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SENATE BILL 79

55TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2021

INTRODUCED BY

Cliff R. Pirtle

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AN ACT

RELATING TO SMALL BUSINESSES; ENACTING THE SMALL BUSINESS PANDEMIC TAKINGS REPARATIONS ACT; CREATING THE PANDEMIC REPARATIONS DIVISION IN THE TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT; PROVIDING POWERS AND DUTIES; CREATING THE SMALL BUSINESS PANDEMIC REPARATIONS TAX CREDIT AND PROVIDING FOR CERTIFICATES OF ELIGIBILITY; PROVIDING A PROCESS FOR PROTESTS; CREATING A FUND; MAKING AN APPROPRIATION.

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

SECTION 1. Section 7-1-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 248, Section 26, as amended) is amended to read:

"7-1-24. DISPUTING LIABILITIES--ADMINISTRATIVE PROTEST.--

A. A taxpayer may dispute:

(1) the assessment to the taxpayer of any amount of tax;

1	(2) the application to the taxpayer of any						
2	provision of the Tax Administration Act except the issuance of						
3	a subpoena or summons; or						
4	(3) the denial of or failure either to allow						
5	or to deny [a]:						
6	(a) <u>a</u> credit or rebate; [or]						
7	(b) <u>a</u> claim for refund made in						
8	accordance with Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978; or						
9	(c) an application for a certificate of						
10	eligibility for a small business pandemic reparations tax						
11	credit.						
12	B. The taxpayer may dispute a matter described in						
13	Subsection A of this section by filing with the secretary a						
14	written protest that:						
15	(1) identifies the taxpayer and the tax						
16	credit, rebate, property or provision of the Tax Administration						
17	Act involved;						
18	(2) states the grounds on which the protest is						
19	based and summarizes evidence supporting each ground asserted;						
20	and						
21	(3) states the affirmative relief requested.						
22	C. A taxpayer may amend a statement made by the						
23	taxpayer in accordance with Paragraphs (2) and (3) of						
24	Subsection B of this section at any time prior to ten days						
25	before the hearing conducted on the protest in accordance with						
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the Administrative Hearings Office Act or, if a scheduling order has been issued, in accordance with the scheduling order. The secretary may, in appropriate cases, provide for an informal conference before a hearing of the protest is set by the administrative hearings office or before acting on a claim for refund.

- D. A taxpayer may file a protest, in the case of an assessment of tax by the department, without making payment of the amount assessed; provided that, if only a portion of the assessment is in dispute, any unprotested amounts of tax, interest or penalty shall be paid, or, if applicable, an installment agreement pursuant to Section 7-1-21 NMSA 1978 shall be entered into for the unprotested amounts, on or before the due date for the protest.
- E. A protest by a taxpayer shall be filed within ninety days after:
- (1) the date of the mailing to the taxpayer by the department of the notice of assessment and demand for payment as provided in Subsection A or D of Section 7-1-17 NMSA 1978;
- (2) the mailing of the other peremptory notice or demand;
- (3) the date of the application to the taxpayer of the applicable provision of the Tax Administration Act; or

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- (4) the date of denial of a claim pursuant to Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978 or pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act or the last date upon which the department was required to take action on the claim but failed to take action.
- If a taxpayer fails to timely protest an assessment of tax, penalty or interest:
- the undisputed amount of tax assessed and not protested becomes final;
- the taxpayer is deemed to have waived the right to protest the assessment, unless the taxpayer pays the tax and claims a refund of the tax pursuant to Section 7-1-26 NMSA 1978; and
- the secretary may proceed to enforce (3) collection of the tax if the taxpayer is delinquent as defined by Section 7-1-16 NMSA 1978.
- The fact that the department did not mail the assessment or other peremptory notice or demand by certified or registered mail or otherwise demand and receive acknowledgment of receipt by the taxpayer shall not be deemed to demonstrate the taxpayer's inability to protest within the required time.
- A proceeding other than one to enforce Η. collection of an amount assessed as tax and to protect the interest of the state by injunction, as provided by Sections 7-1-31, 7-1-33, 7-1-34, 7-1-40, 7-1-53, 7-1-56 and 7-1-58 NMSA .218837.1

1978, is not stayed by timely filing of a protest in accordance with this section.

- I. Nothing in this section shall be construed to authorize a criminal proceeding or to authorize an administrative protest of the issuance of a subpoena or summons."
- SECTION 2. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 2 through 7 of this act may be cited as the "Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act".
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE.--The purpose of the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act is to implement the provisions of Article 2, Section 20 of the constitution of New Mexico providing just compensation from the state for private property taken or damaged for public use.
- SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act:
- A. "department" means the taxation and revenue department;
- B. "division" means the pandemic reparations division of the department;
- C. "small business" means a business that carries on a trade or business in New Mexico and that employs in New Mexico fewer than one hundred fifty full- and part-time employees in total; and
- D. "taking" means the substantial deprivation of .218837.1

the right to the free use or enjoyment of private property.

SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] SMALL BUSINESS PANDEMIC

REPARATIONS TAX CREDIT--APPLICATION AGAINST PERSONAL INCOME TAX

OR CORPORATE INCOME TAX LIABILITY--APPLICATION FOR CERTIFICATE

OF ELIGIBILITY.--

A. The tax credit created by this section may be referred to as the "small business pandemic reparations tax credit". A taxpayer that is issued a certificate of eligibility pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act may claim, and the department shall allow, a tax credit in the amount of the compensation determined to be owed to the small business pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act. The taxpayer may claim the credit for the taxable year for which the division grants the taxpayer's claim pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act.

B. The taxpayer may apply the small business pandemic reparations tax credit against personal income tax liability or corporate income tax liability. If the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit exceeds the taxpayer's tax liability for the taxable year for which the credit is claimed, the excess shall be refunded; provided that there is a sufficient amount of money in the pandemic reparations fund to pay the claim for the taxable year for which the claim is owed. If the amount of money in the

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pandemic reparations fund is not sufficient to pay a claim for the taxable year for which the claim is owed, the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit for which a refund is not issued may be carried forward for a period of twenty consecutive taxable years.

- A taxpayer that is a small business that has closed and that alleges that the closure of the small business or taking of the small business's property occurred as the result of a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act may apply for a certificate of eligibility for a small business pandemic reparations tax credit. The taxpayer shall file an application with the division no later than the end of the taxable year in which the closure or alleged taking occurred. Each application shall provide information evidencing:
- the number of full- and part-time (1) employees that were employed by the small business in the third month immediately preceding the closure of the small business or the alleged taking as a result of a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act; provided that a small business that was not in existence in the third month immediately preceding the closure or taking of the small business shall provide information on the number of full- and part-time employees employed by the small business during each month of the small business's operation, but not exceeding

three months;

- (2) that the small business was closed or that a taking of the small business's property occurred as a result of a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act;
- earned for the three consecutive months immediately preceding the closure of the small business as a result of a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act; provided that a small business that was not in existence for three consecutive months immediately preceding the closure of the small business as a result of a public health order shall provide information on the revenue earned for each month during the small business's operation, but not exceeding three months;
- (4) the value of the damages caused by the closure or alleged taking;
- (5) expenses incurred directly as a result of complying with a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act, including an itemized description of each expense; and
- (6) assistance received from the state or federal government as a result of complying with the public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act.
- SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] PANDEMIC REPARATIONS DIVISION

 DUTIES--TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT RULEMAKING AND REPORT

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TO THE LEGISLATURE. --

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Α. The division shall:

- employ personnel and consultants as necessary to carry out the provisions of the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act;
- review applications for certificates of (2) eligibility in the order received;
- (3) within one hundred eighty days of receipt of an application for a certificate of eligibility, issue a written determination:
- of whether the small business of the applicant was closed as a result of a public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act;
- (b) of whether the applicant meets requirements for eligibility pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act;
- (c) granting or denying the application for the certificate of eligibility; and
- (d) of the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit for which the applicant is eligible; provided that the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit for which the applicant is eligible shall, at a minimum, include the amount of damages owed to the applicant, as determined by the division pursuant to rules promulgated by the department, including expenses .218837.1

incurred directly as a result of complying with the public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act and minus any state and federal government assistance received by the small business accrued as a result of complying with the public health order issued pursuant to the Public Health Act at the time the small business filed the claim with the division; and

(4) issue a certificate of eligibility to each taxpayer deemed eligible for the small business pandemic reparations tax credit, including the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit for which the applicant is deemed eligible.

B. The department shall:

- (1) adopt rules that govern the:
- (a) evaluation of and acceptance or denial of applications made pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act; and
- (b) determination of the amount of the small business pandemic reparations tax credit to which a taxpayer is eligible pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act; and
- (2) beginning in 2021, by September 1 of each year, provide to the appropriate interim legislative committee a report that provides an update on the aggregate amount of credits issued to taxpayers pursuant to the Small Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act.

SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] PANDEMIC REPARATIONS FUND

CREATED--ADMINISTRATION.--The "pandemic reparations fund" is

created as a nonreverting fund in the state treasury. The fund

consists of appropriations, gifts, grants and donations to the

fund and income from investment in the fund. The legislature

may appropriate money in the fund to the department for the

administration of and payment of claims for a small business

pandemic reparations tax credit in accordance with the Small

Business Pandemic Takings Reparations Act and any limitations

on the appropriation. Expenditures from the fund shall be made

on warrant of the secretary of finance and administration

pursuant to vouchers signed by the secretary of taxation and

revenue or the secretary's authorized representative.

SECTION 8. Section 9-11-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 249, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-11-4. DEPARTMENT ESTABLISHED.--There is created in the executive branch the "taxation and revenue department". The department shall be a cabinet department and shall consist of, but not be limited to, [seven] eight divisions as follows:

- A. the audit and compliance division;
- B. the property tax division;
- C. the revenue processing division;
- D. the tax fraud investigations division;
- E. the motor vehicle division;
- F. the administrative services division; [and]

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G.	the	information	n technology	division;	<u>and</u>
н.	the	pandemic r	eparations d	livision."	

SECTION 9. APPROPRIATION.--Fifty-five million dollars (\$55,000,000) is appropriated from the general fund to the pandemic reparations fund for expenditure in fiscal year 2022 and subsequent fiscal years for the purposes of the fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to the general fund.

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