to five and one-eighth percent of gross receipts] is imposed on the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in New Mexico. The rate of the excise tax imposed shall be equal to:

(1) five and one-eighth percent of gross receipts received prior to July 1, 2015;

(2) five percent of gross receipts received from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;

(3) four and seven-eighths percent of gross receipts received from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
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1	(4) four and three-fourths percent of gross
2	receipts received from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018;
3	(5) four and five-eighths percent of gross
4	receipts received from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; and
5	(6) four and one-half percent of gross
6	receipts received on or after July 1, 2019.
7	B. The tax imposed by this section shall be
8	referred to as the "gross receipts tax"."
9	SECTION 3. Section 7-9-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966,
10	Chapter 47, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"7-9-7. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF TAXDENOMINATION AS
12	"COMPENSATING TAX"
13	A. For the privilege of using tangible property in
14	New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using the property
15	an excise tax equal to: [five and one-eighth percent of the
16	value of tangible property that was:
17	(1) manufactured by the person using the
18	property in the state;
19	(2) acquired inside or outside of this state
20	as the result of a transaction with a person located outside
21	this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts
22	tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a
23	person with nexus with New Mexico; or
24	(3) acquired as the result of a transaction
25	that was not initially subject to the compensating tax imposed
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by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross receipts tax
but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of
the property, should have been subject to the compensating tax
imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross
receipts tax

- (1) five and one-eighth percent of the value of tangible property used prior to July 1, 2015;
- (2) five percent of the value of tangible property used from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
- (3) four and seven-eighths percent of the value of tangible property used from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
- (4) four and three-fourths percent of the value of tangible property used from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018;
- (5) four and five-eighths percent of the value of tangible property used from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; and
- (6) four and one-half percent of the value of tangible property used on or after July 1, 2020.
- B. For the purpose of Subsection A of this section, value of tangible 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 to use, whichever is later. If no adjusted basis .190423.1

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 services rendered in New Mexico, there is imposed on the person using such services an excise tax [equal to five percent of the value of the services at the time they were rendered]. The services, to be taxable under this subsection, must have been rendered as the result of a transaction that was not initially subject to the gross receipts tax but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of the services, should have been subject to the gross receipts tax. The rate of the excise tax imposed by this subsection shall be equal to:

(1) five and one-eighth percent of the value of the services, valued at the time rendered, for services rendered prior to July 1, 2015;

(2) five percent of the value of the services, valued at the time rendered, for services rendered from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;

(3) four and seven-eighths percent of the value of the services, valued at the time rendered, for services rendered from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;

(4) four and three-fourths percent of the value of the services, valued at the time rendered, for services rendered from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018;

(5) four and five-eighths percent of the value

1	of the services, valued at the time rendered, for services
2	rendered from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019; and
3	(6) four and one-half percent of the value of
4	the services, valued at the time rendered, for services
5	rendered on or after July 1, 2020.
6	D. The tax imposed by this section shall be
7	referred to as the "compensating tax".
8	E. As used in this section, "tangible property"
9	means tangible property that was:
10	(1) manufactured by the person using the
11	property in the state;
12	(2) acquired inside or outside of this state
13	as the result of a transaction with a person located outside of
14	this state that would have been subject to the gross receipts
15	tax had the tangible personal property been acquired from a
16	person with nexus in New Mexico; or
17	(3) acquired as the result of a transaction
18	that was not initially subject to the compensating tax imposed
19	by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross receipts tax
20	but which transaction, because of the buyer's subsequent use of
21	the property, should have been subject to the compensating tax
22	imposed by Paragraph (2) of this subsection or the gross
23	receipts tax."
24	SECTION 4. Section 7-9-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
25	Chapter 144, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
	.190423.1

1	"7-9-16. [EXEMPTION] <u>DEDUCTION</u> GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
2	CERTAIN NONPROFIT FACILITIES[Exempted from the gross
3	receipts tax are the] Receipts of nonprofit entities from the
4	operation of facilities designed and used for providing
5	accommodations for retired elderly persons may only be deducted
6	from gross receipts in the percentages and during the dates
7	that follow:
8	A. one hundred percent of receipts received prior
9	to July 1, 2015;
10	B. eighty percent of receipts received from July 1,
11	2015 through June 30, 2016;
12	C. sixty percent of receipts received from July 1,
13	2016 through June 30, 2017;
14	D. forty percent of receipts received from July 1,
15	2017 through June 30, 2018; and
16	E. twenty percent of receipts received from July 1,
17	2018 through June 30, 2019."
18	SECTION 5. Section 7-9-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970,
19	Chapter 12, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
20	"7-9-29. [EXEMPTION] <u>DEDUCTION</u> GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
21	CERTAIN ORGANIZATIONS
22	A. [Exempted from the gross receipts tax are the]
23	Except as otherwise provided in Subsection B of this section,
24	receipts of organizations that demonstrate to the department
25	that they have been granted exemption from the federal income
	.190423.1

T	tax by the United States c
2	organizations described in
3	States Internal Revenue Co
4	renumbered <u>may be deducted</u>
5	B. [Exempted f :
6	Receipts of organizations
7	that they have been grante
8	tax by the United States c
9	organizations described in
10	States Internal Revenue Co
11	from the operation of heal
12	health care services may o
13	in the percentages and dur
14	<u>(1) one h</u>
15	prior to July 1, 2015;
16	<u>(2) eight</u>
17	July 1, 2015 through June
18	<u>(3) sixty</u>
19	July 1, 2016 through June
20	<u>(4) forty</u>
21	July 1, 2017 through June
22	<u>(5) twent</u>
23	July 1, 2018 through June
24	<u>C.</u> Receipts fro
25	visitor bureau and convent

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 [1954] 1986, as amended or renumbered may be deducted from gross receipts.

- B. [Exempted from the gross receipts tax are the]

 Receipts of organizations that demonstrate to the department

 that they have been 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 amended or renumbered,

 from the operation of health care facilities or providing

 health care services may only be deducted from gross receipts

 in the percentages and during the dates that follow:
- (1) one hundred percent of receipts received prior to July 1, 2015;
- (2) eighty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
- (3) sixty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
- (4) forty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
- (5) twenty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.
- C. Receipts from carrying on chamber of commerce, visitor bureau and convention bureau functions of organizations .190423.1

that demonstrate to the department that they have been granted exemption from the federal income tax by the United States commissioner of internal revenue as organizations described in Section 501(c)(6) of the United States Internal Revenue Code of [1954] 1986, as amended or renumbered, may be deducted from gross receipts.

[C.] D. This section does not apply to receipts

[C.] D. This section does not apply to receipts derived from an unrelated trade or business as defined in Section 513 of the United States Internal Revenue Code of [1954] 1986, as amended or renumbered."

SECTION 6. Section 7-9-73 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1970, Chapter 78, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-73. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS--SALE OF PROSTHETIC DEVICES.--

A. Receipts from selling prosthetic devices may be deducted as provided for in Subsection B of this section from gross receipts or from governmental gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who is licensed to practice medicine, osteopathic medicine, dentistry, podiatry, optometry, chiropractic or professional nursing and who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must deliver the prosthetic device incidental to the performance of a service and must include the value of the prosthetic device in [his] the charge for the service.

1	B. The receipts described in Subsection A of this
2	section may only be deducted from gross receipts in the
3	percentages and during the dates that follow:
4	(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
5	prior to July 1, 2015;
6	(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
7	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
8	(3) sixty percent of receipts received from
9	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
10	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
11	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
12	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
13	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019."
14	SECTION 7. Section 7-9-73.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991,
15	Chapter 8, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
16	"7-9-73.1. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTSHOSPITALS[Fifty
17	percent of the]
18	$\underline{\mathtt{A.}}$ Receipts of hospitals licensed by the department
19	of health may be deducted <u>as provided for in Subsection B of</u>
20	this section from gross receipts; provided this deduction may
21	be applied only to the taxable gross receipts remaining after
22	all other appropriate deductions have been taken.
23	B. The receipts described in Subsection A of this
24	section may only be deducted from gross receipts in the
25	percentages and during the dates that follow:
	.190423.1

(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
prior to July 1, 2015;
(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
(3) sixty percent of receipts received from
July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
(4) forty percent of receipts received from
July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019."
SECTION 8. Section 7-9-73.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998,
Chapter 95, Section 2 and Laws 1998, Chapter 99, Section 4, as
amended) is amended to read:
"7-9-73.2. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAX AND GOVERNMENTAL
GROSS RECEIPTS TAXPRESCRIPTION DRUGSOXYGEN
A. Receipts from the sale of prescription drugs and
oxygen and oxygen services provided by a licensed medicare
durable medical equipment provider may only be deducted from
gross receipts and governmental gross receipts <u>in the</u>
percentages and during the dates that follow:
(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
prior to July 1, 2015;
(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
(3) sixty percent of receipts received from

1	<u>July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;</u>
2	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
3	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
4	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
5	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.
6	B. For the purposes of this section, "prescription
7	drugs" means insulin and substances that are:
8	(1) dispensed by or under the supervision of a
9	licensed pharmacist or by a physician or other person
10	authorized under state law to do so;
11	(2) prescribed for a specified person by a
12	person authorized under state law to prescribe the substance;
13	and
14	(3) subject to the restrictions on sale
15	contained in Subparagraph 1 of Subsection (b) of 21 USCA 353."
16	SECTION 9. Section 7-9-77.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998,
17	Chapter 96, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
18	"7-9-77.1. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAXCERTAIN MEDICAL
19	AND HEALTH CARE SERVICES
20	A. Receipts from payments by the United States
21	government or any agency thereof for provision of medical and
22	other health services by medical doctors, osteopathic
23	physicians, doctors of oriental medicine, athletic trainers,
24	chiropractic physicians, counselor and therapist practitioners,
25	dentists, massage therapists, naprapaths, nurses,
	.190423.1

nutritionists, dietitians, occupational therapists, optometrists, pharmacists, physical therapists, psychologists, radiologic technologists, respiratory care practitioners, audiologists, speech-language pathologists, social workers and podiatrists or of medical, 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 may be deducted as provided for in Subsection F of this section from gross receipts.

- B. Receipts 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 as provided for in Subsection F of this section from gross receipts.
- C. Receipts 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 as provided for in Subsection F of this section from gross receipts.
- D. Receipts from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical services provided by a clinical laboratory to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act .190423.1

1	may be deducted as provided for in Subsection F of this section
2	from gross receipts.
3	E. Receipts from payments by the United States
4	government or any agency thereof for medical, other health and
5	palliative services provided by a home health agency to
6	medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18
7	of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted as provided
8	for in Subsection F of this section from gross receipts.
9	F. The receipts described in this section may only
10	be deducted from gross receipts in the percentages and during
11	the dates that follow:
12	(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
13	prior to July 1, 2015;
14	(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
15	<u>July 1, 2015 to June 30, 2016;</u>
16	(3) sixty percent of receipts received from
17	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
18	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
19	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
20	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
21	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.
22	$[F_{\bullet}]$ G. For the purposes of this section:
23	(l) "athletic trainer" means a person licensed
24	as an athletic trainer pursuant to the provisions of Chapter
25	61, Article 14D NMSA 1978;
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- (2) "chiropractic physician" means a person who practices chiropractic as defined in the Chiropractic Physician Practice Act;
- (3) "clinical laboratory" means a laboratory accredited pursuant to 42 USCA 263a;
- (4) "counselor and therapist practitioner" means a person licensed to practice as a counselor or therapist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 9A NMSA 1978;
- (5) "dentist" means a person licensed to practice as a dentist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 5A NMSA 1978:
- (6) "doctor of oriental medicine" means a person licensed as a physician to practice acupuncture or oriental medicine pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14A NMSA 1978;
- (7) "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;
- (8) "hospice" means a for-profit entity licensed by the department of health as a hospice and certified to provide medicare services;
- (9) "massage therapist" means a person
 licensed to practice massage therapy pursuant to the provisions
 .190423.1

1	of Chapter 61, Article 12C NMSA 1978;
2	(10) "medical doctor" means a person licensed
3	as a physician to practice medicine pursuant to the provisions
4	of the Medical Practice Act;
5	(11) "naprapath" means a person licensed as a
6	naprapath pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article
7	[12E] <u>12F</u> NMSA 1978;
8	(12) "nurse" means a person licensed as a
9	registered nurse pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
10	Article 3 NMSA 1978;
11	(13) "nursing home" means a for-profit entity
12	licensed by the department of health as a nursing home and
13	certified to provide medicare services;
14	(14) "nutritionist" or "dietitian" means a
15	person licensed as a nutritionist or dietitian pursuant to the
16	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 7A NMSA 1978;
17	(15) "occupational therapist" means a person
18	licensed as an occupational therapist pursuant to the
19	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12A NMSA 1978;
20	(16) "osteopathic physician" means a person
21	licensed as an osteopathic physician pursuant to the provisions
22	of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978;
23	(17) "optometrist" means a person licensed to
24	practice optometry pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
25	Article 2 NMSA 1978;
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1	(18) "pharmacist" means a person licensed as a
2	pharmacist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 11
3	NMSA 1978;
4	(19) "physical therapist" means a person
5	licensed as a physical therapist pursuant to the provisions of
6	Chapter 61, Article 12D NMSA 1978;
7	(20) "podiatrist" means a person licensed as a
8	podiatrist pursuant to the provisions of the Podiatry Act;
9	(21) "psychologist" means a person licensed as
10	a psychologist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
11	Article 9 NMSA 1978;
12	(22) "radiologic technologist" means a person
13	licensed as a radiologic technologist pursuant to the
14	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14E NMSA 1978;
15	(23) "respiratory care practitioner" means a
16	person licensed as a respiratory care practitioner pursuant to
17	the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12B NMSA 1978;
18	(24) "social worker" means a person licensed
19	as an independent social worker pursuant to the provisions of
20	Chapter 61, Article 31 NMSA 1978;
21	(25) "speech-language pathologist" means a
22	person licensed as a speech-language pathologist pursuant to
23	the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14B NMSA 1978; and
24	(26) "TRICARE program" means the program
25	defined in 10 U.S.C. 1072(7)."
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SE	CTION	10.	Sec	tion	7-9-93	NMSA	1978	(being	Laws	2004,
Chapter	116,	Secti	on (6, as	amende	ed) is	amen	ded to	read:	

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

Receipts from payments by a managed health care provider or health care insurer for commercial contract services or medicare part C services provided by a health care practitioner that are not otherwise deductible pursuant to another provision of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act may be deducted as provided for in Subsection B of this section from gross receipts, provided that the services are within the scope of practice of the person providing the service. Receipts from fee-for-service payments by a health care insurer may not be deducted from gross receipts. deduction provided by this section shall be separately stated by the taxpayer.

B. The receipts described in Subsection A of this section may only be deducted from gross receipts in the percentages and during the dates that follow:

(1) one hundred percent of receipts received prior to July 1, 2015;

(2) eighty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;

(3) sixty percent of receipts received from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;

1	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
2	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
3	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
4	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019.
5	$[\frac{B_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}]$ C. For the purposes of this section:
6	(1) "commercial contract services" means
7	health care services performed by a health care practitioner
8	pursuant to a contract with a managed health care provider or
9	health care insurer other than those health care services
10	provided for medicare patients pursuant to Title 18 of the
11	federal Social Security Act or for medicaid patients pursuant
12	to Title 19 or Title 21 of the federal Social Security Act;
13	(2) "health care insurer" means a person that:
14	(a) has a valid certificate of authority
15	in good standing pursuant to the New Mexico Insurance Code to
16	act as an insurer, health maintenance organization or nonprofit
17	health care plan or prepaid dental plan; and
18	(b) contracts to reimburse licensed
19	health care practitioners for providing basic health services
20	to enrollees at negotiated fee rates;
21	(3) "health care practitioner" means:
22	(a) a chiropractic physician licensed
23	pursuant to the provisions of the Chiropractic Physician
24	Practice Act;
25	(b) a dentist or dental hygienist
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3	licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Acupuncture and
4	Oriental Medicine Practice Act;
5	(d) an optometrist licensed pursuant to
6	the provisions of the Optometry Act;
7	(e) an osteopathic physician licensed
8	pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978
9	or an osteopathic physician's assistant licensed pursuant to
10	the provisions of the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act;
11	(f) a physical therapist licensed
12	pursuant to the provisions of the Physical Therapy Act;
13	(g) a physician or physician assistant
14	licensed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 6
15	NMSA 1978;
16	(h) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to
17	the provisions of the Podiatry Act;
18	(i) a psychologist licensed pursuant to
19	the provisions of the Professional Psychologist Act;
20	(j) a registered lay midwife registered
21	by the department of health;
22	(k) a registered nurse or licensed
23	practical nurse licensed pursuant to the provisions of the
24	Nursing Practice Act;
25	(1) a registered occupational therapist
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licensed pursuant to the Dental Health Care Act;

(c) a doctor of oriental medicine

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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) "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 .190423.1

CERTAIN HOSPITALS.--

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;							
(f) integrated delivery systems;							
(g) independent physician-provider							
organizations;							
(h) physician hospital-provider							
organizations; and							
(i) managed care services organizations;							
and							
(5) "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 11. Section 7-9-96.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,							
Chapter 361, Section 7) is amended to read:							
"7_0_06 1 CREDITCROSS RECEIPTS TAYRECEIPTS OF							
**/-9-90.1. UKBULLGKUSS KUURLPIS TAXKUURLPIS UK							

A hospital licensed by the department of health .190423.1

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may claim a credit for each reporting period against the gross receipts tax due for that reporting period as follows:

- for a hospital located in a municipality: (1)
- on or after July 1, 2007 but before July 1, 2008, in an amount equal to seven hundred fifty-five thousandths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken:
- (b) on or after July 1, 2008 but before July 1, 2009, in an amount equal to one and fifty-one hundredths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken;
- (c) on or after July 1, 2009 but before July 1, 2010, in an amount equal to two and two hundred sixtyfive thousandths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken;
- (d) on or after July 1, 2010 but before July 1, 2011, in an amount equal to three and two hundredths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken; [and]
- (e) on or after July 1, 2011, but before July 1, 2015 in an amount equal to three and seven hundred .190423.1

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seventy-five thousandths percent of the hospital's	taxable						
gross receipts for that reporting period after all	applicable						
deductions have been taken;							

(f) on or after July 1, 2015 but before July 1, 2016, in an amount equal to three and two hundredths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken;

(g) on or after July 1, 2016 but before July 1, 2017, in an amount equal to two and two hundred sixtyfive thousandths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken;

(h) on or after July 1, 2017 but before July 1, 2018, in an amount equal to one and fifty-one hundredths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken; and

(i) on or after July 1, 2018 but before July 1, 2019, in an amount equal to seven hundred fifty-five thousandths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been taken; and

for a hospital located in the (2) unincorporated area of a county:

1	(a) on or after July 1, 2007 but before
2	July 1, 2008, in an amount equal to one percent of the
3	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
4	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
5	(b) on or after July 1, 2008, but before
6	July 1, 2009, in an amount equal to two percent of the
7	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
8	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
9	(c) on or after July 1, 2009 but before
10	July 1, 2010, in an amount equal to three percent of the
11	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
12	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
13	(d) on or after July 1, 2010 but before
14	July 1, 2011, in an amount equal to four percent of the
15	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
16	after all applicable deductions have been taken; [and]
17	(e) on or after July 1, 2011 <u>but before</u>
18	July 1, 2015, in an amount equal to five percent of the
19	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
20	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
21	(f) on or after July 1, 2015 but before
22	July 1, 2016, in an amount equal to four percent of the
23	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
24	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
25	(g) on or after July 1, 2016 but before
	.190423.1

1	July 1, 2017, in an amount equal to three percent of the
2	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
3	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
4	(h) on or after July 1, 2017 but before
5	July 1, 2018, in an amount equal to two percent of the
6	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
7	after all applicable deductions have been taken; and
8	(i) on or after July 1, 2018 but before
9	July 1, 2019, in an amount equal to one percent of the
10	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
11	after all applicable deductions have been taken.
12	B. A hospital shall not claim the credit provided
13	for in this section on or after July 1, 2019.
14	[B.] C. For the purposes of this section,
15	"hospital" means a facility providing emergency or urgent care,
16	inpatient medical care and nursing care for acute illness,
17	injury, surgery or obstetrics and includes a facility licensed
18	by the department of health as a critical access hospital,
19	general hospital, long-term acute care hospital, psychiatric
20	hospital, rehabilitation hospital, limited services hospital
21	and special hospital."
22	SECTION 12. Section 7-9-96.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,
23	Chapter 361, Section 8) is amended to read:
24	"7-9-96.2. CREDITGROSS RECEIPTS TAXUNPAID CHARGES FOR
25	SERVICES PROVIDED IN A HOSPITAL

1	A. A licensed medical doctor or licensed osteopathic						
2	physician may claim a credit against gross receipts taxes due						
3	in the following amounts:						
4	(1) from July 1, 2007 through June 30, 2008,						
5	thirty-three percent of the value of unpaid qualified health						
6	care services;						
7	(2) from July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009,						
8	sixty-seven percent of the value of unpaid qualified health						
9	care services; [and]						
10	(3) [on and after] <u>from</u> July 1, 2009 <u>through</u>						
11	June 30, 2015, one hundred percent of the value of unpaid						
12	qualified health care services;						
13	(4) from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016,						
14	eighty percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care						
15	services;						
16	(5) from July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017,						
17	sixty percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care						
18	services;						
19	(6) from July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018,						
20	forty percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care						
21	services; and						
22	(7) from July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019,						
23	twenty percent of the value of unpaid qualified health care						
24	services.						
25	B. A taxpayer shall not claim the credit provided						
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for	in	this	section	on	or	after	.J11 T 🗸	1.	2019.
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[B.] C. As used in this section:

- "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
- "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 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;
- at the time the services were provided, the person receiving the services was not eligible for medicaid; and
- the charges are not reimbursable under a program established pursuant to the Indigent Hospital and County Health Care Act."
- **SECTION 13.** Section 7-9-99 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 35, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9-99. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAXSALE OF
ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURAL AND NEW FACILITY CONSTRUCTION
SERVICES USED IN CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN PUBLIC HEALTH CARE
FACILITIES

A. Receipts from selling an engineering, architectural or construction service used in the new facility construction of a sole community provider hospital that is located in a federally designated health professional shortage area may be deducted as provided for in Subsection B of this section from gross receipts if the sale of the engineering, architectural or construction service is made to a foundation or a nonprofit organization that:

[A.] (1) has entered into a written agreement with a county to pay at least ninety-five percent of the costs of new facility construction of that sole community provider hospital; and

[B.] (2) delivers to the seller of the engineering, architectural or construction service either an appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate or other evidence acceptable to the secretary of a written agreement made in accordance with [Subsection A of this section]

Paragraph (1) of the subsection.

B. The receipts described in Subsection A of this section may only be deducted from gross receipts in the percentages and during the dates that follow:

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T	(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
2	prior to July 1, 2015;
3	(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
4	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
5	(3) sixty percent of receipts received from
6	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
7	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
8	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
9	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
10	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019."
11	SECTION 14. Section 7-9-100 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006,
12	Chapter 35, Section 2) is amended to read:
13	"7-9-100. DEDUCTIONGROSS RECEIPTS TAXSALE OF
14	CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT AND CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS USED IN NEW
15	FACILITY CONSTRUCTION OF A SOLE COMMUNITY PROVIDER HOSPITAL
16	THAT IS LOCATED IN A FEDERALLY DESIGNATED HEALTH PROFESSIONAL
17	SHORTAGE AREA
18	$\underline{\mathtt{A.}}$ Receipts from selling construction equipment or
19	construction materials used in the new facility construction of
20	a sole community provider hospital that is located in a
21	federally designated health professional shortage area may be
22	deducted <u>as provided for in Subsection B of this section</u> from
23	gross receipts if the sale of the construction equipment or
24	construction materials is made to a foundation or a nonprofit
25	organization that:

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T	$[\frac{A_{\bullet}}{a}]$ has entered into a written agreement
2	with a county to pay at least ninety-five percent of the costs
3	of new facility construction of that sole community provider
4	hospital; and
5	[8.] (2) delivers to the seller either an
6	appropriate nontaxable transaction certificate or other
7	evidence acceptable to the secretary of a written agreement
8	made in accordance with [Subsection A of this section]
9	Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
10	B. The receipts described in Subsection A of this
11	section may only be deducted from gross receipts in the
12	percentages and during the dates that follow:
13	(1) one hundred percent of receipts received
14	prior to July 1, 2015;
15	(2) eighty percent of receipts received from
16	July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016;
17	(3) sixty percent of receipts received from
18	July 1, 2016 through June 30, 2017;
19	(4) forty percent of receipts received from
20	July 1, 2017 through June 30, 2018; and
21	(5) twenty percent of receipts received from
22	July 1, 2018 through June 30, 2019."
23	SECTION 15. APPLICABILITYThe provisions of this act
24	apply to gross receipts received on or after July 1, 2013.
25	SECTION 16. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
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provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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SENATE BILL

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

INTRODUCED BY

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

FOR THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; ENACTING NEW SECTIONS OF THE INCOME TAX

ACT AND THE CORPORATE INCOME AND FRANCHISE TAX ACT; CREATING

THE STATE GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT TAX CREDIT.

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

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

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual and who is the owner of a New Mexico sole proprietorship, partnership or limited liability company may claim a credit in an amount equal to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of the gross wages paid to each qualified state graduate who is employed full time in New Mexico by the taxpayer for at least seven

months during the first taxable year for which the return is filed and for twelve months during the second taxable year for which the return is filed. A taxpayer shall not be eligible for a credit provided in this section if the qualified state graduate upon which the credit is predicated is replacing or performing the job or functional equivalent of a previous qualified state graduate who is no longer employed by the taxpayer. The tax credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "state graduate employment tax credit".

- B. The purpose of the state graduate employment tax credit is to encourage the full-time employment of qualified state graduates within eighteen months of graduation from one of the state educational institutions enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico.
- C. A taxpayer who is the owner of a New Mexico sole proprietorship, partnership or limited liability company may claim the state graduate employment tax credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which the taxpayer employs one or more qualified state graduates; provided that the taxpayer may not claim the state graduate employment tax credit for any individual qualified state graduate for more than two taxable years or if the qualified state graduate upon whom the credit is predicated is replacing or performing the job or functional equivalent of a previous qualified state graduate who is no longer employed by the taxpayer. A taxpayer shall apply for

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approval for a credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the taxpayer employs the qualified state graduate upon whom the credit is predicated.

- That portion of a state graduate employment tax credit approved by the department that exceeds a taxpayer's income tax liability in the taxable year in which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed shall not be refunded to the taxpayer. The state graduate employment tax credit shall not be carried forward or transferred to another taxpayer.
- A husband and wife filing separate returns for a taxable year for which they could have filed a joint return may each claim only one-half of the state graduate employment tax credit that would have been claimed on a joint return.
- A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a state graduate employment tax credit in New Mexico that may be claimed by a partnership or limited liability company of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to the taxpayer's interest in the partnership or limited liability company. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership or limited liability company shall not exceed the allowable credit pursuant to Subsection A of this section.
- G. The taxpayer shall submit to the higher education department with respect to each employee for whom the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed:

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- (1) information required by the secretary of higher education with respect to the employee's employment by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed; and
- (2) information required by the secretary of higher education establishing that the employee is a qualified state graduate and was not also employed in the same taxable year by another taxpayer claiming a state graduate employment tax credit for that employee pursuant to this section or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act.
- The higher education department, with the cooperation of the taxation and revenue department, shall adopt rules establishing procedures to certify qualified state graduates for purposes of obtaining a state graduate employment tax credit. The rules shall ensure that not more than one state graduate employment tax credit per qualified state graduate shall be allowed in a taxable year and that the credits allowed per qualified state graduate are limited to a maximum of two years. The higher education department shall issue a dated certificate of eligibility containing a list of the qualified state graduates employed by the taxpayer claiming the state graduate employment tax credit, including identifying information such as the social security number of the employee, the date of graduation and the name of the state educational institution from which the employee graduated, the date of

employment of the employee by the taxpayer and the number of hours worked per week by the employee. All certificates of eligibility issued pursuant to this subsection shall be sequentially numbered, and an account of all certificates issued or destroyed shall be maintained by the higher education department. The taxation and revenue department shall audit the records of the state graduate employment tax credit maintained by the higher education department on a periodic basis to ensure effective administration of the state graduate employment tax credit and compliance with the Tax Administration Act and this section.

- I. To claim a state graduate employment tax credit, the taxpayer shall provide to the taxation and revenue department the certificate of eligibility issued by the higher education department pursuant to this section to the taxpayer for the taxable year for which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed.
- J. A taxpayer who claims and is granted approval for the state graduate employment tax credit shall not apply for or be granted approval for the rural job tax credit, the high-wage jobs tax credit or the additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act based on the same job upon which the state graduate employment tax credit is predicated.
- K. The department may allow a maximum annual aggregate of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in state graduate .190295.2

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2 Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act. Applications for the state graduate employment tax credit shall be considered in the order received by the department. A taxpayer who submits a claim for a state graduate employment tax credit and who is 5 unable to receive the tax credit because the claims exceed the 7 annual aggregate limitation in this subsection shall be placed for the subsequent year ahead of the other state graduate 8 employment tax credit claimants submitting claims in the subsequent year in the order of the date on which the 10 department received the application. 11 12 L.

employment tax credits provided by this section and the

L. The taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report that includes the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive a state graduate employment tax credit. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the taxation and revenue department and the higher education department may disclose the number of applicants for the state graduate employment tax credit, the amount of each credit approved, the number of qualified state graduates hired, the length of time that the qualified state graduate is employed while the taxpayer received the state graduate employment tax credit and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of the state graduate employment tax credit.

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An appropriate legislative committee shall Μ. review the effectiveness of the state graduate employment tax credit every four years beginning in 2017.

As used in this section:

- "benefits" means any employee benefit plan as defined in Title 1, Section 3 of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, 29 U.S.C. 1002; and
- "qualified state graduate" means an (2) individual who:
 - is a New Mexico resident; (a)
 - files an individual New Mexico (b)

income tax return;

- is hired prior to June 1, 2018 and (c) within eighteen months of graduation from one of the state educational institutions of higher learning enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;
- completed a post-baccalaureate (d) graduate master's or professional degree within three years or, if part-time, within the credit equivalent, or a doctoral degree within six years or, if part-time, within the credit equivalent, in the discipline of physical or life sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics or a health-related field; and
- receives benefits and works at least forty hours per week for at least seven months during the first .190295.2

taxable year and for twelve months during the second taxable year for which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed."

SECTION 2. A new section of the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE GRADUATE EMPLOYMENT TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer that is a New Mexico corporation and that files a corporate income tax return may claim a credit in an amount equal to five thousand dollars (\$5,000) of the gross wages paid to each qualified state graduate who is employed full time in New Mexico by the taxpayer for at least seven months during the first taxable year for which the return is filed and for twelve months during the second taxable year for which the return is filed. A taxpayer shall not be eligible for a credit provided in this section if the qualified state graduate upon which the credit is predicated is replacing or performing the job or functional equivalent of a previous qualified state graduate who is no longer employed by the taxpayer. The tax credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "state graduate employment tax credit".

B. The purpose of the state graduate employment tax credit is to encourage the full-time employment of qualified state graduates within eighteen months of graduation from one of the state educational institutions enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico.

- employment tax credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which the taxpayer employs one or more qualified state graduates; provided that the taxpayer may not claim the state graduate employment tax credit for any individual qualified state graduate for more than two calendar years from the date of hire or if the qualified state graduate upon whom the credit is predicated is replacing or performing the job or functional equivalent of a previous qualified state graduate who is no longer employed by the taxpayer. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for a credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the taxpayer employs the qualified state graduate upon whom the credit is predicated.
- D. That portion of a state graduate employment tax credit approved by the department that exceeds a taxpayer's corporate income tax liability in the taxable year in which the credit is claimed shall not be refunded to the taxpayer. The state graduate employment tax credit shall not be carried forward or transferred to another taxpayer.
- E. The taxpayer shall submit to the higher education department with respect to each employee for whom the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed:
- (1) information required by the secretary of higher education with respect to the employee's employment by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the state

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graduate employment tax credit is claimed; and

(2) information required by the secretary of higher education establishing that the employee is a qualified state graduate and was not also employed in the same taxable year by another taxpayer claiming a state graduate employment tax credit for that employee pursuant to this section or the Income Tax Act.

The higher education department, with the cooperation of the taxation and revenue department, shall adopt rules establishing procedures to certify qualified state graduates for purposes of obtaining a state graduate employment tax credit. The rules shall ensure that not more than one state graduate employment tax credit per qualified state graduate shall be allowed in a taxable year and that the credits allowed per qualified state graduate are limited to a maximum of two years. The higher education department shall issue a dated certificate of eligibility containing a list of the qualified state graduates employed by the taxpayer claiming the state graduate employment tax credit, including identifying information such as the social security number of the employee, the date of graduation and the name of the state educational institution from which the employee graduated, the date of employment of the employee by the taxpayer and the number of hours worked per week by the employee. All certificates of eligibility issued pursuant to this subsection shall be

sequentially numbered, and an account of all certificates issued or destroyed shall be maintained by the higher education department. The taxation and revenue department shall audit the records of the state graduate employment tax credit maintained by the higher education department on a periodic basis to ensure effective administration of the state graduate employment tax credit and compliance with the Tax Administration Act and this section.

- G. To claim a state graduate employment tax credit, the taxpayer shall provide to the taxation and revenue department the certificate of eligibility issued by the higher education department pursuant to this section to the taxpayer for the taxable year for which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed.
- H. A taxpayer that claims and is granted approval for the state graduate employment tax credit shall not apply for or be granted approval for the rural job tax credit, the high-wage jobs tax credit or the additional credit pursuant to the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act based on the same job upon which the state graduate employment tax credit is predicated.
- I. The department may allow a maximum annual aggregate of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in state graduate employment tax credits provided by this section and the Income Tax Act. Applications for the state graduate employment tax credit shall be considered in the order received by the

department. A taxpayer that submits a claim for a state graduate employment tax credit and that is unable to receive the tax credit because the claims exceed the annual aggregate limitation in this subsection shall be placed for the subsequent year ahead of state graduate employment tax credit claimants submitting claims in the subsequent year in the order of the date on which the department received the application.

- J. The taxation and revenue department shall compile an annual report that includes the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive a state graduate employment tax credit. Notwithstanding any other section of law to the contrary, the taxation and revenue department and the higher education department may disclose the number of applicants for the state graduate employment tax credit, the amount of each credit approved, the number of qualified state graduates hired, the length of time that the qualified state graduate is employed while the taxpayer received the tax credit and any other information required by the legislature or the taxation and revenue department to aid in evaluating the effectiveness of the state graduate employment tax credit.
- K. An appropriate legislative committee shall review the effectiveness of the state graduate employment tax credit every four years beginning in 2017.
 - L. As used in this section:
- (1) "benefits" means any employee benefit plan
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individual who:

as defined	in Title	l, Section	3 of the	federal E	mployee
Retirement	Income Sec	curity Act	of 1974,	29 U.S.C.	1002; and
	(2)	"qualifie	d state g	raduate" m	eans an

- is a New Mexico resident; (a)
- (b) files an individual New Mexico income tax return;
- (c) is hired prior to June 1, 2018 and within eighteen months of graduation from one of the state educational institutions of higher learning enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;
- (d) completed a post-baccalaureate graduate master's or professional degree within three years or, if part-time, within the credit equivalent, or a doctoral degree within six years or, if part-time, within the credit equivalent, in the discipline of physical or life sciences, technology, engineering, mathematics or a health-related field; and
- receives benefits and works at least forty hours per week for at least seven months during the first taxable year and twelve months during the second taxable year for which the state graduate employment tax credit is claimed."
- SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2013.

SENATE BILL

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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

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FOR THE SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY AND TELECOMMUNICATIONS COMMITTEE

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR A DEDUCTION OF GROSS RECEIPTS OF SALES TO A PERSON ENGAGED IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER.

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

SECTION 1. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--SALES TO PERSONS ENGAGED IN TECHNOLOGY TRANSFERS. --

Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is used in converting scientific and technological advances into marketable goods or services may be deducted from gross receipts if the sale is made to a person who is engaged in the business of transferring technology during the first three years of operations and who delivers a nontaxable transaction certificate to the seller. The buyer delivering

the nontaxable transaction certificate must use the tangible personal property to begin operations to develop or create or in the development or creation of a product.

- B. The purpose of the deduction provided in this section is to encourage businesses in the technology commercialization industry to locate and expand in New Mexico.
- C. 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 the deduction and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deduction is performing the purpose for which it was enacted.
- D. A taxpayer deducting gross receipts pursuant to this section shall report the amount deducted separately for each deduction provided in this section and shall 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."

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

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR A CREDIT OF GROSS RECEIPTS TAX DUE EQUAL TO FIFTY PERCENT OF CONTRIBUTIONS TO AN ELIGIBLE ENDOWMENT FUND OF A FOUR-YEAR PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION.

AN ACT

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

SECTION 1. A new section of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CREDIT--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--TECHNOLOGY COMMERCIALIZATION FUNDING. --

A taxpayer may claim a credit against gross receipts tax due in an amount equal to fifty percent of a contribution made to an eligible endowment fund of a New Mexico four-year public post-secondary educational institution that promotes the commercialization of licensed technology conceived .190531.1

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in a New Mexico four-year public post-secondary educational institution or federal scientific and engineering laboratory or test facility located in New Mexico.

A taxpayer eligible for the tax credit pursuant to this section may claim the amount of each tax credit by crediting that amount against gross receipts taxes otherwise due pursuant to the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act. The total amount of the tax credit shall be divided by twelve and taken on each monthly gross receipts tax return filed by the taxpayer against gross receipts taxes due the state for twelve consecutive months after the date of contribution. In no event shall the tax credits taken by an individual taxpayer exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) in a given calendar year. The department may allow a maximum annual aggregate of two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in tax credits provided pursuant to this section. Claims for the tax credit shall be considered in the order received by the department. A taxpayer who submits a claim for a tax credit and who is unable to receive the tax credit because the claims exceed the annual aggregate limitation in this subsection shall be placed for the subsequent year ahead of the other taxpayers submitting claims in the subsequent year in the order of the date on which the department received the claim.

C. An educational institution that receives a contribution to an eligible endowment fund shall certify to the .190531.1

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department the use of money in the fund, the amount of contribution to the fund and the taxpayer who made the contribution. The department shall administer the credit provided pursuant to this section.

- The purpose of the tax credit provided by this D. section is to provide an incentive for the technology commercialization industry to locate and expand in New Mexico.
- On an annual basis starting in fiscal year 2018, an educational institution that receives a contribution to an eligible endowment fund shall report to the legislative finance committee, which shall evaluate and report to the appropriate legislative interim committee, on the uses of and expenditures from the fund, including:
- the number of faculty recruited and (1) retained;
- a description of any collaboration among (2) the universities and between the universities funded by the fund and other institutions, agencies, entities or persons;
- (3) a description of current and projected technology research, development and commercialization and patent applications, and their economic impact;
- (4) an analysis of current and projected job creation and industry incubation and growth; and
- any other information that the legislative (5) finance committee deems appropriate or as requested by the .190531.1

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appropriate legislative interim committee.

- F. As used in this section, "eligible endowment fund" means an endowment fund of a New Mexico four-year public post-secondary educational institution for which money in the fund is primarily used to:
- develop and maintain collaboration agreements with universities or federal laboratories or research, development, testing and evaluating facilities to facilitate the transfer and commercialization of technology licensed or conceived in a New Mexico four-year public post-secondary educational institution or federal scientific and engineering laboratory or test facility located in New Mexico:
- promote and market federal and state (2) technology commercialization programs;
- advise, assist, promote and develop business relating to technology commercialization or technology-based new business; or
- develop early market demand that will advance the commercialization and widespread application of technology licensed or conceived in a New Mexico four-year public post-secondary educational institution or federal scientific and engineering laboratory or test facility located in New Mexico."
- SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act .190531.1

apply to contributions made on or after July 1, 2013 and applied to gross receipts tax returns filed on or after August 1, 2013.

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the SECTION 3. provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; CREATING THE NEW COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY

CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT; REQUIRING AN INCREMENTAL INCREASE

IN EMPLOYMENT TO QUALIFY FOR THE TAX CREDIT; PROVIDING LIMITS

AND QUALIFICATIONS; PROVIDING FOR POST-PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT

OF PERFORMANCE OF A TAXPAYER SEEKING A TAX CREDIT.

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

SECTION 1. A new section of the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] NEW COMMERCIAL ACTIVITY CORPORATE INCOME
TAX CREDIT.--

A. A taxpayer that files a New Mexico corporate income tax return for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2014 but before January 1, 2024 that is a new business or an expanded business that creates additional .190494.1

economic-based jobs in New Mexico may claim, and the department may allow, a tax credit against the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability of fifty percent of the excess above taxes paid to New Mexico in the base year pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act. The credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "new commercial activity corporate income tax credit". The department shall allow a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit for a taxpayer that is issued a certificate of eligibility by the economic development department.

- B. The purposes of the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit are to:
- (1) encourage corporations to start up in or expand in New Mexico and invest significant amounts of capital in the state to start up, relocate or expand;
- (2) increase the number of economic-based jobs available to New Mexico residents in New Mexico; and
- (3) generate new state revenue from construction, employment and business activity developed in New Mexico.
- C. The new commercial activity corporate income tax credit may be claimed for ten consecutive years beginning with the first taxable year in which the taxpayer is eligible to claim that credit.

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- D. The department shall recapture the entire amount of new commercial activity corporate income tax credits allowed a taxpayer if the taxpayer fails to remain in business for at least five consecutive years from the first taxable year in which the taxpayer is allowed the credit.
- E. A taxpayer may be allowed by the department a maximum aggregate amount of new commercial activity corporate income tax credits for the ten-year period for which the taxpayer is able to claim the credits not to exceed thirty percent of the increase in state revenue above the first base year for which the taxpayer has claimed a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit.
- F. Prior to January 1, 2014, the taxation and revenue department and the economic development department shall each adopt rules to implement the provisions of this section for which that department is responsible.
- G. A corporation claiming a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit shall apply to the economic development department for a certificate of eligibility that states that the taxpayer qualifies for the credit on a form and in a manner authorized by the economic development department.
- H. A certificate of eligibility is valid for only the taxpayer that is found eligible by the economic development department to receive a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit and may not be transferred to another taxpayer.

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- I. The economic development department shall provide a certificate of eligibility to each taxpayer that has applied for and been found to qualify to receive a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit. The economic development department shall maintain records of the certificates of eligibility issued pursuant to this section.
- To be eligible to receive a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit, a taxpayer shall provide the economic development department with:
- evidence of expenditures to establish a new (1) business located in New Mexico or the expenditures for an expanded business within the immediately preceding four years but not before July 1, 2013;
- evidence of one full year of operation in New Mexico using the capital improvements that are reported to the economic development department to support the taxpayer's eligibility for the credit, including evidence of paying eligible employees within the taxable year for which the credit is to be claimed:
- (3) evidence of payment of taxes by the business to the state of New Mexico in the taxable year pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act;
- evidence that the business has capital, (4) credit or income potential necessary to continue operation for at .190494.1

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least a five-year period from the first taxable year in which the taxpayer applies to the economic development department for a certificate of eligibility; and

- statements signed by the taxpayer: (5)
- authorizing the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department to reveal to the legislature and its agencies information from the taxpayer's tax returns needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the credit in fulfilling its purposes; and
- (b) creating a first priority lien, in favor of the state, on the assets and property of the taxpayer equal to the aggregate amount of the credits allowed the taxpayer by the department and claimed pursuant to this section if the taxpayer ceases operation within the five consecutive years following the first taxable year for which the taxpayer was allowed a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit.
- To claim the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit, a taxpayer shall submit with the taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax return a certificate of eligibility issued by the economic development department pursuant to this section, individually identifiable and displaying the date on which the certificate of eligibility is issued. The certificate of eligibility shall state:
- the details that make the taxpayer eligible (1) to receive the credit;

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- (2) the number of eligible employees employed by the taxpayer in the base year;
- (3) the total wages paid by the taxpayer in the base year to employees of the business for which the credit is being claimed; and
- (4) the amount of the taxpayer's investment to create, relocate or expand the taxpayer's business.
- L. The taxation and revenue department shall provide a credit claim form on which a taxpayer may claim a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit. A credit claim form shall accompany a return filed pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act in which the taxpayer is applying for the credit. The taxation and revenue department shall determine the amount of the credit that is allowed the taxpayer for the taxable year.
- M. The amount of the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit shall be determined by subtracting the tax liability of the taxpayer paid for the base year from the tax liability of the taxpayer for the taxable year for which the taxpayer is claiming the credit and multiplying the difference by fifty percent. If the difference is zero or a negative number, the credit for that year shall be zero.
- N. Any amount of the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit that the taxpayer is approved to claim that exceeds the tax liability of the taxpayer for the .190494.1

taxable year, up to the maximum allowable aggregate credit, shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

- O. A taxpayer claiming the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit pursuant to this section is ineligible for a high-wage jobs tax credit or a rural jobs tax credit.
- P. The department shall compile an annual report pertaining to the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit that includes the following information regarding the last fiscal year:
- (1) the number of taxpayers approved by the department to receive the credit;
- (2) the aggregate amount of the credits allowed in the fiscal year;
- (3) the number of economic-based jobs created in the fiscal year by taxpayers claiming the credit;
- (4) the increase in wages paid by taxpayers claiming the credit in the fiscal year;
- (5) the number of taxpayers whose businesses have failed to complete the five-year operational period;
- (6) the amount of revenue that the state has been able to recapture from businesses that did not complete the five-year operational period; and
- (7) any other information that the department, the legislative finance committee or the revenue stabilization .190494.1

and tax policy committee deems necessary to evaluate the effectiveness of the credit in fulfilling its purposes.

Beginning in 2016, the department shall present to the revenue stabilization and tax policy committee an analysis of whether the credit is fulfilling the purposes for which it was created.

Recommendations for amending or repealing the credit based on the analysis shall be included in the report.

Q. As used in this section:

- (1) "average wage" means the annual average wage amount by county as stated on the web site of the bureau of business and economic research at the university of New Mexico as the average annual covered wages by major sector and county found in the economic data tables for the most recent year published for the county in which a taxpayer has established a new business or expanded a business;
- (2) "base year" means the fiscal year immediately prior to the fiscal year in which the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit is being claimed;
- (3) "business" means a for-profit corporation that is required to pay corporate and franchise taxes pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act;
- (4) "corporate tax liability" means a taxpayer's corporate tax liability pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act:
- (5) "economic-based job" means a job that is .190494.1

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occupied for at least forty-eight consecutive weeks by an eligible employee;

- "eligible employee" means an individual who is a resident of New Mexico for purposes of the Income Tax Act, is employed by the taxpayer claiming a new commercial activity corporate income tax credit and is paid a wage in the qualifying period that is at least one hundred percent of the average wage in the county in which the employee is employed;
- (7) "expanded business" means a business to which capital improvements have been made to business facilities or capital equipment that enable the business to increase its output and hire at least five additional full-time employees; provided that the expanded business:
 - (a) is located in New Mexico;
- (b) is required to pay tax pursuant to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act and the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act; and
- (c) was in operation on or before July 1, 2007 or at least five years prior to the taxable year in which the new commercial activity corporate income tax credit is first claimed but began capital improvements within the two years prior to the date on which the taxpayer first seeks a certificate of eligibility pursuant to this section;
- "five-year operational period" means the (8) five-year period beginning with the taxable year in which a .190494.1

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6	physical address;
7	(b) that is required to pa
8	to the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act an
9	Receipts and Compensating Tax Act;
10	(c) that began business o
11	after July 1, 2013; and
12	(d) in which the taxpayer
13	more than twenty-five million dollars (\$25,000,0
14	(10) "qualifying period" means
15	twelve months beginning on the day an eligible e
16	working in an economic-based job; and
17	(11) "wages" means all remunera
18	the cash value of remuneration paid in any other
19	services performed by an employee for an employe
20	includes the value of benefits."
21	SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY The provisions
22	to taxable years beginning on or after January l
23	SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE The effective
24	provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

taxpayer is issued a certificate of eligibility;

for the business in New Mexico and that employs personnel at that ay tax pursuant d the Gross perations on or has invested 00); the period of mployee begins tion in cash and form for r; "wages" of this act apply , 2014.

"new business" means a corporation:

Mexico, that owns or leases real property as a physical address

(a) that operates a business in New

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING A MOTOR VEHICLE EXCISE TAX

EXEMPTION FOR QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE VEHICLES UNTIL

2018; DEFINING "QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC DRIVE VEHICLE" FOR

PURPOSES OF CERTAIN TAX ACTS; PROVIDING GROSS RECEIPTS TAX AND

COMPENSATING TAX EXEMPTIONS FOR QUALIFIED PLUG-IN ELECTRIC

DRIVE VEHICLES.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-9-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 144, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-22. EXEMPTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--VEHICLES.-Exempted from the gross receipts tax are the receipts from
selling vehicles on which a tax is imposed by the Motor Vehicle
Excise Tax Act, vehicles subject to registration under Section
66-3-16 NMSA 1978 and vehicles exempt from the motor vehicle
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Z	Section /-14-6 NMSA 1978."
3	SECTION 2. Section 7-9-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
4	Chapter 144, Section 16, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"7-9-23. EXEMPTIONCOMPENSATING TAXVEHICLESExempted
6	from the compensating tax [is] are the use of vehicles on which
7	the tax imposed by the Motor Vehicle Excise Tax Act has been
8	paid, the use of vehicles subject to registration under Section
9	66-3-16 NMSA 1978 and the use of vehicles exempt from the motor
10	vehicle excise tax pursuant to [$\frac{Subsection}{}$] $\frac{Subsections}{}$ F $\frac{and}{}$ G
11	of Section 7-14-6 NMSA 1978."
12	SECTION 3. Section 7-9J-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,
13	Chapter 204, Section 11) is amended to read:
14	"7-9J-1. SHORT TITLE[Sections 11 through 18 of this
15	act] Chapter 7, Article 9J NMSA 1978 may be cited as the
16	"Alternative Energy Product Manufacturers Tax Credit Act"."
17	SECTION 4. Section 7-9J-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,
18	Chapter 204, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:
19	"7-9J-2. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Alternative Energy
20	Product Manufacturers Tax Credit Act:
21	A. "alternative energy product" means an
22	alternative energy vehicle, fuel cell system, renewable energy
23	system or any component of an alternative energy vehicle, fuel
24	cell system or renewable energy system; components for
25	integrated gasification combined cycle coal facilities and

excise tax pursuant to [$\frac{Subsection}{}$] $\frac{Subsections}{}$ F $\frac{and G}{}$ of

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equipment related to the sequestration of carbon from integrated gasification combined cycle plants; or, beginning in taxable year 2011 and ending in taxable year 2019, a product extracted from or secreted by a single cell photosynthetic organism;

- "alternative energy vehicle" means a motor vehicle manufactured by an original equipment manufacturer that fully warrants and certifies that the motor vehicle meets the federal motor vehicle safety standards and is designed to be propelled in whole or in part by electricity; "alternative energy vehicle" includes a gasoline-electric hybrid motor vehicle [exempt from the motor vehicle excise tax pursuant to Subsection G of Section 7-14-6 NMSA 1978 or a qualified plugin electric drive vehicle;
- "component" means a part, assembly of parts, material, ingredient or supply that is incorporated directly into an end product;
- "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;
- Ε. "fuel cell system" means a system that converts hydrogen, natural gas or waste gas to electricity without combustion, including:
- (1) a fuel cell or a system used to generate .190258.1

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- (2) a system used to generate or reform hydrogen for use in a fuel cell, including:
- (a) electrolyzers that use renewable energy; and
- (b) reformers that use natural gas as the feedstock;
- F. "manufacturing" means combining or processing components or materials to increase their value for sale in the ordinary course of business, but "manufacturing" does not include construction, farming, power generation or processing natural resources;
- G. "manufacturing equipment" means an essential machine, mechanism or tool or a component of an essential machine, mechanism or tool used directly and exclusively in a taxpayer's manufacturing operation and that is subject to depreciation pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 by the taxpayer carrying on the manufacturing; provided that "manufacturing equipment" does not include a vehicle that leaves the site of a manufacturing operation for the purpose of transporting persons or property, including property for which the taxpayer claims a credit pursuant to Section 7-9-79 NMSA 1978;
- H. "manufacturing operation" means a plant employing personnel to perform production tasks, in conjunction .190258.1

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with manufacturing equipment not previously existing at the site, to produce alternative energy products;

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

- "pass-through entity" means a business J. association other than:
 - (1) a sole proprietorship;

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1	(2) all estate of trust;
2	(3) a corporation, limited liability company,
3	partnership or other entity that is not a sole proprietorship
4	taxed as a corporation for federal income tax purposes for the
5	taxable year; or
6	(4) a partnership that is organized as an
7	investment partnership in which the partner's income is derived
8	solely from interest, dividends and sales of securities;
9	K. "qualified expenditure" means an expenditure
10	for the purchase of manufacturing equipment made after July 1,
11	2006 by a taxpayer approved by the department;
12	L. "qualified plug-in electric drive vehicle"
13	means a motor vehicle with four wheels that:
14	(1) is made by a manufacturer;
15	(2) is manufactured primarily for use on
16	<pre>public streets, roads or highways;</pre>
17	(3) has not been modified from the original
18	manufacturer specifications;
19	(4) is acquired for use or lease by a
20	consumer and is not for resale;
21	(5) is rated at not less than two thousand
22	two hundred pounds unloaded base weight and not more than
23	eight thousand five hundred pounds unloaded base weight;
24	(6) has a maximum speed capability of at
25	least sixty-five miles per hour; and
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(7) is propelled to a significant extent by				
an electric motor that draws electricity from a battery that:				
(a) has a capacity of not less than				
four kilowatt-hours; and				
(b) is capable of being recharged from				
an external source of electricity;				
$[\frac{1}{100}]$ M. "renewable energy" means energy from solar				
heat, solar light, wind, geothermal energy, landfill gas or				
biomass either singly or in combination that produces low or				
zero emissions and has substantial long-term production				
potential;				
[M.] N. "renewable energy system" means a system				
using only renewable energy to produce hydrogen or to generate				
electricity, including related cogeneration systems that				
create mechanical energy or that produce heat or steam for				
space or water heating and agricultural or small industrial				
processes and includes a:				
(1) photovoltaic energy system;				
(2) solar-thermal energy system;				
(3) biomass energy system;				
(4) wind energy system;				
(5) hydrogen production system; or				
(6) battery cell energy system; [and				
N.] O. "taxpayer" means a person, including a				
shareholder, member, partner or other owner of a pass-through				

entity, that is liable for payment of a tax or to whom an assessment has been made if the assessment remains unabated or the amount thereof has not been paid; and

P. "unloaded base weight" means the weight of a vehicle without passengers or cargo."

SECTION 5. Section 7-14-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1988, Chapter 73, Section 16, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-14-6. EXEMPTIONS FROM TAX.--

- A. A person who acquires a vehicle out of state thirty or more days before establishing a domicile in this state is exempt from the tax if the vehicle was acquired for personal use.
- B. A person applying for a certificate of title for a vehicle registered in another state is exempt from the tax if the person has previously registered and titled the vehicle in New Mexico and has owned the vehicle continuously since that time.
- C. A vehicle with a certificate of title owned by this state or any political subdivision is exempt from the tax.
- D. A person is exempt from the tax if the person has a disability at the time the person purchases a vehicle and can prove to the motor vehicle division of the department or its agent that modifications have been made to the vehicle that are:

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1	(1) due to that person's disability; and
2	(2) necessary to enable that person to drive
3	that vehicle or be transported in that vehicle.
4	E. A person is exempt from the tax if the person
5	is a bona fide resident of New Mexico who served in the armed
6	forces of the United States and who suffered, while serving in
7	the armed forces or from a service-connected cause, the loss
8	or complete and total loss of use of:
9	(1) one or both legs at or above the ankle;
10	or
11	(2) one or both arms at or above the wrist.
12	F. A person who acquires a vehicle for subsequent
13	lease shall be exempt from the tax if:
14	(1) the person does not use the vehicle in
15	any manner other than holding it for lease or sale or leasing
16	or selling it in the ordinary course of business;
17	(2) the lease is for a term of more than six
18	months;
19	(3) the receipts from the subsequent lease
20	are subject to the gross receipts tax; and
21	(4) the vehicle does not have a gross
22	vehicle weight of over twenty-six thousand pounds.
23	G. From July 1, [2004] <u>2013</u> through June 30,
24	[2009] <u>2018</u> , vehicles that are [gasoline-electric hybrid
25	vehicles with a United States environmental protection agency

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2	miles per gallon] qualified plug-in electric drive vehicles
3	are eligible for a one-time exemption from the tax at the time
4	of the issuance of the original certificate of title for the
5	vehicle.
6	H. As used in this section:
7	(1) "qualified plug-in electric drive
8	vehicle" means a motor vehicle with four wheels that:
9	(a) is made by a manufacturer;
10	(b) is manufactured primarily for use
11	on public streets, roads or highways;
12	(c) has not been modified from the
13	original manufacturer specifications;
14	(d) is acquired for use or lease by a
15	consumer and is not for resale;
16	(e) is rated at not less than two
17	thousand two hundred pounds unloaded base weight and not more
18	than eight thousand five hundred pounds unloaded base weight;
19	(f) has a maximum speed capability of
20	at least sixty-five miles per hour; and
21	(g) is propelled to a significant
22	extent by an electric motor that draws electricity from a
23	battery that: 1) has a capacity of not less than four
24	kilowatt-hours; and 2) is capable of being recharged from an
25	external source of electricity; and

1	(2) "unloaded base weight" means the weight
2	of a vehicle without passengers or cargo."
3	SECTION 6. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
4	provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.
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51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING THAT THE COUNTY REGIONAL
TRANSIT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX BE DISTRIBUTED BY THE TAXATION AND
REVENUE DEPARTMENT TO THE REGIONAL TRANSIT DISTRICT.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-1-6.13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1983, Chapter 211, Section 18, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-6.13. TRANSFER--REVENUES FROM COUNTY LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES.--

A. Except as provided in Subsections B [and], C and D of this section, a transfer pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to each county for which the department is collecting a local option gross receipts tax imposed by that county in an amount, subject to any increase or decrease made pursuant to Section 7-1-6.15 NMSA 1978, equal to the net

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receipts attributable to the local option gross receipts tax imposed by that county, less any deduction for administrative cost determined and made by the department pursuant to the provisions of the act authorizing imposition by that county of the local option gross receipts tax and any additional administrative fee withheld pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978.

- B. A transfer pursuant to this section may be adjusted for a distribution made to a tax increment development district with respect to a portion of a gross receipts tax increment dedicated by a county pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act.
- C. Through June 30, 2009, a distribution pursuant to Section 7-1-6.1 NMSA 1978 shall be made to the sole community provider fund from revenue attributable to the county gross receipts tax imposed by a county pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners of that county. The distribution shall be in an amount equal to one-twelfth of the county's annual approved contribution for support of sole community provider payments. Revenue in excess of the amount required for the contribution shall be transferred to the county pursuant to the provisions of Subsection A of this section.
- D. The department shall transfer the amount of the county regional transit gross receipts tax collected, less the .190168.1

administrative fee withheld pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978 and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax, to the regional transit district for which the county regional transit gross receipts tax is imposed pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. The transfer to a regional transit district shall be made by the twenty-fifth day of the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

SECTION 2. Section 7-20E-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 354, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-7. COLLECTION BY DEPARTMENT--TRANSFER OF PROCEEDS--DEDUCTIONS.--

A. The department shall collect each tax imposed pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act in the same manner and at the same time it collects the state gross receipts tax.

B. The department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978. Except as provided in [Subsection] Subsections C and D of this section, the department shall transfer to each county for which it is collecting a tax pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act the amount of each tax collected for that county, less the administrative fee withheld and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the

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payment of interest applicable to the tax. The transfer to the county shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected.

C. Through June 30, 2009, with respect to revenue attributable to imposition by a county of the county gross receipts tax pursuant to Section 7-20E-9 NMSA 1978, the department shall, subject to the approval of the board of county commissioners of that county, distribute monthly to the sole community provider fund an amount equal to one-twelfth of the county's approved annual contribution for support of sole community provider payments. Revenue in excess of the amount required for the contribution shall be transferred to the county pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section.

D. The department shall transfer the amount of the county regional transit gross receipts tax collected, less the administrative fee withheld pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.41 NMSA 1978 and less any disbursements for tax credits, refunds and the payment of interest applicable to the tax, to the regional transit district for which the county regional transit gross receipts tax is imposed pursuant to the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. The transfer to a regional transit district shall be made within the month following the month in which the tax is collected."

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SECTION 3. Section 7-20E-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 17, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-20E-23. COUNTY REGIONAL TRANSIT GROSS RECEIPTS TAX-AUTHORITY TO IMPOSE--RATE--ELECTION REQUIRED.--

- Upon a request by resolution of the board of directors of a regional transit district, a majority of the members of the governing body of each county that is within the district shall impose by identical ordinances an excise tax at the rate specified in the resolution, but not to exceed onehalf percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district for the privilege of engaging in business. A tax imposed pursuant to this section may be imposed by one or more ordinances, each imposing any number of tax rate increments, but an increment shall not be less than one-sixteenth percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district and the aggregate of all rates shall not exceed one-half percent of the gross receipts of any person engaging in business in the district. may be referred to as the "county regional transit gross receipts tax".
- B. Each governing body, at the time of enacting an ordinance imposing the tax authorized in Subsection A of this section, shall dedicate the revenue for the purposes authorized by the Regional Transit District Act.
- C. An ordinance imposing a county regional transit .190168.1

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gross receipts tax shall not go into effect until after a joint election is held by all counties within the district and a majority of the voters of the district voting in the election votes in favor of imposing the tax. Each governing body shall adopt an ordinance calling for a joint election within seventyfive days of the date the resolution is adopted on the question of imposing the tax. The question shall be submitted to the voters of the district as a separate question at a general election or at a joint special election called for that purpose by each governing body. A joint special election shall be called, conducted and canvassed substantially in the same manner as provided by law for general elections. If a majority of the voters in the district voting on the question approves the ordinance imposing the county regional transit gross receipts tax, the ordinance shall become effective in accordance with the provisions of the County Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act. If the question of imposing the county regional transit gross receipts tax fails, the governing bodies shall not again propose the imposition of any increment of the tax for a period of one year from the date of the election.

D. The [governing body of a county imposing a county regional transit gross receipts tax] department shall withhold an administrative fee pursuant to Section 7-1-6.41

NMSA 1978 and shall transfer [all proceeds] the net receipts from the tax to the regional transit district for the purposes .190168.1

specified in the ordinance and in accordance with the provisions of the Regional Transit District Act.

As used in this section, "county within the district" means a county within which lies any portion of a regional transit district."

SECTION 4. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to receipts from the county regional transit gross receipts tax collected from sales occurring on or after July 1, 2013.

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

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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; INCREASING THE VOLUME LIMIT FOR MICROBREWERS FOR PURPOSES OF LIQUOR EXCISE TAX.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-17-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 49, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-17-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Liquor Excise Tax Act:

A. "alcoholic beverages" means distilled or rectified spirits, potable alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, aromatic bitters or any similar beverage, including blended or fermented beverages, dilutions or mixtures of one or more of the foregoing containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, but "alcoholic beverages" does not include medicinal bitters;

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- В. "beer" means an alcoholic beverage obtained by the fermentation of any infusion or decoction of barley, malt and hops or other cereals in water and includes porter, beer, ale and stout;
- "cider" means an alcoholic beverage made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe apples that contains not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume and not more than seven percent of alcohol by volume:
- "department" means the taxation and revenue D. department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- "fortified wine" means wine containing more than Ε. fourteen percent alcohol by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer, but "fortified wine" does not include:
- (1) wine that is sealed or capped by cork closure and aged two years or more;
- (2) wine that contains more than fourteen percent alcohol by volume solely as a result of the natural fermentation process and that has not been produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy or alcohol; or
 - (3) vermouth and sherry;
- "microbrewer" means a person who produces fewer than [five] fifteen thousand barrels of beer in a year; .190270.2

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- G. "person" includes, to the extent permitted by law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality thereof;
- "small winegrower" means a winegrower who produces fewer than nine hundred fifty thousand liters of wine in a year;
- "spirituous liquor" means alcoholic beverages, except fermented beverages such as wine, beer, cider and ale;
- "wholesaler" means a person holding a license issued under Section 60-6A-1 NMSA 1978 or a person selling alcoholic beverages that were not purchased from a person holding a license issued under Section 60-6A-1 NMSA 1978;
- "wine" means an alcoholic beverage other than Κ. cider that is obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar contained in fruit or other agricultural products, with or without the addition of sugar or other products, and that does not contain more than twenty-one percent alcohol by volume; and
- "winegrower" means a person licensed pursuant to Section 60-6A-11 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; INCREASING THE VOLUME LIMIT FOR SMALL WINE GROWERS; INCREASING THE LIQUOR EXCISE TAX RATE FOR SMALL WINEGROWERS PRODUCING OVER A CERTAIN AMOUNT OF WINE.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-17-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1966, Chapter 49, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-17-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Liquor Excise Tax Act:

A. "alcoholic beverages" means distilled or rectified spirits, potable alcohol, brandy, whiskey, rum, gin, aromatic bitters or any similar beverage, including blended or fermented beverages, dilutions or mixtures of one or more of the foregoing containing more than one-half of one percent alcohol by volume, but "alcoholic beverages" does not include .190556.1

medicinal bitters;

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- B. "beer" means an alcoholic beverage obtained by the fermentation of any infusion or decoction of barley, malt and hops or other cereals in water and includes porter, beer, ale and stout;
- C. "cider" means an alcoholic beverage made from the normal alcoholic fermentation of the juice of sound, ripe apples that contains not less than one-half of one percent of alcohol by volume and not more than seven percent of alcohol by volume;
- D. "department" means the taxation and revenue department, the secretary of taxation and revenue or any employee of the department exercising authority lawfully delegated to that employee by the secretary;
- E. "fortified wine" means wine containing more than fourteen percent alcohol by volume when bottled or packaged by the manufacturer, but "fortified wine" does not include:
- (1) wine that is sealed or capped by cork closure and aged two years or more;
- (2) wine that contains more than fourteen percent alcohol by volume solely as a result of the natural fermentation process and that has not been produced with the addition of wine spirits, brandy or alcohol; or
 - (3) vermouth and sherry;
- F. "microbrewer" means a person who produces .190556.1

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- "person" includes, to the extent permitted by G. law, a federal, state or other governmental unit or subdivision or an agency, department, institution or instrumentality thereof:
- "small winegrower" means a winegrower who Η. produces [fewer than nine hundred fifty thousand] less than one million five hundred thousand liters of wine in a year;
- I. "spirituous liquor" means alcoholic beverages, except fermented beverages such as wine, beer, cider and ale;
- "wholesaler" means a person holding a license issued under Section 60-6A-1 NMSA 1978 or a person selling alcoholic beverages that were not purchased from a person holding a license issued under Section 60-6A-1 NMSA 1978;
- "wine" means an alcoholic beverage other than Κ. cider that is obtained by the fermentation of the natural sugar contained in fruit or other agricultural products, with or without the addition of sugar or other products, and that does not contain more than twenty-one percent alcohol by volume; and
- "winegrower" means a person licensed pursuant to Section 60-6A-11 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 2. Section 7-17-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 65, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "7-17-5. IMPOSITION AND RATE OF LIQUOR EXCISE TAX.--
- There is imposed on a wholesaler who sells .190556.1

alcoholic beverages on which the tax imposed by this section has not been paid an excise tax, to be referred to as the "liquor excise tax", at the following rates on alcoholic beverages sold:

- (1) on spirituous liquors, one dollar sixty
 cents (\$1.60) per liter;
- (2) on beer, except as provided in Paragraph(5) of this subsection, forty-one cents (\$.41) per gallon;
- (3) on wine, except as provided in Paragraphs
 (4) and (6) of this subsection, forty-five cents (\$.45) per
 liter;
- (4) on fortified wine, one dollar fifty cents
 (\$1.50) per liter:
- (5) on beer manufactured or produced by a microbrewer and sold in this state, provided that proof is furnished to the department that the beer was manufactured or produced by a microbrewer, eight cents (\$.08) per gallon;
- (6) on wine manufactured or produced by a small winegrower and sold in this state, provided that proof is furnished to the department that the wine was manufactured or produced by a small winegrower:
- (a) ten cents (\$.10) per liter on the
 first eighty thousand liters sold [and];
- (b) twenty cents (\$.20) per liter on [all liters] each liter sold over eighty thousand liters but .190556.1

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[less	than]	not	<u>over</u>	nine	hundr	ed :	fifty	thousan	d liters;	and
				<u>(c)</u>	thir	ty o	cents	(\$.30) 1	er liter	on
each :	liter	sold	over	nine	hundr	ed :	fifty	thousan	d liters	but not
over o	one mi	11ion	five	e hune	dred t	hous	sand 1	liters;	and	
			(7)	on c	ider,	for	ty-on	e cents	(\$.41) p	er
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- В. The volume of wine transferred from one winegrower to another winegrower for processing, bottling or storage and subsequent return to the transferor shall be excluded pursuant to Section 7-17-6 NMSA 1978 from the taxable volume of wine of the transferee. Wine transferred from an initial winegrower to a second winegrower remains a tax liability of the transferor, provided that if the wine is transferred to the transferee for the transferee's use or for resale, the transferee then assumes the liability for the tax due pursuant to this section.
- A transfer of wine from a winegrower to a wholesaler for distribution of the wine transfers the liability for payment of the liquor excise tax to the wholesaler upon the sale of the wine by the wholesaler."
- SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

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AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; REQUIRING AFFIDAVITS BE FILED WITH THE COUNTY ASSESSOR ON REAL PROPERTY SOLD IN THE COUNTIES; DECLARING AN EMERGENCY.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-38-12.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 118, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-12.1. [RESIDENTIAL] PROPERTY TRANSFERS--AFFIDAVIT TO BE FILED WITH ASSESSOR. --

After January 1, 2004, a transferor or the transferor's authorized agent or a transferee or the transferee's authorized agent presenting for recording with a county clerk a deed, real estate contract or memorandum of real estate contract transferring an interest in real property [classified as residential property] for property taxation

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purposes shall also file with the county assessor within thirty days of the date of filing with the county clerk an affidavit signed and completed in accordance with the provisions of Subsection B of this section.

- The affidavit required for submission shall be in a form approved by the department and signed by the transferors or their authorized agents or the transferees or their authorized agents of any interest in [residential] real property transferred by deed or real estate contract. affidavit shall contain only the following information to be used only for analytical and statistical purposes in the application of appraisal methods:
- the complete names of all transferors and (1) transferees;
- the current mailing addresses of all transferors and transferees:
- the legal description of the real property interest transferred as it appears in the document of transfer;
- the full consideration, including money or any other thing of value, paid or exchanged for the transfer and the terms of the sale, including any amount of seller incentives; and
- the value and a description of personal (5) property that is included in the sale price.
- Upon receipt of the affidavit required by .190719.1

Subsection A of this section, the county assessor shall place the date of receipt on the original affidavit and on a copy of the affidavit. The county assessor shall retain the original affidavit as a confidential record and as proof of compliance and shall return the copy marked with the date of receipt to the person presenting the affidavit. The assessor shall index the affidavits in a manner that permits cross-referencing to other records in the assessor's office pertaining to the specific property described in the affidavit. The affidavit and its contents are not part of the valuation record of the assessor.

D. The affidavit required by Subsection A of this section shall not be required for:

[(1) a deed transferring nonresidential property;

(2) (1) a deed that results from the payment in full or forfeiture by a transferee under a recorded real estate contract or recorded memorandum of real estate contract;

[(3)] <u>(2)</u> a lease of or easement on real property, regardless of the length of term;

[(4)] (3) a deed, patent or contract for sale or transfer of real property in which an agency or representative of the United States or New Mexico or any political subdivision of the state is the named grantor or grantee and authorized transferor or transferee;

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1	$[\frac{(5)}{(4)}]$ a quitclaim deed to quiet title or
2	clear boundary disputes;
3	[(6)] <u>(5)</u> a conveyance of real property
4	executed pursuant to court order;
5	[(7)] <u>(6)</u> a deed to an unpatented mining
6	claim;
7	$[\frac{(8)}{(7)}]$ an instrument solely to provide or
8	release security for a debt or obligation;
9	$[\frac{(9)}{(8)}]$ an instrument that confirms or
10	corrects a deed previously recorded;
11	$[\frac{(10)}{(9)}]$ an instrument between husband and
12	wife or parent and child with only nominal actual consideration
13	therefor;
14	[(11)] <u>(10)</u> an instrument arising out of a
15	sale for delinquent taxes or assessments;
16	[(12)] <u>(11)</u> an instrument accomplishing a
17	court-ordered partition;
18	[(13)] <u>(12)</u> an instrument arising out of a
19	merger or incorporation;
20	[(14)] <u>(13)</u> an instrument by a subsidiary
21	corporation to its parent corporation for no consideration,
22	nominal consideration or in sole consideration of the
23	cancellation or surrender of the subsidiary's stock;
24	$[\frac{(15)}{(14)}]$ an instrument from a person to a
25	trustee or from a trustee to a trust beneficiary with only
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nominal actual consideration therefor;

 $\lceil \frac{(16)}{(16)} \rceil$ (15) an instrument to or from an intermediary for the purpose of creating a joint tenancy estate or some other form of ownership; or

 $[\frac{(17)}{(17)}]$ (16) an instrument delivered to establish a gift or a distribution from an estate of a decedent or trust.

- The affidavit required by Subsection A of this section shall not be construed to be a valuation record pursuant to Section 7-38-19 NMSA 1978.
- Prior to November 1, 2003, the department shall print and distribute to each county assessor affidavit forms for distribution to the public upon request."
- SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the provisions of this act is May 1, 2013.
- SECTION 3. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; REQUIRING THE TAXATION AND REVENUE
DEPARTMENT TO CONDUCT DELINQUENT PROPERTY TAX SALES IN EACH
COUNTY WITH DELINQUENT PROPERTIES AT LEAST ONE TIME IN EACH
CALENDAR YEAR.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-38-65 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 258, Section 105, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-38-65. COLLECTION OF DELINQUENT TAXES ON REAL PROPERTY--SALE OF REAL PROPERTY.--

A. If a lien exists by the operation of Section 7-38-48 NMSA 1978, the department may collect delinquent taxes on real property by selling the real property on which the taxes have become delinquent. The sale of real property for delinquent taxes shall be in accordance with the provisions of .190720.2

the Property Tax Code. Real property may be sold for delinquent taxes at any time after the expiration of three years from the first date shown on the tax delinquency list on which the taxes became delinquent. Real property shall be offered for sale for delinquent taxes either within four years after the first date shown on the tax delinquency list on which the taxes became delinquent or, if the department is barred by operation of law or by order of a court of competent jurisdiction from offering the property for sale for delinquent taxes within four years after the first date shown on the tax delinquency list on which the taxes became delinquent, within one year from the time the department determines that it is no longer barred from selling the property, unless:

- (1) all delinquent taxes, penalties, interest and costs due are paid by 5:00 p.m. of the day prior to the date of the sale; or
- (2) an installment agreement for payment of all delinquent taxes, penalties, [interests] interest and costs due is entered into with the department by 5:00 p.m. of the day prior to the date of the sale pursuant to Section 7-38-68 NMSA 1978.
- B. Failure to offer property for sale within the time prescribed by Subsection A of this section shall not impair the validity or effect of any sale [which] that does take place.

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subject	to	the	prov	isior	ıs of	Section	on 7-	38-83	NMSA	197	78.

- D. The department shall conduct at least one sale
 of real property for delinquent property taxes in each county
 in which properties listed on the delinquent property tax list
 are located in each calendar year beginning in 2014."
- SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to property tax years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
- **SECTION 3.** EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

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

INTRODUCED BY

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DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; LIMITING INCREASES IN VALUE OF
RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY FOR PROPERTY TAXATION PURPOSES; PROVIDING
FOR ADDITIONAL LIMITS ON INCREASES IN VALUE OF CERTAIN OWNEROCCUPIED RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-36-21.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000, Chapter 10, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-36-21.2. LIMITATION ON INCREASES IN VALUATION OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY.--

A. Residential property shall be valued at its current and correct value in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code; provided that for the [2001] 2014 and subsequent tax years, the value of a property in any tax year shall not exceed [the higher of] whichever value is the highest .190607.4

٥f	the	following:
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- (1) one hundred [three] five percent of the value in the tax year prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued; [or]
- (2) one hundred [six and one-tenth] ten and twenty-five hundredths percent of the value in the tax year two years prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued; [This] or
- (3) ninety percent of the current and correct value of the property determined for property taxation purposes.
- B. The limitation on increases in value provided by Subsection A of this section shall be the highest value and shall not exceed the current and correct value of the property determined for property taxation purposes in accordance with the provisions of the Property Tax Code.
- value provided by Subsection A of this section, the valuation for property taxation purposes of a residential, single-family dwelling owned and occupied as a primary residence by the same person for:
- (1) ten or more years shall not exceed ninety

 percent of the value of the property determined after the

 application of the limitation provided pursuant to Subsection A

 of this section; or

.190607.4

1	(2) twenty or more years, and that person is
2	sixty-five years of age or older, shall not exceed eighty
3	percent of the value of the property determined after the
4	application of the limitation provided pursuant to Subsection A
5	of this section.
6	D. The limitation on increases in value provided
7	pursuant to this section does not apply to:
8	(l) a residential property in the first tax
9	year that it is valued for property taxation purposes;
10	(2) any physical improvements, except for
11	solar energy system installations, made to the property during
12	the year immediately prior to the tax year or omitted in a
13	prior tax year; or
14	(3) valuation of a residential property in any
15	tax year in which
16	[(a) a change of ownership of the
17	property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year
18	for which the value of the property for property taxation
19	purposes is being determined; or
20	(b) the use or zoning of the property
21	has changed in the year prior to the tax year.
22	[B. If a change of ownership of residential
23	property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year
24	for which the value of the property for property taxation
25	purposes is being determined, the value of the property shall
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be its current and correct value as determined pursuant to the general valuation provisions of the Property Tax Code.

C. To assure that the values of residential property for property taxation purposes are at current and correct values in all counties prior to application of the limitation in Subsection A of this section, the department shall determine for the 2000 tax year the sales ratio pursuant to Section 7-36-18 NMSA 1978 or, if a sales ratio cannot be determined pursuant to that section, conduct a sales-ratio analysis using both independent appraisals by the department and sales. If the sales ratio for a county for the 2000 tax year is less than eighty-five, as measured by the median ratio of value for property taxation purposes to sales price or independent appraisal by the department, the county shall not be subject to the limitations of Subsection A of this section and shall conduct a reassessment of residential property in the county so that by the 2003 tax year, the sales ratio is at least eighty-five. After such reassessment, the limitation on increases in valuation in this section shall apply in those counties in the earlier of the 2004 tax year or the first tax year following the tax year that the county has a sales ratio of eighty-five or higher, as measured by the median ratio of value for property taxation purposes to sales value or independent appraisal by the department. Thereafter, the limitation on increases in valuation of residential property

-	for property taxacton purposes in this section shall apply to
2	subsequent tax years in all counties.
3	$\frac{D_{\bullet}}{E_{\bullet}}$ The provisions of this section do not apply
4	to residential property for any tax year in which the property
5	is subject to the valuation limitation in Section 7-36-21.3
6	NMSA 1978.
7	[E. As used in this section, "change of ownership"
8	means a transfer to a transferee by a transferor of all or any
9	part of the transferor's legal or equitable ownership interest
10	in residential property except for a transfer:
11	(1) to a trustee for the beneficial use of the
12	spouse of the transferor or the surviving spouse of a deceased
13	transferor;
L 4	(2) to the spouse of the transferor that takes
15	effect upon the death of the transferor;
16	(3) that creates, transfers or terminates,
17	solely between spouses, any co-owner's interest;
18	(4) to a child of the transferor, who occupies
19	the property as that person's principal residence at the time
20	of transfer; provided that the first subsequent tax year in
21	which that person does not qualify for the head of household
22	exemption on that property, a change of ownership shall be
23	deemed to have occurred;
24	(5) that confirms or corrects a previous
25	transfer made by a document that was recorded in the real
	.190607.4

1	estate records of the county in which the real property is
2	located;
3	(6) for the purpose of quieting the title to
4	real property or resolving a disputed location of a real
5	property boundary;
6	(7) to a revocable trust by the transferor
7	with the transferor, the transferor's spouse or a child of the
8	transferor as beneficiary; or
9	(8) from a revocable trust described in
10	Paragraph (7) of this subsection back to the settlor or trustor
11	or to the beneficiaries of the trust.
12	F. As used in this section, "solar energy system
13	installation" means an installation that is used to provide
14	space heat, hot water or electricity to the property in which
15	it is installed and is:
16	(1) an installation that uses solar panels
17	that are not also windows;
18	(2) a dark-colored water tank exposed to
19	sunlight; or
20	(3) a non-vented trombe wall."
21	SECTION 2. APPLICABILITY The provisions of this act
22	apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.
23	SECTION 3. EFFECTIVE DATEThe effective date of the
24	provisions of this act is January 1, 2014.

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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; PROVIDING A DEDUCTION FROM GROSS RECEIPTS FOR SALES OR RENTALS OF DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-9-73.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1998, Chapter 95, Section 2 and Laws 1998, Chapter 99, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9-73.2. DEDUCTION--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX AND GOVERNMENTAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--PRESCRIPTION DRUGS--OXYGEN--DURABLE MEDICAL EQUIPMENT--MEDICAL SUPPLIES.--

A. Receipts from the sale of prescription drugs and oxygen and oxygen services provided by a licensed medicare durable medical equipment provider may be deducted from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.

.190050.4

- B. [For the purposes of this section] Receipts from transactions occurring prior to July 1, 2024 and that are from the sale or rental of prescribed durable medical equipment and prescribed medical supplies may be deducted from gross receipts and governmental gross receipts.
- C. The purpose of the deductions provided in this section is to help protect jobs and retain businesses in New Mexico that sell or rent prescribed durable medical equipment, infusion therapy services and prescribed medical supplies.
- D. Deductions pursuant to this section shall be stated separately by the taxpayer on forms provided by the department.
- E. The department shall annually report to the interim legislative revenue stabilization and tax policy committee aggregate amounts of each deduction taken pursuant to this section, the number of taxpayers claiming each deduction and any other information that is necessary to determine that the deduction is performing the purposes for which it is enacted.
- F. The deductions provided in Subsection B of this section shall be taken only by a taxpayer participating in the New Mexico medicaid program whose gross receipts are no less than ninety percent derived from the sale or rental of prescribed durable medical equipment, prescribed medical supplies, oxygen or oxygen services or infusion therapy

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1	services, including the medications used in infusion therapy		
2	services.		
3	G. As used in this section:		
4	(1) "durable medical equipment" means a		
5	medical assistive device or other equipment that:		
6	(a) can withstand repeated use;		
7	(b) is primarily and customarily used to		
8	serve a medical purpose and is not useful to an individual in		
9	the absence of an illness, injury or other medical necessity,		
10	including improved functioning of a body part;		
11	(c) is appropriate for use at home		
12	exclusively by the eligible recipient for whom the durable		
13	medical equipment is prescribed; and		
14	(d) is prescribed by a physician or		
15	other person licensed by the state to prescribe durable medical		
16	equipment;		
17	(2) "infusion therapy services" means the		
18	administration of prescribed medication through a needle or		
19	catheter;		
20	(3) "medical supplies" means items for a		
21	course of medical treatment, including nutritional products,		
22	that are:		
23	(a) necessary for an ongoing course of		
24	medical treatment;		
25	(b) disposable and cannot be reused; and		
	.190050.4		

1	(c) prescribed by a physician or other
2	person licensed by the state to prescribe medical supplies;
3	(4) "prescribe" means to authorize the use of
4	an item or substance for a course of medical treatment; and
5	(5) "prescription drugs" means insulin and
6	substances that are:
7	$[\frac{(1)}{(a)}]$ dispensed by or under the
8	supervision of a licensed pharmacist or by a physician or other
9	person authorized under state law to do so;
10	[(2)] <u>(b)</u> prescribed for a specified
11	person by a person authorized under state law to prescribe the
12	substance; and
13	$[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ subject to the restrictions on
14	sale contained in Subparagraph 1 of Subsection (b) of 21 USCA
15	353 . "
16	SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE The effective date of the
17	provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.
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SEN	ATF.	B.	ILL

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

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

.190218.3

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; AUTHORIZING CERTAIN TAX CREDITS TO BE TRANSFERRED BETWEEN TAXPAYERS.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-2-18.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 34, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.2. [CREDIT FOR] PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY--[REFUND] PERSONAL INCOME TAX CREDIT.--

A. Tax credits for the preservation of cultural property may be claimed as follows:

(1) to encourage the restoration, rehabilitation and preservation of cultural properties, a taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, [and] who is not a dependent of another individual and who is the owner of a cultural property listed on the official New

Mexico register of cultural properties, with the taxpayer's consent, may claim a credit not to exceed a maximum aggregate of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in an amount equal to one-half of the cost of restoration, rehabilitation or preservation of a cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register; or

- otherwise claim the credit set forth in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, is also located within an arts and cultural district certified by the state or a municipality pursuant to the Arts and Cultural District Act, the owner of that cultural property may claim a credit not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), including any credit claimed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection, in an amount equal to one-half of the cost of restoration, rehabilitation or preservation of the cultural property.
- B. The taxpayer may claim the credit <u>for a cultural</u> <u>property restoration</u>, <u>rehabilitation or preservation project</u> if:
- (1) the taxpayer submitted a plan and specifications for <u>a</u> restoration, rehabilitation or preservation <u>project</u> to the committee and received approval from the committee for the plan and specifications prior to commencement of the [restoration, rehabilitation or preservation] project;

the committee after completing the restoration, rehabilitation or preservation <u>project</u>, or committee-approved phase, that [it] the project or phase conformed to the plan and specifications and preserved and maintained those qualities of the property that made [it] the property eligible for inclusion in the official register; and

- (3) the project is completed within twentyfour months of the date <u>that</u> the project is approved by the
 committee in accordance with Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- C. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which restoration, rehabilitation or preservation is carried out. The credit is deemed to originate when the restoration, rehabilitation or preservation is completed. A taxpayer shall apply for approval of the tax credit within one year of the completion of the restoration, rehabilitation or preservation. Except as provided in Subsection F of this section, claims for the credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if governed by Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, for any single restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project for any cultural

property listed on the official New Mexico register certified by the committee.

- D. A husband and wife 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.
- E. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project on property owned by a partnership of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to the taxpayer's interest in the partnership. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in the aggregate if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) in the aggregate if governed by Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, for any single restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project for any cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register certified by the committee.
- F. The credit provided in this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's income tax liability. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for four consecutive years; provided, however, that the total tax credits claimed under this section shall not exceed

twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if governed by Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, for any single restoration, preservation or rehabilitation project for any cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register.

G. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

[G.] $\underline{H.}$ The historic preservation division shall promulgate regulations for the implementation of Subsection B of this section.

[H.] <u>I.</u> As used in this section:

- (1) "committee" means the cultural properties review committee created in Section 18-6-4 NMSA 1978; and
- (2) "historic preservation division" means the historic preservation division of the cultural affairs .190218.3

department created in Section 18-6-8 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 2. Section 7-2-18.11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 400, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-2-18.11. JOB MENTORSHIP TAX CREDIT.--

A. To encourage New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in career preparation education programs, a taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return, who is not a dependent of another individual and who is an owner of a New Mexico business may claim a credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of gross wages paid to qualified students who are employed by the business during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "job mentorship tax credit".

business may claim the job mentorship tax credit for each taxable year in which the business employs one or more qualified students. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the tax credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualified student is employed by the business. The maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty percent of the gross wages paid to not more than ten qualified students employed by the business for up to three hundred twenty hours of employment of each qualified student in each taxable year for a maximum of three taxable years for each

qualified student. Each credit is deemed to originate on the hiring date for each qualified student. In no event shall a taxpayer claim a credit in excess of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in any taxable year. The taxpayer shall certify that hiring the qualified student does not displace or replace a current employee.

- C. The department shall issue job mentorship tax credit certificates upon request to any accredited New Mexico secondary school that has a school-sanctioned career preparation education program. The maximum number of certificates that may be issued in a school year to any one school is equal to the number of qualified students in the school-sanctioned career preparation education program on October 15 of that school year, as certified by the school principal.
- D. A job mentorship tax credit certificate may be executed by a school principal with respect to a qualified student, and the executed certificate may be transferred to a New Mexico business that employs that student. By executing the certificate with respect to a student, the school principal certifies that the school has a school-sanctioned career preparation education program and the student is a qualified student.
- E. To claim the job mentorship tax credit, the taxpayer must submit with respect to each employee for whom the .190218.3

credit is claimed:

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- (1) a properly executed job mentorship tax credit certificate:
- information required by the secretary with respect to the employee's employment by the business during the taxable year for which the credit is claimed; and
- (3) information required by the secretary that the employee was not also employed in the same taxable year by another New Mexico business qualifying for and claiming a job mentorship tax credit for that employee pursuant to this section or the Corporate Income and Franchise Tax Act.
- F. The job mentorship tax credit may only be deducted from [the] a taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year. Any portion of the maximum credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for three consecutive taxable years; provided the total credits claimed under this section shall not exceed the maximum allowable pursuant to Subsection B of this section.
- G. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be

submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax
return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to
another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall
notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within
ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

 $[G_{\bullet}]$ \underline{H}_{\bullet} A husband and wife 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.

[H.] I. A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies for and claims a job mentorship tax credit for employment of qualified students by a partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, S corporation or other business association of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to [his] the taxpayer's interest in the partnership, limited partnership, limited liability company, S corporation or association. The total credit claimed by all members of the business shall not exceed the maximum credit allowable pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

$[\frac{1}{1}]$ As used in this section:

(1) "career preparation education program"

means a work-based learning or school-to-career program

designed for secondary school students to create academic and
career goals and objectives and find employment in a job

meeting those goals and objectives;

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(2) "New Mexico business" means a partnership,
limited partnership, limited liability company treated as a
partnership for federal income tax purposes, S corporation or
sole proprietorship that carries on a trade or business in New
Mexico and that employs in New Mexico fewer than three hundred
full-time employees at any one time during the taxable year;
and
(3) "qualified student" means an individual

- who is at least fourteen years of age but not more than twentyone years of age who is attending full time an accredited New Mexico secondary school and who is a participant in a career preparation education program sanctioned by the secondary school."
- Section 7-2-18.14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, SECTION 3. Chapter 93, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-2-18.14. SOLAR MARKET DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT--RESIDENTIAL AND SMALL BUSINESS SOLAR THERMAL AND PHOTOVOLTAIC MARKET DEVELOPMENT TAX CREDIT .--
- Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, a taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return for a taxable year beginning on or after January 1, 2006 and who purchases and installs after January 1, 2006 but before December 31, 2016 a solar thermal system or a photovoltaic system in a residence, business or agricultural enterprise in New Mexico owned by that taxpayer

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may apply for, and the department may allow, a solar market development tax credit of up to ten percent of the purchase and installation costs of the system.

- The total solar market development tax credit allowed for either a photovoltaic system or a solar thermal system shall not exceed nine thousand dollars (\$9,000). department shall allow solar market development tax credits only for solar thermal systems and photovoltaic systems certified by the energy, minerals and natural resources department.
- Solar market development tax credits may not be claimed or allowed for:
- a heating system for a swimming pool or a hot tub; or
- a commercial or industrial photovoltaic (2) system other than an agricultural photovoltaic system on a farm or ranch that is not connected to an electric utility transmission or distribution system.
- The department may allow a maximum annual aggregate of:
- two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in solar market development tax credits for solar thermal systems; and
- three million dollars (\$3,000,000) in (2) solar market development tax credits for photovoltaic systems. .190218.3

E. The solar market development tax credit may only be deducted from a taxpayer's income tax liability. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the tax credit within one year of system installation. The tax credit is deemed to originate at the point of system installation. A portion of the solar market development tax credit that remains unused in a taxable year may be carried forward for a maximum of ten consecutive taxable years following the taxable year in which the credit originates until fully expended.

F. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

[F.] G. Prior to July 1, 2006, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall adopt rules establishing procedures to provide certification of solar thermal systems and photovoltaic systems for purposes of obtaining a solar market development tax credit. The rules .190218.3

shall address technical specifications and requirements relating to safety, code and standards compliance, solar collector orientation and sun exposure, minimum system sizes, system applications and lists of eligible components. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may modify the specifications and requirements as necessary to maintain a high level of system quality and performance.

$[G_{\bullet}]$ H. As used in this section:

- (1) "photovoltaic system" means an energy system that collects or absorbs sunlight for conversion into electricity; and
- (2) "solar thermal system" means an energy system that collects or absorbs solar energy for conversion into heat for the purposes of space heating, space cooling or water heating."

SECTION 4. 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 claim a credit in an amount not to exceed twenty-five percent of not more than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) of the qualified investment. The tax credit provided in this section shall be known as the "angel investment credit".

- B. A taxpayer may claim the angel investment credit for not more than two qualified investments in a taxable year; provided that each investment is in a different qualified business. A taxpayer may claim the angel investment credit for qualified investments made in the same qualified business or successor of that business for not more than three taxable years. The angel investment credit shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for each qualified investment by the taxpayer.
- C. A taxpayer may claim the angel investment credit no later than one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualified investment was made; provided that a claim for the credit may not be made or allowed with respect to any investment made after December 31, 2016.
- D. A taxpayer shall apply for certification of eligibility for the angel investment credit from the economic development department. Applications shall be considered in the order received. If the economic development department determines that the taxpayer is an accredited investor and the investment is a qualified investment, [it] the department shall issue a certificate of eligibility to the taxpayer, subject to the limitation in Subsection E of this section. The certificate shall be dated and shall include a calculation of the amount of the angel investment credit for which the

taxpayer is eligible. The economic development department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection.

- E. The economic development department may issue a certificate of eligibility pursuant to Subsection D of this section only if the total amount of angel investment credits represented by certificates of eligibility issued by the economic development department in any calendar year will not exceed seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000). If the applications for certificates of eligibility for angel investment credits represent an aggregate amount exceeding seven hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$750,000) for any calendar year, certificates shall be issued in the order that the applications were received. The excess applications that would have been certified, but for the limit imposed by this subsection, shall be certified, subject to the same limit, in subsequent calendar years.
- F. The economic development department shall report annually to 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 to whom certificates of eligibility were issued by the department in the previous year; the names of those investors; the amount of angel investment credit for which each investor was certified eligible; and the number and

names of the businesses that the department has determined are qualified businesses for purposes of an investment by an accredited investor. The report shall also include an evaluation of the success of the angel investment credit as an incubator of new businesses in New Mexico and of the continued viability and operation in New Mexico of businesses in which investments eligible for the angel investment credit have been made.

- G. To claim the angel investment credit, the taxpayer must provide to the taxation and revenue department a certificate of eligibility issued by the economic development department pursuant to Subsection D of this section and any other information the taxation and revenue department may require to determine the amount of the tax credit due the taxpayer. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the taxation and revenue department shall approve the claim for the credit and issue a document pursuant to Subsection K of this section.
- 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. The total credit claimed in the aggregate by all members of the partnership or business

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association in a taxable year with respect to a qualified investment shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

- A husband and wife 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.
- The angel investment credit may only be deducted from [the] a taxpayer's income tax liability. The tax credit is deemed to originate at the point of the qualified investment. 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 three consecutive years.
- K. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

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[K_]	1 T.,	As	11Sed	in	this	section:
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- "accredited investor" means a person who (1) 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;
- "business" means a corporation, general (2) 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;
- "equity" means common or preferred stock (3) 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;
- "high-technology research" means research:
- that is undertaken for the purpose of discovering information that is technological in nature and the application of which is intended to be useful in the development of a new or improved business component of the qualified business; and
- substantially all of the activities (b) of which constitute elements of a process or experimentation .190218.3

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reliability or quality, but not related to style, taste or				
cosmetic or seasonal design factors;				
(5) "manufacturing" means combining or				
processing components or materials to increase their value for				
sale in the ordinary course of business, but does not include:				
(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 in New Mexico;				
(b) engages in high-technology 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				

related to a new or improved function, performance,

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 at the time of the investment; 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; and
- (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."

SECTION 5. 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 five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for all eligible physicians, osteopathic physicians, dentists, clinical psychologists, podiatrists and optometrists who qualify pursuant to the provisions of this section, except the credit shall not exceed three thousand dollars (\$3,000) for all eligible dental hygienists, physician assistants, certified nurse-midwives, certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse

practitioners and clinical nurse specialists.

- C. To qualify for the rural health care 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. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the tax credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the health care services are provided. The credit is deemed to originate on the date the minimum required hours of health care services are completed.
- D. 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

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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.

[A taxpayer claiming] To claim the credit provided by this section, a taxpayer 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] to the taxation and revenue department. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

F. The rural health care practitioner tax credit may only be deducted from a taxpayer's income tax liability. 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

1	consecutive taxable years.
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2	[F.] <u>G.</u> As used in this section:
3	(1) "eligible health care practitioner"
4	means:
5	(a) a certified nurse-midwife licensed
6	by the board of nursing as a registered nurse and licensed by
7	the public health division of the department of health to
8	practice nurse-midwifery as a certified nurse-midwife;
9	(b) a dentist or dental hygienist
10	licensed pursuant to the Dental Health Care Act;
11	(c) an optometrist licensed pursuant to
12	the provisions of the Optometry Act;
13	(d) an osteopathic physician licensed
14	pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978
15	or an osteopathic physician assistant licensed pursuant to the
16	provisions of the Osteopathic Physicians' Assistants Act;
17	(e) a physician or physician assistant
18	licensed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 6
19	NMSA 1978;
20	(f) a podiatrist licensed pursuant to
21	the provisions of the Podiatry Act;
22	(g) a clinical psychologist licensed
23	pursuant to the provisions of the Professional Psychologist
24	Act; and
25	(h) a registered nurse in advanced
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practice who has been prepared through additional formal education as provided in Sections 61-3-23.2 through 61-3-23.4 NMSA 1978 to function beyond the scope of practice of professional registered nursing, including certified nurse practitioners, certified registered nurse anesthetists and clinical nurse specialists;

- (2) "health care underserved area" means a geographic area or practice location in which it has been determined by the department of health, through the use of indices and other standards set by the department of health, that sufficient health care services are not being provided;
- (3) "practice site" means a private practice, public health clinic, hospital, public or private nonprofit primary care clinic or other health care service location in a health care underserved area; and
- (4) "rural" means an area or location identified by the department of health as falling outside of an urban area."
- SECTION 6. Section 7-2A-8.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 34, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:
- "7-2A-8.6. [CREDIT FOR] PRESERVATION OF CULTURAL PROPERTY CORPORATE INCOME TAX CREDIT.--
- A. Tax credits for the preservation of cultural property may be claimed as follows:
 - (1) to encourage the restoration,

rehabilitation and preservation of cultural properties, a taxpayer that files a corporate income tax return and that is the owner of a cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register of cultural properties, with its consent, may claim a credit not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) in an amount equal to one-half of the cost of restoration, rehabilitation or preservation of the cultural property; or

- otherwise claim the credit set forth in Paragraph (1) of this subsection, is also located within an arts and cultural district designated by the state or a municipality pursuant to the Arts and Cultural District Act, the owner of that cultural property may claim a credit not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), including any credit claimed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection, in an amount equal to one-half of the cost of restoration, rehabilitation or preservation of the cultural property.
- B. The taxpayer may claim the credit <u>for a</u>

 <u>cultural property restoration</u>, <u>rehabilitation or preservation</u>

 <u>project</u> if:
- (1) it submitted a plan and specifications for \underline{a} restoration, rehabilitation or preservation $\underline{project}$ to the committee and received approval from the committee for the plan and specifications prior to commencement of the

[restoration, rehabilitation or preservation] project;

- (2) it received certification from the committee after completing the restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project, or committee-approved phase, that [it] the project or phase conformed to the plan and specifications and preserved and maintained those qualities of the property that made [it] the property eligible for inclusion in the official register; and
- (3) the project is completed within twentyfour months of the date <u>that</u> the project is approved by the
 committee in accordance with Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
- C. A taxpayer may claim the credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which preservation, restoration or rehabilitation is carried out. The credit is deemed to originate when the preservation, restoration or rehabilitation is completed. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the tax credit within one year of the completion of the preservation, restoration or rehabilitation. Claims for the credit provided in this section shall be limited to three consecutive years, and the maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if governed by Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, for any single restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project certified

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by the committee for any cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register. No single project may extend beyond a period of more than two years.

A taxpayer who otherwise qualifies and claims a credit on a restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project on property owned by a partnership of which the taxpayer is a member may claim a credit only in proportion to the taxpayer's interest in the partnership. The total credit claimed by all members of the partnership shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if governed by Paragraph (2) of Subsection A of this section, in the aggregate for any single restoration, preservation or rehabilitation project for any cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register approved by the committee.

The credit provided in this section may only be deducted from the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability. Any portion of the maximum tax credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for four consecutive years; provided, however, that the total tax credits claimed under this section shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) if governed by Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section, or fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if governed by Paragraph (2)

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of Subsection A of this section, for any single restoration, rehabilitation or preservation project for any cultural property listed on the official New Mexico register.

F. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

[F.] G. The historic preservation division shall promulgate regulations for the implementation of this section.

[G.] H. As used in this section:

- "committee" means the cultural properties review committee created in Section 18-6-4 NMSA 1978; and
- "historic preservation division" means (2) the historic preservation division of the cultural affairs department created in Section 18-6-8 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 7. Section 7-2A-17.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 400, Section 2) is amended to read:

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"7-2A-17.1. JOB MENTORSHIP TAX CREDIT.--

A. To encourage New Mexico businesses to hire youth participating in career preparation education programs, a taxpayer that is a New Mexico business and that files a corporate income tax return may claim a credit in an amount equal to fifty percent of gross wages paid to qualified students who are employed by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the return is filed. The tax credit provided by this section may be referred to as the "job mentorship tax credit".

A taxpayer may claim the job mentorship tax credit provided in this section for each taxable year in which the taxpayer employs one or more qualified students. A taxpayer shall apply for approval for the tax credit within one year following the end of the calendar year in which the qualified student is employed by the business. The maximum aggregate credit allowable shall not exceed fifty percent of the gross wages paid to not more than ten qualified students employed by the taxpayer for up to three hundred twenty hours of employment of each qualified student in each taxable year for a maximum of three taxable years for each qualified student. Each credit is deemed to originate on the hiring date for each qualified student. In no event shall a taxpayer claim a credit in excess of twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000) in any taxable year. The employer shall certify that hiring

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the qualified student does not displace or replace a current employee.

- C. The department shall issue job mentorship tax credit certificates upon request to any accredited New Mexico secondary school that has a school-sanctioned career preparation education program. The maximum number of certificates that may be issued in a school year to any one school is equal to the number of qualified students in the school-sanctioned career preparation education program on October 15 of that school year, as certified by the school principal.
- A job mentorship tax credit certificate may be executed by a school principal with respect to a qualified student, and the executed certificate may be transferred to a New Mexico business that employs that student. By executing the certificate with respect to a student, the school principal certifies that the school has a school-sanctioned career preparation education program and the student is a qualified student.
- To claim the job mentorship tax credit, the taxpayer must submit with respect to each employee for whom the credit is claimed:
- a properly executed job mentorship tax (1) credit certificate:
- information required by the secretary (2) .190218.3

with respect to the employee's employment by the taxpayer during the taxable year for which the credit is claimed; and

- (3) information required by the secretary that the employee was not also employed in the same taxable year by another New Mexico business qualifying for and claiming a job mentorship tax credit for that employee pursuant to this section or the Income Tax Act.
- F. The job mentorship tax credit may only be deducted from [the] a taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year. Any portion of the maximum credit provided by this section that remains unused at the end of the taxpayer's taxable year may be carried forward for three consecutive taxable years; provided the total credits claimed pursuant to this section shall not exceed the maximum allowable under Subsection B of this section.
- G. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department shall issue to the applicant a document granting the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document shall be numbered for identification and shall declare its date of issuance and the amount of the tax credit allowed pursuant to this section. The document may be submitted by the applicant with that taxpayer's corporate income tax return or may be sold, exchanged or otherwise transferred to another taxpayer. The parties to such a transaction shall notify the department of the sale, exchange

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or transfer within ten days of the sale, exchange or transfer.

[G.] H. As used in this section:

- (1) "career preparation education program"
 means a work-based learning or school-to-career program
 designed for secondary school students to create academic and
 career goals and objectives and find employment in a job
 meeting those goals and objectives;
- (2) "New Mexico business" means a corporation that carries on a trade or business in New Mexico and that employs in New Mexico fewer than three hundred full-time employees during the taxable year; and
- (3) "qualified student" means an individual who is at least fourteen years of age but not more than twenty-one years of age who is attending full time an accredited New Mexico secondary school and who is a participant in a career preparation education program sanctioned by the secondary school."

SECTION 8. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act apply to taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2014.

.190715.1SA

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013 2 3 INTRODUCED BY 4 5 6 DISCUSSION DRAFT 7 8 9 10 AN ACT 11 RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING THE GROSS RECEIPTS AND 12 COMPENSATING TAX ACT; PROVIDING FOR SPECIAL AGREEMENTS TO ALLOW 13 PAYMENT OF TAXES BY A PERSON OTHER THAN THE TAXPAYER; REMOVING 14 REPORTING REQUIREMENTS FROM A DEDUCTION REGARDING SALES TO 15 MANUFACTURERS. 16 17 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO: 18 19 enacted to read: 20 "[NEW MATERIAL] SPECIAL AGREEMENTS--ALTERNATIVE GROSS 21 RECEIPTS TAXPAYER. --22 23 person who is not the liable taxpayer, the secretary may 24 approve the following special agreements: 25 (1) an agreement to collect and pay over taxes

SECTION 1. A new section of the Tax Administration Act is To allow the payment of gross receipts tax by a

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for persons in a business relationship, which is an agreement that may be entered into by persons who wish to remit gross receipts tax on behalf of another person with whom the taxpayer has a business relationship;

- an agreement to collect and pay over taxes (2) for a direct sales company:
- (a) which agreement may be entered into by a direct sales company that has distributors of tangible personal property in New Mexico; and
- in which the direct sales company (b) agrees to pay the gross receipts tax liability of the distributor at the same time the company remits its own gross receipts tax; and
- a manufacturer's agreement to pay gross receipts tax on behalf of a utility company, which agreement:
- (a) allows a manufacturer in New Mexico to pay gross receipts tax on behalf of a utility company on sales of utilities that are not consumed in the manufacturing process; and
- is only applicable to transactions between a manufacturer and a utility company that are associated with the gross receipts tax deduction pursuant to Subsection B of Section 7-9-46 NMSA 1978.
- To enter into the agreements authorized in this section, a person shall complete a form prescribed by the .190715.1SA

secretary and provide any additional information or documentation required by department rules or instructions that will assist in the approval of agreements listed in Subsection A of this section.

C. Once approved, an agreement shall be effective only for the period of time specified in each agreement. Any person entering into an agreement to pay tax on behalf of another person shall fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement. Failure to fulfill all of the requirements set out in the agreement shall result in the revocation of the agreement by the department. An approved agreement may only be revoked prior to expiration by written notification to all persons who are party to the agreement and shall be applied beginning on the first day of a month that occurs at least one month following the date on which the agreement is revoked."

SECTION 2. 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. The buyer delivering the nontaxable transaction certificate must incorporate the tangible personal

.190715.1SA

property as an ingredient or component part of the product that the buyer is in the business of manufacturing.

- B. Receipts from selling tangible personal property that is 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 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. 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 .190715.1SA

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in the manufacturing process and that is purchased by manufacturing businesses in New Mexico.

[D. 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. 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.] "

SECTION 3. APPLICABILITY. -- The provisions of this act apply to gross receipts received in tax periods beginning on or after May 1, 2013.

SECTION 4. EMERGENCY.--It is necessary for the public peace, health and safety that this act take effect immediately.

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51st legislature - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

DISCUSSION DRAFT

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; AMENDING A SECTION OF THE GROSS RECEIPTS

AND COMPENSATING TAX ACT TO PROVIDE FOR A DEDUCTION FROM GROSS

RECEIPTS OF PAYMENTS FOR SERVICES RENDERED BY DIALYSIS

FACILITIES.

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

SECTION 1. 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 from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for provision of medical and other health services by medical doctors, osteopathic physicians, doctors of oriental medicine, athletic trainers, chiropractic physicians, counselor and therapist practitioners, .190630.2

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dentists, massage therapists, naprapaths, nurses, nutritionists, dietitians, occupational therapists, optometrists, pharmacists, physical therapists, psychologists, radiologic technologists, respiratory care practitioners, audiologists, speech-language pathologists, social workers and podiatrists or of medical, 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 may be deducted from gross receipts.

- Receipts 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.
- Receipts 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 from payments by the United States government or any agency thereof for medical services provided by a clinical laboratory to medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts.
- Receipts from payments by the United States Ε. .190630.2

.190630.2

government or any agency thereof for medical, other health and
palliative services provided by a home health agency to
medicare beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18
of the federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross
receipts.

- F. Receipts from payments by the United States

 government or any agency thereof for medical and other health

 services provided by a dialysis facility to medicare

 beneficiaries pursuant to the provisions of Title 18 of the

 federal Social Security Act may be deducted from gross receipts

 according to the following schedule:
- (1) from July 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014, thirty-three and one-third percent of the receipts may be deducted;
- (2) from July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2015, sixty-six and two-thirds percent of the receipts may be deducted; and
- (3) after June 30, 2015, one hundred percent of the receipts may be deducted.
 - [F.] G. For the purposes of this section:
- (1) "athletic trainer" means a person licensed as an athletic trainer pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14D NMSA 1978;
- (2) "chiropractic physician" means a person who practices chiropractic as defined in the Chiropractic

1	Physician Practice Act;
2	(3) "clinical laboratory" means a laboratory
3	accredited pursuant to 42 USCA 263a;
4	(4) "counselor and therapist practitioner"
5	means a person licensed to practice as a counselor or therapist
6	pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 9A NMSA 1978;
7	(5) "dentist" means a person licensed to
8	practice as a dentist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
9	Article 5A NMSA 1978;
10	(6) "dialysis facility" means an end-stage
11	renal disease facility as defined pursuant to 42 C.F.R.
12	405.2102;
13	[(6)] <u>(7)</u> "doctor of oriental medicine" means
14	a person licensed as a physician to practice acupuncture or
15	oriental medicine pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
16	Article 14A NMSA 1978;
17	[(7)] <u>(8)</u> "home health agency" means a for-
18	profit entity that is licensed by the department of health and
19	certified by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid
20	services as a home health agency and certified to provide
21	medicare services;
22	[(8)] <u>(9)</u> "hospice" means a for-profit entity
23	licensed by the department of health as a hospice and certified
24	to provide medicare services;
25	[(9)] <u>(10)</u> "massage therapist" means a person
	.190630.2

1	licensed to practice massage therapy pursuant to the provisions
2	of Chapter 61, Article 12C NMSA 1978;
3	[(10)] <u>(11)</u> "medical doctor" means a person
4	licensed as a physician to practice medicine pursuant to the
5	provisions of the Medical Practice Act;
6	[(11)] <u>(12)</u> "naprapath" means a person
7	licensed as a naprapath pursuant to the provisions of Chapter
8	61, Article [12E] <u>12F</u> NMSA 1978;
9	[(12)] <u>(13)</u> "nurse" means a person licensed as
10	a registered nurse pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61,
11	Article 3 NMSA 1978;
12	[(13)] <u>(14)</u> "nursing home" means a for-profit
13	entity licensed by the department of health as a nursing home
14	and certified to provide medicare services;
15	[(14)] <u>(15)</u> "nutritionist" or "dietitian"
16	means a person licensed as a nutritionist or dietitian pursuant
17	to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 7A NMSA 1978;
18	[(15)] <u>(16)</u> "occupational therapist" means a
19	person licensed as an occupational therapist pursuant to the
20	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12A NMSA 1978;
21	[(16)] <u>(17)</u> "osteopathic physician" means a
22	person licensed as an osteopathic physician pursuant to the
23	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 10 NMSA 1978;
24	[(17)] <u>(18)</u> "optometrist" means a person
25	licensed to practice optometry pursuant to the provisions of
	.190630.2

1	Chapter 61, Article 2 NMSA 1978;
2	[(18)] <u>(19)</u> "pharmacist" means a person
3	licensed as a pharmacist pursuant to the provisions of Chapter
4	61, Article 11 NMSA 1978;
5	[(19)] <u>(20)</u> "physical therapist" means a
6	person licensed as a physical therapist pursuant to the
7	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12D NMSA 1978;
8	[(20)] <u>(21)</u> "podiatrist" means a person
9	licensed as a podiatrist pursuant to the provisions of the
10	Podiatry Act;
11	[(21)] <u>(22)</u> "psychologist" means a person
12	licensed as a psychologist pursuant to the provisions of
13	Chapter 61, Article 9 NMSA 1978;
14	[(22)] <u>(23)</u> "radiologic technologist" means a
15	person licensed as a radiologic technologist pursuant to the
16	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14E NMSA 1978;
17	[(23)] <u>(24)</u> "respiratory care practitioner"
18	means a person licensed as a respiratory care practitioner
19	pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 12B NMSA
20	1978;
21	[(24)] <u>(25)</u> "social worker" means a person
22	licensed as an independent social worker pursuant to the
23	provisions of Chapter 61, Article 31 NMSA 1978;
24	[(25)] <u>(26)</u> "speech-language pathologist"
25	means a person licensed as a speech-language pathologist
	.190630.2

pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 61, Article 14B NMSA
1978; and
$[\frac{(26)}{(27)}]$ "TRICARE program" means the
program defined in 10 U.S.C. 1072(7)."
SECTION 2. EFFECTIVE DATE The effective date of the
provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.
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