SENATE BILL 160

49TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2010

INTRODUCED BY

Steven P. Neville

AN ACT

RELATING TO PROPERTY TAXATION; PROVIDING FOR A FIVE PERCENT LIMITATION ON ANNUAL INCREASES OF A RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY'S VALUE; REQUIRING A STATEWIDE REVALUATION OF PROPERTY; REQUIRING COUNTY SALES RATIOS OF NINETY-FIVE PERCENT; IDENTIFYING VALUATION BASED ON COST AS THE PREFERRED METHOD OF ASSESSING RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY VALUES.

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

Section 1. Section 7-36-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 165, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-36-15. METHODS OF VALUATION FOR PROPERTY TAXATION PURPOSES--GENERAL PROVISIONS.--

A. Property subject to valuation for property taxation purposes under this article of the Property Tax Code shall be valued by the methods required by this article of the .180115.2

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Property Tax Code whether the determination of value is made by the department or the county assessor. The same or similar methods of valuation shall be used for valuation of the same or similar kinds of property for property taxation purposes.

- Unless a method or methods of valuation are authorized in Sections 7-36-20 through 7-36-33 NMSA 1978, the value of property:
- (1) for nonresidential property taxation purposes shall be its market value as determined by application of the sales of comparable property, income or cost methods of valuation or any combination of these methods; and
- (2) for residential property taxation purposes shall be the residential property's market value as determined by application of the cost method of valuation, unless use of that method is not possible or practical, calculated by subtracting the market extracted depreciation from the cost of the residence and adding that difference to the value of the property's land.
- C. In using any of the methods of valuation authorized by this [subsection] section, the valuation authority:
- shall apply generally accepted appraisal (1) techniques; and
- in determining the market value of (2) residential housing, shall consider any decrease in the value .180115.2

that would be realized by the owner in a sale of the property because of the effects of any affordable housing subsidy, covenant or encumbrance imposed pursuant to a federal, state or local affordable housing program that restricts the future use of the property or the resale price of the property or would otherwise prohibit the owner from fully benefitting from any enhanced value of the property. [As used in this paragraph:

imposed pursuant to a federal, state or local affordable
housing program" includes those imposed by a nonprofit entity
approved by a governmental entity as a qualifying grantee
pursuant to the Affordable Housing Act; and

(a) "subsidy, covenant or encumbrance

building, structure or portion thereof that is primarily occupied, or designed or intended primarily for occupancy, as a residence by one or more households and any real property that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of such a building, structure or portion thereof.

"Residential housing" includes congregate housing, manufactured homes, housing intended to provide or providing transitional or temporary housing for homeless persons and common health care, kitchen, dining, recreational and other facilities primarily for use by residents of a residential housing project.

G.] D. Dams, reservoirs, tanks, canals, irrigation wells, installed irrigation pumps, stock-watering wells and .180115.2

pumps, similar structures and equipment used for irrigation or stock-watering purposes, water rights and private roads shall not be valued separately from the land they serve. The foregoing improvements and rights shall be considered as appurtenances to the land they serve, and their value shall be included in the determination of value of the land.

 $[rac{ extsf{D-}}{ extsf{E}_{ullet}}]$ The department shall adopt regulations to implement the methods of valuation authorized in this article of the Property Tax Code.

F. As used in this section:

(1) "market value" means the value of a property in a specific market, generally equivalent to the property's current and correct value;

(2) "residential housing" means any building, structure or portion thereof that is primarily occupied, or designed or intended primarily for occupancy, as a residence by one or more households and any real property that is offered for sale or lease for the construction or location thereon of such a building, structure or portion thereof. "Residential housing" includes congregate housing, manufactured homes, housing intended to provide or providing transitional or temporary housing for homeless persons and common health care, kitchen, dining, recreational and other facilities primarily for use by residents of a residential housing project; and

(3) "subsidy, covenant or encumbrance imposed

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bracketed material] = delete

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pursuant to a federal, state or local affordable housing program" includes those imposed by a nonprofit entity approved by a governmental entity as a qualifying grantee pursuant to the Affordable Housing Act."

Section 2. 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. --

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] 2012 and subsequent tax years, the value of a property in any tax year in a county with a sales ratio of ninety-five or above shall not exceed the higher of 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 one hundred [six] ten and [onetenth] one-fourth percent of the value in the tax year two years prior to the tax year in which the property is being This limitation on increases in value does not apply to:

- a residential property in the first tax (1) year that it is valued for property taxation purposes;
- any physical improvements made to the (2) property during the year immediately prior to the tax year or omitted in a prior tax year; or

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(3) valuation of a residential property in any tax year in which [(a) a change of ownership of the property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year for which the value of the property for property taxation purposes is being determined; or

(b)] the use or zoning of the property has changed in the year prior to the tax year.

- B. If a change of ownership of residential property occurred in the year immediately prior to the tax year for which the value of the property for property taxation purposes is being determined, the value of the property shall be [its current and correct value as determined pursuant to the general valuation provisions of the Property Tax Code] increased pursuant to the limitation set forth in Subsection A of this section. The increase in value for the current tax year and each subsequent tax year shall not exceed one hundred five percent of the value of the property in the year prior to the year in which the property is being valued or one hundred ten and one-fourth percent of the value in the tax year two years prior to the tax year in which the property is being valued.
- C. <u>Beginning on January 1, 2011</u>, 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:
 - (1) the department shall determine for the

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[2000] 2011 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; and

(2) if the sales ratio for a county for the [2000] <u>2011</u> tax year is less than [eighty-five] <u>ninety-five</u>, 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] 2013 tax year, the sales ratio is at least [eightyfive] ninety-five; provided that after [such] the reassessment, the limitation on increases in valuation in this section shall apply in those counties in the earlier of the [2004] 2014 tax year or the first tax year following the tax year that the county has a sales ratio of [eighty-five] ninety-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].

D. The limitation on increases in valuation of residential property for property taxation purposes in this section shall apply in all counties to subsequent tax years [in all counties] once a sales ratio of ninety-five is achieved; provided that:

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2	of ninety-five percent or higher;				
3	(2) the assessor in a county in which				
4	the sales ratio drops below eighty-five percent in any year or				
5	below ninety-five percent for three consecutive years is				
6	prohibited from applying the limitation set forth in Subsection				
7	A of this section to residential property within the county				
8	until the sales ratio is again ninety-five percent; and				
9	(3) a county prohibited pursuant to the				
10	provisions of this paragraph from applying the limitation in				
11	Subsection A of this section shall revalue all residential				
12	property prior to January 1 of the second year following the				
13	tax year in which the provisions of Paragraph (2) of this				
14	subsection apply and may take up to three years to reset the				
15	sales ratio to ninety-five or above before reinstating the				
16	<u>limitation</u> .				
17	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}]$ $\underline{E_{\bullet}}$ The provisions of this section do not apply				
18	to residential property for any tax year in which the property				
19	is subject to the valuation limitation in Section 7-36-21.3				
20	NMSA 1978.				
21	[E.] $F.$ As used in this section, "change of				
22	ownership" means a transfer to a transferee by a transferor of				
23	all or any part of the transferor's legal or equitable				
24	ownership interest in residential property except for a				

(1) the county maintains a sales ratio

transfer:

- (1) to a trustee for the beneficial use of the spouse of the transferor or the surviving spouse of a deceased transferor;
- (2) to the spouse of the transferor that takes effect upon the death of the transferor;
- (3) that creates, transfers or terminates, solely between spouses, any co-owner's interest;
- (4) to a child of the transferor, who occupies the property as [his] that person's principal residence at the time of transfer; provided that the first subsequent tax year in which that person does not qualify for the head of household exemption on that property, a change of ownership shall be deemed to have occurred:
- (5) that confirms or corrects a previous transfer made by a document that was recorded in the real estate records of the county in which the real property is located;
- (6) for the purpose of quieting the title to real property or resolving a disputed location of a real property boundary;
- (7) to a revocable trust by the transferor with the transferor, the transferor's spouse or a child of the transferor as beneficiary; or
- (8) from a revocable trust described in Paragraph (7) of this subsection back to the settlor or trustor .180115.2

or to the beneficiaries of the trust."

Section 3. APPLICABILITY.--The provisions of this act are applicable to residential properties valued for the 2011 and subsequent property tax years.

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