SENATE BILL 248

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

INTRODUCED BY

Timothy Z. Jennings

AN ACT

RELATING TO TAXATION; SETTING LIMITS ON THE RENEWABLE ENERGY
PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT, THE FILM PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT, THE
INVESTMENT CREDIT, THE LABORATORY PARTNERSHIP WITH SMALL
BUSINESS TAX CREDIT, THE TECHNOLOGY JOBS TAX CREDIT AND THE
HIGH-WAGE JOBS TAX CREDIT; PROVIDING FOR NOTICE OF THE LIMITS;
DELAYING THE INCREASE IN CERTAIN HOSPITAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES;
REPEALING THE ANGEL INVESTMENT CREDIT; REPEALING THE GROSS
RECEIPTS TAX DEDUCTION FOR CERTAIN TANGIBLE PERSONAL PROPERTY.

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

Section 1. Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 204, Section 2) is amended to read:

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

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

1 The tax credit provided in this section may not be claimed with 2 respect to the same electricity production for which a tax 3 credit pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 has been claimed. 4 Subject to the provisions of Subsection N of 5

- this section, a taxpayer who files an individual New Mexico income tax return and who is not a dependent of another taxpayer is eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit if the taxpayer:
- holds title to a qualified energy (1) generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or
- leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.
- The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource, provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator in a taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource shall not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four .180874.5

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hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator.

- D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through (10) of this subsection; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed for a taxable year by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be limited to the first two hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:
- (1) one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (2) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the second taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (3) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
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1	(4) three cents ($\$.03$) per kilowatt-hour in the
2	fourth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
3	produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-
4	derived qualified energy resource;
5	(5) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per
6	kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year in which the qualified
7	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
8	derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
9	(6) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the
10	sixth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
11	produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
12	solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
13	(7) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per
14	kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year in which the qualified
15	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
16	derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
17	(8) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the
18	eighth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
19	produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-
20	derived qualified energy resource;
21	(9) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per
22	kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year in which the qualified
23	energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
24	derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; and
25	(10) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the
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fourth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-
derived qualified energy resource;
(5) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per
kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year in which the qualified
energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
(6) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the
sixth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or
solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
(7) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per
kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year in which the qualified
energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
(8) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the
eighth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator
produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-
derived qualified energy resource;
(9) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per
kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year in which the qualified
energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-
derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; and
(10) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the

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

E. Subject to the provisions of Subsection N of this section, a taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

F. As used in this section:

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

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

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

(c) animal waste, including manure and

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

- (e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;
- landfill gas, wastewater treatment (f) gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and
- (g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
- "qualified energy generator" means a (2) facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated person; and
- "qualified energy resource" means a resource that generates electrical energy by means of a fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and that uses only the following energy sources:

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

A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department, which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978 will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may estimate the annual power-generating potential of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate to the applicant .180874.5

stating whether the facility is an eligible qualified energy generator and the estimated annual production potential of the generating facility, which shall be the limit of that facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for the taxable year. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection and shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy generators, the energy production means used, the amount of energy produced by those qualified energy generators and whether any applications could not be approved due to program limits.

- H. A taxpayer may be allocated all or a portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:
- (1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership;
 - (2) the business entity:
- (a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section;
- (b) owns an interest in a business entity .180874.5

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

- (c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;
- (3) the taxpayer and all other taxpayers allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;
- (4) the business entity provides notice of the allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that department; and
- (5) the energy, minerals and natural resources department certifies the allocation in writing to the taxpayer.
- I. Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.
- J. A husband and wife who file separate returns for a taxable year in which they could have filed a joint return may .180874.5

each claim only one-half of the credit that would have been allowed on a joint return.

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

L. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department, <u>subject to the provisions of</u>

<u>Subsection N of this section</u>, shall approve the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's income tax liability for the taxable year:

- (1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five taxable years; or
- (2) if the tax credit was issued with respect to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, .180874.5

the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.

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

N. The aggregate dollar value of the renewable energy production tax credit approved by the department for all eligible taxpayers in a fiscal year, including any amounts refunded, but not including any amounts carried forward, pursuant to this section and Section 7-2A-19 NMSA 1978, shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) each fiscal year, eligible claims for the renewable energy production tax credit shall be approved in the order that they were received by the department until the latest claim, if approved, taking into account all previous claims and amounts refunded pursuant to this section and Section 7-2A-19

NMSA 1978 for that fiscal year, would exceed the aggregate dollar value of five million dollars (\$5,000,000);

(2) at the time an approval of the latest renewable energy production tax credit claim would exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection, the department shall not .180874.5

balances of refunds pursuant to this section that would cause the credit to exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection, those balances may be claimed in subsequent fiscal years and shall be applied to the limitation in the order the claims were received before any held or new renewable energy production tax credit claims are approved; and

(5) the department shall develop, in conjunction with the energy, minerals and natural resources department, a method of notifying prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation in this subsection and the status of any unused portion of the limitation during a fiscal year."

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

"7-2A-19. RENEWABLE ENERGY PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT-LIMITATIONS--DEFINITIONS--CLAIMING THE CREDIT.-.180874.5

- A. The tax credit provided in this section may be referred to as the "renewable energy production tax credit". The tax credit provided in this section may not be claimed with respect to the same electricity production for which the renewable energy production tax credit provided in the Income Tax Act has been claimed.
- B. <u>Subject to the provisions of Subsection M of this</u>
 section, a person is eligible for the renewable energy
 production tax credit if the person:
- (1) holds title to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018; or
- (2) leases property upon which a qualified energy generator operates from a county or municipality under authority of an industrial revenue bond and if the qualified energy generator first produced electricity on or before January 1, 2018.
- C. The amount of the tax credit shall equal one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource, provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator in a taxable year using a wind- or biomass-derived qualified energy resource shall not exceed one cent (\$.01) per kilowatt-hour of the first four hundred thousand megawatt-hours .180874.5

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of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator.

- D. The amount of the tax credit for electricity produced by a qualified energy generator in the taxable year using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be at the amounts specified in Paragraphs (1) through (10) of this subsection; provided that the total amount of tax credits claimed for a taxable year by all taxpayers for a single qualified energy generator using a solarlight-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource shall be limited to the first two hundred thousand megawatthours of electricity produced by the qualified energy generator in the taxable year:
- one and one-half cents (\$.015) per kilowatt-hour in the first taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-lightderived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (2) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the second taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heatderived qualified energy resource;
- two and one-half cents (\$.025) per (3) kilowatt-hour in the third taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-lightderived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the .180874.5

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

- (5) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the fifth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (6) four cents (\$.04) per kilowatt-hour in the sixth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (7) three and one-half cents (\$.035) per kilowatt-hour in the seventh taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (8) three cents (\$.03) per kilowatt-hour in the eighth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource;
- (9) two and one-half cents (\$.025) per kilowatt-hour in the ninth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource; and
- (10) two cents (\$.02) per kilowatt-hour in the tenth taxable year in which the qualified energy generator .180874.5

produces electricity using a solar-light-derived or solar-heatderived qualified energy resource.

E. Subject to the provisions of Subsection M of this section, a taxpayer eligible for a renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Subsection B of this section shall be eligible for the renewable energy production tax credit for ten consecutive years, beginning on the date the qualified energy generator begins producing electricity.

F. As used in this section:

- (1) "biomass" means organic material that is available on a renewable or recurring basis, including:
- (a) forest-related materials, including mill residues, logging residues, forest thinnings, slash, brush, low-commercial value materials or undesirable species, salt cedar and other phreatophyte or woody vegetation removed from river basins or watersheds and woody material harvested for the purpose of forest fire fuel reduction or forest health and watershed improvement;
- (b) agricultural-related materials, including orchard trees, vineyard, grain or crop residues, including straws and stover, aquatic plants and agricultural processed co-products and waste products, including fats, oils, greases, whey and lactose;
- (c) animal waste, including manure and slaughterhouse and other processing waste;

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

- (e) crops and trees planted for the purpose of being used to produce energy;
- (f) landfill gas, wastewater treatment gas and biosolids, including organic waste byproducts generated during the wastewater treatment process; and
- (g) segregated municipal solid waste, excluding tires and medical and hazardous waste;
- (2) "qualified energy generator" means a facility with at least one megawatt generating capacity located in New Mexico that produces electricity using a qualified energy resource and that sells that electricity to an unrelated person; and
- (3) "qualified energy resource" means a resource that generates electrical energy by means of a fluidized bed technology or similar low-emissions technology or a zero-emissions generation technology that has substantial long-term production potential and that uses only the following energy sources:
 - (a) solar light;

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

A person that holds title to a facility generating electricity from a qualified energy resource or a person that leases such a facility from a county or municipality pursuant to an industrial revenue bond may request certification of eligibility for the renewable energy production tax credit from the energy, minerals and natural resources department, which shall determine if the facility is a qualified energy generator. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may certify the eligibility of an energy generator only if the total amount of electricity that may be produced annually by all qualified energy generators that are certified pursuant to this section and pursuant to the Income Tax Act will not exceed a total of two million megawatt-hours plus an additional five hundred thousand megawatt-hours produced by qualified energy generators using a solar-light-derived or solar-heat-derived qualified energy resource. Applications shall be considered in the order received. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may estimate the annual power-generating potential of a generating facility for the purposes of this section. The energy, minerals and natural resources department shall issue a certificate to the applicant stating whether the facility is an eligible qualified energy .180874.5

generator and the estimated annual production potential of the generating facility, which shall be the limit of that facility's energy production eligible for the tax credit for the taxable year. The energy, minerals and natural resources department may issue rules governing the procedure for administering the provisions of this subsection and shall report annually to the appropriate interim legislative committee information that will allow the legislative committee to analyze the effectiveness of the renewable energy production tax credit, including the identity of qualified energy generators, the energy production means used, the amount of energy produced by those qualified energy generators and whether any applications could not be approved due to program limits.

- H. A taxpayer may be allocated all or a portion of the right to claim a renewable energy production tax credit without regard to proportional ownership interest if:
- (1) the taxpayer owns an interest in a business entity that is taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership;
 - (2) the business entity:
- (a) would qualify for the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of Subsection B of this section;
- (b) owns an interest in a business entity that is also taxed for federal income tax purposes as a .180874.5

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

- (c) owns, through one or more intermediate business entities that are each taxed for federal income tax purposes as a partnership, an interest in the business entity described in Subparagraph (b) of this paragraph;
- the taxpayer and all other taxpayers (3) allocated a right to claim the renewable energy production tax credit pursuant to this subsection own collectively at least a five percent interest in a qualified energy generator;
- the business entity provides notice of the (4) allocation and the taxpayer's interest to the energy, minerals and natural resources department on forms prescribed by that department; and
- the energy, minerals and natural resources (5) department certifies the allocation in writing to the taxpayer.
- Upon receipt of notice of an allocation of the right to claim all or a portion of the renewable energy production tax credit, the energy, minerals and natural resources department shall promptly certify the allocation in writing to the recipient of the allocation.
- Subject to the provisions of Subsection M of this J. section, a taxpayer may claim the renewable energy production tax credit by submitting to the taxation and revenue department .180874.5

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

K. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the department, <u>subject to the provisions of</u>

<u>Subsection M of this section</u>, shall approve the renewable energy production tax credit. The credit may be deducted from a taxpayer's New Mexico corporate income tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed. If the amount of tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's corporate income tax liability for the taxable year:

- (1) the excess may be carried forward for a period of five taxable years; or
- (2) if the tax credit was issued with respect to a qualified energy generator that first produced electricity using a qualified energy resource on or after October 1, 2007, the excess shall be refunded to the taxpayer.
- L. Once a taxpayer has been granted a renewable energy production tax credit for a given facility, that taxpayer shall be allowed to retain the facility's original date of application for tax credits for that facility until either the .180874.5

facility goes out of production for more than six consecutive months in a year or until the facility's ten-year eligibility has expired.

M. The aggregate dollar value of the renewable energy production tax credit approved by the department for all eligible taxpayers in a fiscal year, including any amounts refunded, but not including any amounts carried forward, pursuant to this section and Section 7-2-18.18 NMSA 1978, shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) each fiscal year, eligible claims for the renewable energy production tax credit shall be approved in the order that they were received by the department until the latest claim, if approved, taking into account all previous claims and amounts refunded pursuant to this section and Section 7-2-18.18

NMSA 1978 for that fiscal year, would exceed the aggregate dollar value of five million dollars (\$5,000,000);

renewable energy production tax credit claim would exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection, the department shall not approve but shall hold in abeyance the latest claim and subsequent claims for that credit until the next fiscal year, at which time they shall be approved in the order received before new renewable energy production tax credit claims are approved;

(3) claims for refunds pursuant to this section

<u>shall be applied to the monetary</u>	<u>limitation in this subsection</u>
in the order received before any	held or new claims for the
renewable energy production tax	credit are approved;

balances of refunds pursuant to this section that would cause
the credit to exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection,
those balances may be claimed in subsequent fiscal years and
shall be applied to the limitation in the order the claims were
received before any held or new claims are approved; and

(5) the department shall develop, in conjunction with the energy, minerals and natural resources department, a method of notifying prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation in this subsection and the status of any unused portion of the limitation during a fiscal year."

Section 3. Section 7-2F-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2002, Chapter 36, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-2F-1. FILM PRODUCTION TAX CREDIT.--

A. The tax credit created by this section may be referred to as the "film production tax credit". An eligible film production company may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, subject to the provisions of Subsection K of this section, a tax credit in an amount equal to the percentage specified in Subsection B of this section of:

(1) direct production expenditures made in New .180874.5

Mexico that:
(a) are directly attributable to the
production in New Mexico of a film or commercial audiovisual
product;
(b) are subject to taxation by the state
of New Mexico; and
(c) exclude direct production
expenditures for which another taxpayer claims the film
production tax credit; and
(2) postproduction expenditures made in New
Mexico that:
(a) are directly attributable to the
production of a commercial film or audiovisual product;
(b) are for services performed in New
Mexico;
(c) are subject to taxation by the state
of New Mexico; and
(d) exclude postproduction expenditures
for which another taxpayer claims the film production tax
credit.
B. Except as provided in Subsections C and J of thi

- ĹS section, the percentage to be applied in calculating the amount of the film production tax credit is twenty-five percent.
- With respect to expenditures attributable to a production for which the film production company receives a tax .180874.5

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credit pursuant to the federal new markets tax credit program, the percentage to be applied in calculating the film production tax credit is twenty percent.

- The film production tax credit shall not be claimed with respect to direct production expenditures or postproduction expenditures for which the film production company has delivered a nontaxable transaction certificate pursuant to Section 7-9-86 NMSA 1978.
- A long-form narrative film production for which the film production tax credit is claimed pursuant to Paragraph (1) of Subsection A of this section shall contain an acknowledgment that the production was filmed in New Mexico.
- To be eligible for the film production tax credit, a film production company shall submit to the New Mexico film division of the economic development department information required by the division to demonstrate conformity with the requirements of this section and shall agree in writing:
- (1) to pay all obligations the film production company has incurred in New Mexico;
- to publish, at completion of principal photography, a notice at least once a week for three consecutive weeks in local newspapers in regions where filming has taken place to notify the public of the need to file creditor claims against the film production company by a specified date;
- that outstanding obligations are not waived .180874.5

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should a creditor fail to file by the specified date; and

- (4) to delay filing of a claim for the film production tax credit until the New Mexico film division delivers written notification to the taxation and revenue department that the film production company has fulfilled all requirements for the credit.
- The New Mexico film division shall determine the eligibility of the company and shall report this information to the taxation and revenue department in a manner and at times the economic development department and the taxation and revenue department shall agree upon.
- To receive a film production tax credit, a film production company shall apply to the taxation and revenue department on forms and in the manner the department may prescribe. The application shall include a certification of the amount of direct production expenditures or postproduction expenditures made in New Mexico with respect to the film production for which the film production company is seeking the film production tax credit. If the requirements of this section have been complied with, the taxation and revenue department, subject to the provisions of Subsection K of this section, shall approve the film production tax credit and issue a document granting the tax credit.
- The film production company may apply all or a portion of the film production tax credit granted against .180874.5

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personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. If the amount of the film production tax credit claimed exceeds the film production company's tax liability for the taxable year in which the credit is being claimed, the excess shall be refunded.

J. As applied to direct production expenditures for the services of performing artists, the film production tax credit authorized by this section shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) for services rendered by all performing artists in a production for which the film production tax credit is claimed.

K. The aggregate amount of the film production tax credit approved for all eligible film production companies in any fiscal year, including any amounts refunded pursuant to Subsection I of this section, shall not exceed fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) each fiscal year, eligible film production companies shall be approved to receive the tax credit by the department in the order in which the department received the companies' applications for the credit until the latest application, if approved, taking into account all previous applications and amounts refunded pursuant to Subsection I of this section for that fiscal year, would exceed fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000);

(2) at the time the credit would exceed the .180874.5

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HOSPITALS.--

1	monetary limitation in this subsection, the department shall not
2	approve but shall hold in abeyance the latest application and
3	subsequent applications until the next fiscal year, at which
4	time they shall be approved in the order received before new
5	applications are approved;
6	(3) claims for refunds pursuant to Subsection I
7	of this section shall be applied to the monetary limitation in
8	this subsection in the order received before any held or new
9	applications for the credit are approved;
10	(4) to the extent that there are remaining
11	balances of refunds that exceed the monetary limitation in this
12	subsection, those balances may be claimed in subsequent fiscal
13	years and shall be applied to the limitation in the order the
14	claims were received before any held or new applications are
15	approved; and
16	(5) the department shall develop in conjunction
17	with the New Mexico film division a method of notifying
18	prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation
19	in this subsection and the status of any unused portion of the
20	limitation during a fiscal year."
21	Section 4. Section 7-9-96.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007,
22	Chapter 361, Section 7) is amended to read:

A. A hospital licensed by the department of health .180874.5

"7-9-96.1. CREDIT--GROSS RECEIPTS TAX--RECEIPTS OF CERTAIN

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

- (1) for a hospital located in a municipality:
- (a) 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] 2013, in an amount equal to two and two hundred sixty-five 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] 2013 but before July 1, [2011] 2014, 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] <u>2014</u>, in an amount equal to three and seven hundred seventy-five .180874.5

1	thousandths percent of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for
2	that reporting period after all applicable deductions have been
3	taken; and
4	(2) for a hospital located in the
5	unincorporated area of a county:
6	(a) on or after July 1, 2007 but before
7	July 1, 2008, in an amount equal to one percent of the
8	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
9	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
10	(b) on or after July 1, 2008 but before
11	July 1, 2009, in an amount equal to two percent of the
12	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
13	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
14	(c) on or after July 1, 2009 but before
15	July 1, $[\frac{2010}{2013}]$, in an amount equal to three percent of the
16	hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting period
17	after all applicable deductions have been taken;
18	(d) on or after July 1, [2010] <u>2013</u> but
19	before July 1, [2011] <u>2014</u> , in an amount equal to four percent
20	of the hospital's taxable gross receipts for that reporting
21	period after all applicable deductions have been taken; and
22	(e) on or after July 1, [2011] <u>2014</u> , in
23	an amount equal to five percent of the hospital's taxable gross
24	receipts for that reporting period after all applicable
25	deductions have been taken.

pital's taxable gross 11 applicable

B. For the purposes of this section, "hospital"
means a facility providing emergency or urgent care, inpatient
medical care and nursing care for acute illness, injury, surgery
or obstetrics and includes a facility licensed by the department
of health as a critical access hospital, general hospital, longterm acute care hospital, psychiatric hospital, rehabilitation
hospital, limited services hospital and special hospital."

Section 5. A new section of the Investment Credit Act is
enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.--Notwithstanding any other provision of the Investment Credit Act, the aggregate amount of investment credit that may be approved by the department for all applicants in a fiscal year, including any amounts refunded, but not including any amounts carried forward, pursuant to Section 7-9A-8 NMSA 1978, shall not exceed seven million dollars (\$7,000,000) pursuant to the following provisions:

- A. each fiscal year, eligible applications for the credit shall be approved in the order in which they were received by the department until the latest application, if approved, taking into consideration all previous claims and amounts refunded pursuant to Section 7-9A-8 NMSA 1978, would exceed seven million dollars (\$7,000,000) in that fiscal year;
- B. at the time the credit would exceed the monetary limitation in this section, the department shall not approve but .180874.5

shall hold in abeyance the latest application and subsequent applications until the next fiscal year, at which time they shall be approved in the order received before new applications are approved;

- C. claims for refunds pursuant to Section 7-9A-8 NMSA 1978 shall be applied to the monetary limitation in this section in the order received before any new applications for investment credit are approved;
- D. to the extent that there are remaining balances of refunds that exceed the monetary limitation in this section, those balances may be claimed in subsequent fiscal years and shall be applied to the limitation in the order the claims were received before any held or new claims are approved; and
- E. the department shall develop a method of notifying prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation in this subsection and the status of any unused portion of the limitation during a fiscal year."

Section 6. Section 7-9E-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 20, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-9E-8. CLAIMING THE TAX CREDIT--LIMITATION.--

A. A national laboratory eligible for the tax credit pursuant to the Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act 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 tax credit .180874.5

- 32 -

shall be taken on each monthly gross receipts tax return filed by the laboratory against gross receipts taxes due the state and shall not impact any local government tax distribution. In no event shall the tax credits taken by an individual national laboratory exceed [two million four hundred thousand dollars (\$2,400,000)] one million two hundred thousand dollars (\$1,200,000) in a given calendar year.

- B. Tax credits claimed pursuant to the Laboratory Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act by all national laboratories in the aggregate for qualified expenditures for a specific small business not located in a rural area shall not exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000).
- C. Tax credits claimed pursuant to the Laboratory
 Partnership with Small Business Tax Credit Act by all national
 laboratories in the aggregate for qualified expenditures for a
 specific small business located in a rural area shall not exceed
 twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000)."

Section 7. Section 7-9F-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2000 (2nd S.S.), Chapter 22, Section 1) is amended to read:

"7-9F-1. SHORT TITLE.--[This act] Chapter 7, Article 9F

NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act"."

Section 8. A new section of the Technology Jobs Tax Credit

Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] FISCAL YEAR LIMITATION.--Notwithstanding any other provision of the Technology Jobs Tax Credit Act, the .180874.5

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year;

1 aggregate amount of investment credit that may be approved by 2 the department for all applicants in a fiscal year, not 3 including any amounts carried forward pursuant to Section 7-9F-9 4 NMSA 1978, shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) 5 pursuant to the following provisions: each fiscal year, eligible applications for the 7 credit shall be approved in the order in which they were 8 received by the department until the latest application, if 9 approved, taking into consideration all previous applications,

B. at the time the credit would exceed the monetary limitation in this section, the department shall not approve but shall hold in abeyance the latest application and subsequent applications until the next fiscal year, at which time they shall be approved in the order received before new applications are approved; and

would exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000) in that fiscal

C. the department shall develop a method of notifying prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation in this section and the status of any unused portion of the limitation during a fiscal year."

Section 9. 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.--

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- Subject to the provisions of Subsection I of this Α. section, a taxpayer who is an eligible employer may apply for, and the taxation and revenue department may allow, a tax 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 В. 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 economic-based job is created and for the three following qualifying periods.
- 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 job was created.
- With respect to each new high-wage economic-based Ε. job for which an eligible employer seeks the high-wage jobs tax credit, the employer shall certify:

- (1) the amount of wages 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;
- 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.
- F. 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 of this section.
- G. 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. The economic development department shall report to the appropriate interim legislative committee before November .180874.5

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l of each year the cost of this tax credit to the state and its impact on company recruitment and job creation.

I. The aggregate amount of the high-wage jobs tax credit approved for all eligible taxpayers in a fiscal year, including any amounts refunded pursuant to Subsection G of this section, shall not exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) pursuant to the following provisions:

(1) each fiscal year, eligible applications for the tax credit shall be approved in the order that they were received by the department until the latest application, if approved, taking into account all previous applications and amounts refunded pursuant to Subsection G of this section for that fiscal year, would exceed ten million dollars (\$10,000,000);

(2) at the time the credit would exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection, the department shall not approve but shall hold in abeyance the latest application and subsequent applications until the next fiscal year, at which time they shall be approved in the order received before new applications are approved;

(3) claims for refunds pursuant to Subsection G of this section shall be applied to the monetary limitation in this subsection in the order received before any held or new applications for the credit are approved;

(4) to the extent that there are remaining .180874.5

balances of refunds that exceed the monetary limitation in this subsection, those balances may be claimed in subsequent fiscal years and shall be applied to the limitation in the order the claims were received before any held or new applications are approved; and

(5) the department shall develop in conjunction with the economic development department a method of notifying prospective applicants for the credit of the monetary limitation in this subsection and the status of any unused portion of the limitation during a fiscal year.

[1.] J. 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;
- (2) "eligible employee" means an individual who is employed 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; .180874.5

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	(b) if the em	mployer is ar	n estate or
trust, is a grantor,	beneficiary or	fiduciary of	f the estate or
trust or is an indivi	dual who bears	any of the	relationships
described in Paragrap	ohs (1) through	(8) of 26 U	.S.C. Section
152(a) to a grantor,	beneficiary or	fiduciary of	f the estate or
trust:			

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

is working or has worked as an (d) 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;

- "eligible employer" means an employer that: (3)
 - made more than fifty percent of its

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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

- is eligible for development training (b) program assistance pursuant to Section 21-19-7 NMSA 1978;
- (4) "modified combined tax liability" means the total liability for the reporting period for the gross receipts tax imposed by Section 7-9-4 NMSA 1978 together with any tax collected at the same time and in the same manner as the gross receipts tax, such as the compensating tax, the withholding tax, the interstate telecommunications gross receipts tax, the surcharges imposed by Section 63-9D-5 NMSA 1978 and the surcharge imposed by Section 63-9F-11 NMSA 1978, minus the amount of any credit other than the high-wage jobs tax credit applied against any or all of these taxes or surcharges; but "modified combined tax liability" excludes all amounts collected with respect to local option gross receipts taxes;
- "new high-wage economic-based job" means a job created 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 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 in a municipality with a .180874.5

1	population of forty thousand or more according to the most
2	recent federal decennial census; and
3	(b) twenty-eight thousand dollars
4	(\$28,000) if the job is performed or based in a municipality with
5	a population of less than forty thousand according to the most
6	recent federal decennial census or in the unincorporated area of
7	a county;
8	(6) "qualifying period" means the period of
9	twelve months beginning on the day an eligible employee begins
10	working in a new high-wage economic-based job or the period of
11	twelve months beginning on the anniversary of the day an eligible
12	employee began working in a new high-wage economic-based job; and
13	(7) "wages" means wages as defined in
14	Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of 26 U.S.C. Section 51(c)."
15	Section 10. REPEAL
16	A. Sections 7-2-18.17 and 7-9-95 NMSA 1978 (being
17	Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Section 1 and Laws 2005, Chapter 104,
18	Section 25) are repealed.
19	B. Laws 2007, Chapter 172, Sections 23 and 24 are
20	repealed.
21	Section 11. EFFECTIVE DATE The effective date of the
22	provisions of this act is July 1, 2010.
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