
FYI-M121

New Mexico
Taxation and Revenue Department

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

Tax Information and Policy Office ♦ P.O. Box 630 ♦ Santa Fe, New Mexico ♦ 87504-0630

MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX LOCAL OPTIONS

Published by the

TAXATION AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT

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MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX LOCAL OPTIONS

This publication describes the various municipal gross receipts tax local options administered by the Department, and the administrative requirements for implementing a municipal gross receipts tax and for repealing or amending existing municipal gross receipts tax ordinances. The municipal gross receipts taxes are collected at the same time and in the same manner as the state gross receipts tax. The municipality must notify the Department¹ at least three months prior to the effective date (either January 1 or July 1) of the enactment of any municipal gross receipts tax ordinance resulting in the imposition of or changes to tax rates. The local option tax rate changes are combined with the state gross receipts tax rate and incorporated into the Gross Receipts Tax Rate Schedule that is revised every six months. The municipal local option taxes share a number of common features. All the taxes have the same base as the state gross receipts tax. All the taxes must conform to the provisions of the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act.

The Department is authorized and required to charge an administrative fee on the net amount distributed to the municipalities (Subsection E of 7-1-6.41)². Effective April 7, 2009, the administrative fee increased from 3.0% to 3.25%. This additional one-fourth of one percent will be retained by the Department to fund the Fair Share Initiative. This initiative will create new positions that will improve compliance with state taxes including municipal local option taxes.

Effective July 1, 2019, the administrative fee will be 3.0% for your location code.

UNRESTRICTED MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX (7-19D-9)

Amended July 1, 2019

Effective July 1, 2019, House Bill 479 removes the restricted uses of several municipal local option gross receipts taxes. Several restricted local option rates are repealed in favor of increasing the unrestricted municipal local option rate increased from 1.5 percent to 2.5 percent. A number of local options for municipalities are not repealed but would add to the total rate imposed in each county or municipality. Certain new replacement authorizations will require a positive referendum.

House Bill 479 retains the cap for local option gross receipts taxes but modifies the requirement for municipalities to take some local options taxes to the voters for enactment. For municipalities, any new local option that exceeds 2.5 percent minus .45 percent, or 2.05 percent would have to go to the voters for approval. The remaining increments, totaling forty-five hundredths percent, shall not go into effect until after an election is held and a majority of the voters in the municipality voting in the election votes in favor of the tax. Increments approved by voters prior to the effective date of this 2019 act shall be included in the increments approved by the voters, as provided in this paragraph. House Bill 479 explicitly allows that any voter-approved local option rates in place before the effective date of this 2019 act to be “grandfathered”, and not be subject to voter approval. Local governing bodies are permitted to take any local option GRT to the

¹ All references to “Department” mean the Taxation and Revenue Department.

² Statutory citations in this publication are to the New Mexico Statutes Annotated (NMSA 1978).

voters. If the municipality is on a payment plan with the Department, some restriction will apply.

MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES ACT

(7-19D-10 through 7-19D-18)

Repealed July 1, 2019

To aid in administration, nine separate municipal local option gross receipts taxes (municipal gross receipts tax, municipal environmental services gross receipts tax, municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax, municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax, quality of life gross receipts tax, municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax, municipal higher education gross receipts tax, federal water project gross receipts tax and municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax) are consolidated in one act. Although the allowable tax rates and election requirements vary for the local option taxes, the procedures for imposing, amending or repealing the taxes are standardized. Municipalities must use the model ordinance provided by the Department. All actions necessary to adopt the ordinance, including completion of a required petition period, must be completed three months prior to the effective date and a certified copy of the ordinance must be provided to the Department within five days from the date the ordinance is adopted. The effective date of the ordinance must be July 1 or January 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the ordinance is mailed or delivered to the Department. When the municipality holds an election and the majority of the registered voters who vote in the election fail to approve an ordinance, the municipality

cannot propose the imposition of any increment of the tax for one year after the date of the failed election.

MUNICIPAL INFRASTRUCTURE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX (7-19D-11)

Repealed July 1, 2019

Municipalities can impose a maximum municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax of one-fourth of one percent (.25%). The tax can be implemented by adoption of one or more ordinances in tax rate increments of one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%). Proceeds from the tax may be dedicated to various types of infrastructure improvements, to repay obligation bonds, to municipal general purposes, to various public transit system purposes, or to economic development plans and projects. All ordinances, regardless of the tax rate increment, whose tax proceeds are dedicated to economic development require an election. No election is required for the adoption of an ordinance for the first one-eighth of one percent (.125%) of municipal infrastructure gross receipts tax whose tax proceeds are for all other allowable purposes. No petition for an election is allowed unless required by a municipal charter. The adoption of an ordinance for the second one-eighth of one percent (.125%), regardless of how the proceeds will be used, requires an election.

³According to the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau data, the only eligible municipality for this additional imposition of the municipal environmental gross receipts tax is Questa (Taos County). Ruidoso and Ruidoso Downs (Lincoln County) were eligible using 2000 Census Bureau data.

MUNICIPAL ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
(7-19D-10)

Repealed July 1, 2019

Municipalities can impose a municipal environmental services gross receipts tax of one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%). No election is required, and voters cannot petition for an election unless required by a municipal charter. Certain municipalities located in a Class B County with a net taxable value greater than \$750,000,000 for the 2008 property tax year may impose an additional one-half of one percent (.50%) of municipal environmental gross receipts tax in increments of one-fourth of one percent (.25%). To be eligible for this additional imposition, a municipality must have a population of less than 25,000 but between either 7,500 and 7,800, or 1,500 and 2,000, according to the most recent federal decennial census³.

Proceeds from the tax must be dedicated to acquisition, construction, operation, and maintenance of solid waste facilities, water facilities, wastewater facilities, sewer systems, and related facilities.

MUNICIPAL CAPITAL OUTLAY GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
(7-19D-12)

Repealed July 1, 2019

Municipalities can impose a maximum municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax of one-fourth of one percent (.25%). The tax can be implemented by adoption of one or more ordinances in tax rate increments of one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%). Proceeds from the tax may be dedicated to any municipal infrastructure purpose or for the payment of gross receipts tax revenue bonds for infrastructure purposes. All

ordinances, regardless of the tax rate increment, require an election.

QUALITY OF LIFE GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
(7-19D-14)

Cuba is the only municipality to impose the quality of life gross receipts tax to fund the promotion and expansion of cultural programs at a maximum rate of one-fourth of one percent (.25%). The tax can only be imposed prior to January 1, 2016, in increments of one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%). The tax cannot be imposed for a period longer than 10 years but may be extended for additional ten-year periods through the adoption of subsequent ordinances. Revenue from the quality of life gross receipts tax is to be dedicated to cultural programs and activities provided by local governments and to nonprofit or publicly owned cultural organizations and institutions. It may not replace other funding sources for existing programs. No increment of the quality of life gross receipts tax may be effective until it is approved in an election by the majority of the voters in the municipality. Municipalities that impose the quality of life gross receipts tax must appoint a cultural advisory board to oversee the revenue distribution. The cultural advisory board will establish qualifications for organizations to receive funding; develop guidelines and recommendations for funding levels and establish reporting requirements.

SUPPLEMENTAL MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

Imposed by only two municipalities (until associated bonds are paid off), the proceeds are used to reconstruct water supply systems. No new enactments of this tax have been permitted since February 1986.

**MUNICIPAL REGIONAL
SPACEPORT GROSS
RECEIPTS TAX (7-19D-15)**

The governing body of a municipality which has become a member of a regional spaceport district must, by December 31, 2008, impose by ordinance an excise tax at a rate not to exceed one-half of one percent (.50%) of taxable gross receipts of a person engaging in business in the municipality for the privilege of engaging in business. Such a tax may be imposed in increments of not less than one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%), but in total may not exceed the one-half of one percent (.50%) limit. The governing body must dedicate at least 75 percent of the proceeds of this tax to the regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a spaceport pursuant to the regional spaceport district act. The governing body may dedicate no more than 25 percent of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of governing body of the municipality. The tax cannot become effective until approved by a majority of voters in an election.

**MUNICIPAL HIGHER
EDUCATION FACILITIES
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
(7-19D-16)**

Eligible municipalities may impose the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax up to one-fourth percent of one percent (.25%). An eligible municipality is one with a population of more than 50,000 in the last decennial census and which is located in a Class B County with a net taxable value for property tax purposes of more than \$2 billion⁴. The tax can be imposed in increments of one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%). The tax cannot be imposed for a period longer than 20 years. Revenue from the municipal higher education gross receipts tax is to be dedicated for acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities or payment of municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978. No increment of the municipal higher education gross receipts tax may be effective until it is approved in an election by the majority of the voters in the election.

⁴ Using 2000 U.S. Census Bureau data Rio Rancho (Sandoval County) is the only eligible municipality for the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax. There are no qualifying municipalities when the 2010 U.S. Census Bureau Data is considered.

**FEDERAL WATER PROJECT
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX
(7-19D-17)**

Eligible municipalities may impose the federal water project gross receipts tax at a rate not to exceed one-fourth percent (.25%) on any person engaging in business in the municipality. An eligible municipality is one located in a Class B County that has a population pursuant to the most recent federal decennial census of greater than twenty thousand but less than twenty-five thousand⁵. Revenue from this tax must be used for the repayment of loan obligations to the federal government for the construction, expansion, operation and maintenance of a water delivery system and for the expansion, operation and maintenance of that water delivery system after the loan obligation to the federal government is retired or repaid. The revenue from the federal water project gross receipts tax shall not be dedicated to repaying revenue bonds or any other form of bonds. No increment of the federal water project gross receipts tax may be effective until it is approved in an election by the majority of the voters in the municipality. A municipality that imposes the federal water project gross receipts tax shall not also impose a municipal capital outlay gross receipts tax.

**MUNICIPAL HOLD HARMLESS
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX (7-19D-18)
*Repealed July 1, 2019***

Municipalities can impose a maximum municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax of three-eighths of one percent (.375%). The tax can be implemented by adoption of one or more ordinances, in one-eighth increments up to an aggregate rate of three-eighths percent. Municipalities may impose increments of one-eighth of one percent. Proceeds from the tax may be dedicated to a specific purpose or area of municipal government services, including but not limited to police protection, fire protection, public transportation or street repair and maintenance. No election is required, and voters cannot petition for an election.

Any law that imposes or authorizes the imposition of a municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax or that affects the municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax, or any supplemental law shall not be repealed or amended or otherwise directly or indirectly modified in such a manner as to impair adversely any outstanding revenue bonds that may be secured by a pledge of such municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax unless such outstanding revenue bonds have been discharged in full or provision has been fully made.

AMENDING AN EXISTING ORDINANCE

The only section of a Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Tax Ordinance that can be amended is Section 4, the dedication section, and it may only be amended if the revenues are not committed to payment of bonds. Amendment to ordinances that were not repealed are still available. The procedure for enacting an ordinance to amend an ordinance and any election requirement are the same as those for enacting an original ordinance. If an election is held and the electorate fails to approve the amendment, the existing increment of tax shall continue in effect and shall be dedicated for the purposes specified in the original ordinance. The municipality must wait one year from the election date before attempting to amend the purpose for the revenue again. For addition question please contact the Department at tax.localgov@state.nm.us

REPEALING AN EXISTING ORDINANCE

The procedure for enacting an ordinance to repeal an ordinance and any election requirements are the same as for enacting an original ordinance. See model ordinance for repealing a municipal local option gross receipts tax on page 16.

STEPS TO ENACT AN ORDINANCE

1. *Obtain a copy of the model ordinance from the Taxation and Revenue Department.* The Department model ordinance, after it has been filled in, must be adopted as provided. Any other format must be approved in advance by the Taxation and Revenue Department. (See sample ordinances on pages 7 through 11.)

2. *Fill out the model ordinance.* Section 1 of the ordinance should be completed to indicate the proposed tax rate (either 0.0625%, 0.125%, 0.25%, 0.50%, 0.75%, 1.0% or 1.25% depending on which type of tax is being proposed).

Section 4 should be completed to indicate the specific purpose to which the revenue will be dedicated.

In Section 5, fill in the effective date of either January 1 or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date the ordinance is to be delivered or mailed to the Department. The delivery or mailing date is no more than 5 days after: a) the date the governing body adopts the ordinance if a referendum petition is not received; b) the date of the election if a valid petition is received and the ordinance is approved by the electorate; or c) the date of the election if the governing body mandates an election on the ordinance and the ordinance is approved by the electorate.

Section 6 is mandatory and must be completed when enacting the: Municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax.

Section 6 is optional and should be completed only if the municipality wants the ordinance to expire (sunset) on a specific date (either January 1 or July 1) for the following impositions:

- De-earmark Municipal gross receipts tax;
- Municipal environmental services gross receipts tax;
- Municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax;
- Federal water project gross receipts tax;
- and Municipal hold harmless gross receipts tax.

Municipalities are strongly encouraged to submit draft ordinances to the Department prior to the ordinance’s publication or approval by municipal officials. Identifying errors in the early stages of the adoption process can prevent complications during later steps and help to ensure the Department’s approval of a municipality’s ordinance and timely receipt of associated revenue.

3. Publish a notice of the proposed ordinance.

The municipality gives notice of the proposed ordinance by publishing its title and subject matter at least two weeks prior to consideration of final action on the ordinance by the governing body.

4. Follow the appropriate election procedure.

See Table 1 for the procedure when a municipality opts for an election or if an election is required (positive referendum). See Table 2 for the procedure when the municipality opts for a petition (negative referendum) and a valid petition is filed. See Table 3 for the procedure when the municipality opts for a petition (negative referendum) and no petition is filed or when no election is required. If an election is held and the electorate fails to approve the ordinance, the municipality must wait one year from the election date before attempting to impose, amend or repeal the increment of tax again. Specific questions concerning the election process should be directed to the Information Services Division of the NM Municipal League at (505) 982-5573 (in Santa Fe) or 1-800-432- 2036 (outside Santa Fe).

5. Send the ordinance to the Department.

Mail or deliver a certified copy of the approved ordinance to the Department: 1) within five days after the expiration of the petition period if no petition for

referendum is filed, 2) within five days after the election is held and the election results are certified and the ordinance is approved, or 3) within five days from the date the governing body approves the ordinance where no election is required. (If a referendum is held and the ordinance is not approved by the electorate, please inform the Department.)

Send the ordinance by certified mail, return receipt requested, with a copy of the canvass of the election or a signed statement that no petition for referendum was received or that no election was required, to:

Taxation and Revenue
 Department Tax
 Local Government Liaison
 P. O. Box 630
 Santa Fe, NM 87504-0630

Failure to notify the Department will result in the Department’s taking no action to collect the tax. Failure to notify the Department within the required time may result in a delay of at least six months in the effective date of the tax.

A municipality imposing a new municipal local option or amending or repealing an existing municipal local option must meet the statutory deadline in Section 7-19D-3. This means that all required action must be completed by the following deadlines:

Deadline Effective Date

March 31st effective July 1st

September 30th effective January 1st

Failure to meet the statutory deadlines will result in a six-month delay of the action requested by the municipal governing body.

6. Publish the adopted ordinance. The municipal clerk publishes the adopted

ordinance in its entirety or by title and summary any time from one day after the electorate approves the ordinance or the petition waiting period expires until five days before the effective date of the ordinance.

7. Return the survey table to the Department.

Every six months (March and September) the Department sends a survey table (see page 13 for sample survey table) to each municipality. The survey's main purpose is to confirm the municipality tax rates. It is

important that you respond ***even if there have been no changes***. Please return the completed survey immediately to the attention of the Tax Information and Policy Office at the mailing address provided in Step 5 or via email to tax.localgov@state.nm.us, with corrections noted and copies of adopted tax ordinances, amended tax ordinances or repealed tax ordinances attached.

MODEL ORDINANCE - UMGRT - 2019
Unrestricted Municipal Gross Receipts Tax
Adopting a Tax Increment

ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
ADOPTING A MUNICIPAL GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF
(Name of Municipality):

Section 1. Imposition of Tax. There is imposed on any person engaging in business in this municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in this municipality an excise tax equal to (amount being requested) of the gross receipts reported or required to be reported by the person pursuant to the New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended. The tax imposed under this ordinance is pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act as it now exists or as it may be amended and shall be known as the "unrestricted municipal gross receipts tax."

Section 2. General Provisions. This ordinance hereby adopts by reference all definitions, exemptions and deductions contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended.

Section 3. Specific Exemptions. No municipal gross receipts tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from:

- A. transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality;
- B. a business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a state gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978; or
- C. direct broadcast satellite services.

Section 4. Dedication. (Description of how the ordinance will be used.)

Section 5. Effective Date. The effective date of the municipal gross receipts tax shall be either January 1, or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date this ordinance is adopted, unless an election is held on the question of approving the ordinance, in which case the effective date shall be either January 1 or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date when the results of the election are certified to be in favor of the ordinance's adoption and the adopted ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

Section 6. Delayed Repeal. (Optional) Ordinance Number _____ (if it becomes law) is repealed effective (date).

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF ____ THIS
DAY OF _____ 20__.

ATTEST: _____
(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

MODEL ORDINANCE - AMEND - 2019
Unrestricted Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Tax
Amending a Dedication

ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
AMENDING THE DEDICATION OF A MUNICIPAL
LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF (Name of the Municipality) that Section 4 of Ordinance Number _____, effective (date), and imposing (percent of tax) is amended to read:

Section 4. Dedication. Revenue from the (type of tax) gross receipts tax will be unrestricted.

The effective date of this amendment shall be (January 1 or July 1), whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date this ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20__.

ATTEST: _____
(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

MODEL ORDINANCE - AMEND – 2019
Unrestricted Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Tax
Amending a Delayed Repeal

ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
AMENDING THE DELAYED REPEAL OF A MUNICIPAL
LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF (Name of the Municipality) that Section 6 of Ordinance Number _____, effective (date), and imposing (percent of tax) is amended to read:

Section 6. Delayed Repeal. (Optional) Ordinance Number _____ (if it becomes law) is repealed effective - _____.

The effective date of this amendment shall be (January 1 or July 1), whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date this ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20____.

ATTEST: _____

(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

MODEL ORDINANCE - REPEAL - 2019
Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Tax
Repealing A Tax

ORDINANCE _____ NUMBER _____

REPEALING A MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF (Name of the Municipality) that Ordinance Number _____, effective (date), and imposing (percent of tax) of (type of tax) shall be repealed effective (January 1 or July 1), whichever date occurs first after the expiration of at least three months from the date this ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS _____ DAY OF _____ 20____.

ATTEST: _____

(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

MODEL ORDINANCE – MHEFGRT - 2019
Municipal Higher Education Facilities Gross Receipts Tax
Adopting a Tax Increment

ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
ADOPTING A MUNICIPAL HIGHER EDUCATION
FACILITIES
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF
(Name of Municipality) :

Section 1. Imposition of Tax. There is imposed on any person engaging in business in this municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in this municipality an excise tax equal to ~~one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%), one eighth of one percent (.125%), three-sixteenths of one percent (.1875%), or one-fourth of one percent (.25%)~~ of the gross receipts reported or required to be reported by the person pursuant to the New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended. The tax imposed under this ordinance is pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act as it now exists or as it may be amended and shall be known as the "municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax."

Section 2. General Provisions. This ordinance hereby adopts by reference all definitions, exemptions and deductions contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended.

Section 3. Specific Exemptions. No municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from:

- A. transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality;
- B. a business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a state gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978; or
- C. direct broadcast satellite services.

Section 4. Dedication. Revenue from the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax will be used for: 1) the acquisition, construction, renovation or improvement of facilities of a four-year post-secondary public educational institution located in the municipality and 2) acquisition of or improvements to land for those facilities or for payment of municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax revenue bonds issued pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 31 NMSA 1978.

Section 5. Effective Date. The effective date of the municipal higher education facilities gross receipts tax shall be either January 1, or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date when the results of the election are certified to be in favor of the ordinance's adoption and the adopted ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

Section 6. Delayed Repeal. (Mandatory) Ordinance Number _____ (if it becomes law) is repealed effective (date).

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 20__.
ATTEST: _____
(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

MODEL ORDINANCE – MRSRGRT - 2019
Municipal Regional Spaceport Gross Receipts Tax
Adopting a Tax Increment

ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
ADOPTING A MUNICIPAL REGIONAL SPACEPORT
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF
(Name of Municipality):

Section 1. Imposition of Tax. There is imposed on any person engaging in business in the county, for the privilege of engaging in business in this county, an excise tax equal to ~~one-sixteenth of one percent (.0625%), one-eighth of one percent (.125%), three-sixteenths of one percent (.1875%), one-fourth of one percent (.25%), five-sixteenths of one percent (.3125%), six-sixteenths of one percent (.375%), seven-sixteenths of one percent (.4375%) or one-half of one percent (.50%)~~ of the gross receipts reported or required to be reported by the person pursuant to the New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended. The tax imposed under this ordinance is pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act as it now exists or as it may be amended and shall be known as the "the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax."

Section 2. General Provisions. This ordinance hereby adopts by reference all definitions, exemptions and deductions contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended.

Section 3. Specific Exemptions. No municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from:

- A. transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality; or
- B. a business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a state gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978; or
- C. direct broadcast satellite services.

Section 4. Dedication. Revenue from the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax will be used for the purpose(s) listed below:

The governing body must dedicate at least 75% of the proceeds of this tax to the regional spaceport district for the financing, planning, designing, engineering and construction of a spaceport pursuant to the regional spaceport district act. The governing body may dedicate no more than 25% of the revenue for spaceport-related projects as approved by resolution of the governing body of the municipality.

Section 5. Effective Date. The effective date of the municipal regional spaceport gross receipts tax shall be either January 1 or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date when the results of the election are certified to be in favor of the ordinance's adoption and the adopted ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

Section 6. Delayed Repeal. (Optional) Ordinance Number _____ (if it becomes law) is repealed effective _____.

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 20__.
ATTEST: _____
(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

**MODEL ORDINANCE - FWPGRT - 2019
Federal Water Project Gross Receipts Tax
Adopting a Tax Increment**

**ORDINANCE NUMBER _____
ADOPTING A FEDERAL WATER PROJECT
GROSS RECEIPTS TAX**

BE IT ORDAINED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF
(Name of Municipality):

Section 1. Imposition of Tax. There is imposed on any person engaging in business in this municipality for the privilege of engaging in business in this municipality an excise tax equal to one-fourth of one percent (.25%) of the gross receipts reported or required to be reported by the person pursuant to the New Mexico Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended. The tax imposed under this ordinance is pursuant to the Municipal Local Option Gross Receipts Taxes Act as it now exists or as it may be amended and shall be known as the "federal water project gross receipts tax."

Section 2. General Provisions. This ordinance hereby adopts by reference all definitions, exemptions and deductions contained in the Gross Receipts and Compensating Tax Act as it now exists or as it may be amended.

Section 3. Specific Exemptions. No federal water project gross receipts tax shall be imposed on the gross receipts arising from:

- A. transporting persons or property for hire by railroad, motor vehicle, air transportation or any other means from one point within the municipality to another point outside the municipality;
- B. a business located outside the boundaries of a municipality on land owned by that municipality for which a state gross receipts tax distribution is made pursuant to Subsection C of Section 7-1-6.4 NMSA 1978; or
- C. direct broadcast satellite services.

Section 4. Dedication. Revenue from the federal water projects gross receipts tax will be used for the purpose(s) listed below:

Section 5. Effective Date. The effective date of the federal water projects gross receipts tax shall be either January 1, or July 1, whichever date occurs first after the expiration of three months from the date when the results of the election are certified to be in favor of the ordinance's adoption and the adopted ordinance is delivered or mailed to the Taxation and Revenue Department.

Section 6. Delayed Repeal. (Optional) Ordinance Number _____ (if it becomes law) is repealed effective (date).

ADOPTED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF _____
THIS ____ DAY OF _____ 20__.

ATTEST: _____

(Signatures of Municipal Clerk and Mayor)

POINTS TO REMEMBER

1. To be effective on July 1, all action necessary to adopt an ordinance imposing a tax must be completed on or before the last day of March of that year.
2. To be effective on January 1, all action necessary to adopt an ordinance imposing a tax must be completed on or before the last day of September of the previous year.
3. Actions necessary to adopt the ordinance include, completion of required petition periods, notification that no petition was filed, elections held and notifying the Taxation and Revenue Department of election results.
4. Failure to adopt the ordinance using the *model ordinance* furnished by the Taxation and Revenue Department will invalidate any ordinance adopted that imposes any municipal local option gross receipts tax.
5. If an election is held and the electorate fails to approve the proposed ordinance, amendment or repeal, the municipality must wait one year from the election date before attempting to impose, amend or repeal the increment of tax again.
6. Failure to submit a certified copy of the ordinance to the Taxation and Revenue Department within 5 days after the ordinance is adopted may result in the loss of the revenue for at least six months.
7. The Tax Information and Policy Office of the Taxation and Revenue Department can assist and advise you concerning the adoption of any municipal gross receipts tax ordinance. Please visit our website at <http://www.tax.newmexico.gov/Government/local-option-taxes.aspx> or call (505) 827-2588. Questions concerning the election process should be directed to the Information Services Division of the NM Municipal League at (505) 982-5573 (in Santa Fe) or 1-800-432-2036 (outside Santa Fe).

TABLE OF ENACTMENT DATES_ MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEITPS TAXES

The *Table of Enactment Dates* on the following page should be used by the municipality to keep a record of each ordinance enacted. The Taxation and Revenue Department will send a survey table to each municipality every six months asking for this information. Please feel free to copy this table for your use.

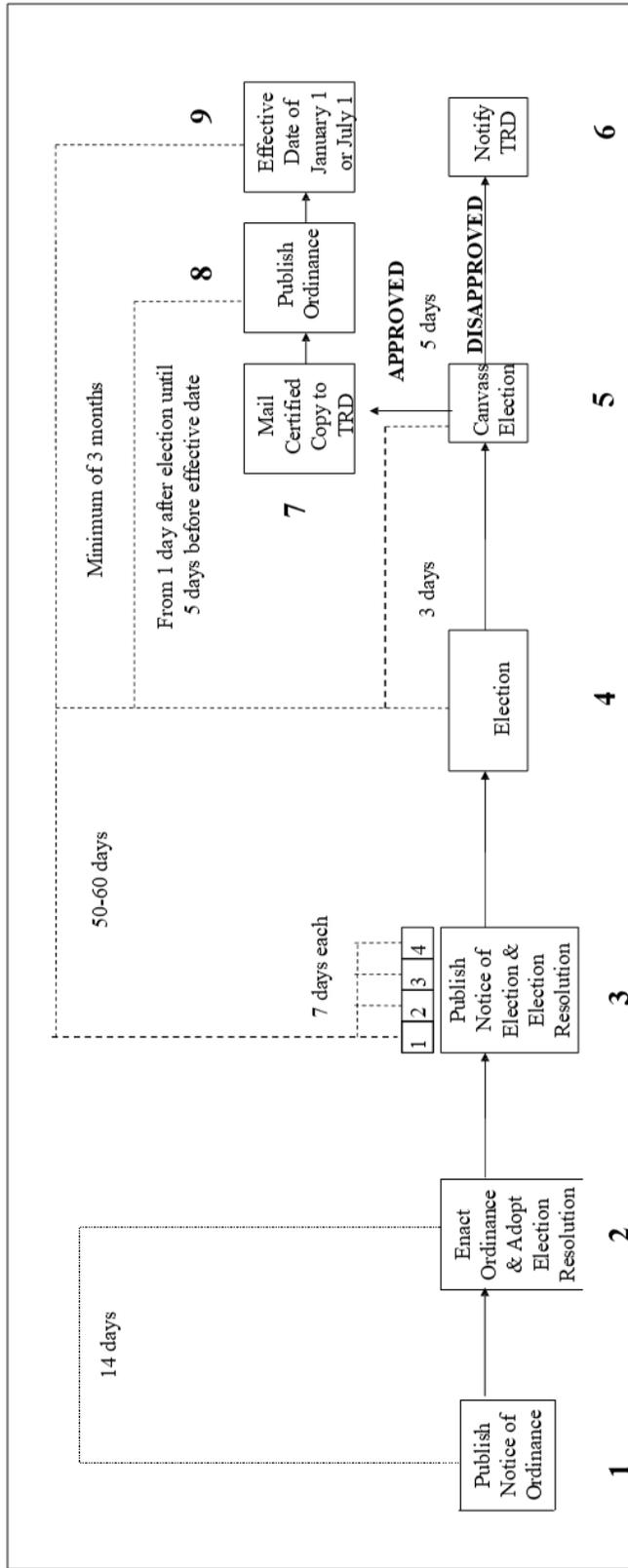
TABLE OF ENACTMENT DATES - MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES

(to be updated every time an ordinance is enacted, amended or repealed)

MUNICIPALITY: _____ MUNICIPAL CODE _____ DATE _____
 DATE: _____ SIGNATURE _____

Type of Tax	Ordinance Number	Effective Date	Dedication	Sunset or Amendment Date (if applicable)	Rate
Municipal Gross Receipts-1st 1/4%					
Municipal Gross Receipts-2nd 1/4%					
Municipal Gross Receipts-3rd 1/4%					
Municipal Gross Receipts-4th 1/4%					
Municipal Gross Receipts-5th 1/4%					
Municipal Gross Receipts-6th 1/4%					
Municipal Environmental Gross Receipts					
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 1st 1/16%					
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 2nd 1/16%					
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 3rd 1/16%					
Municipal Infrastructure Gross Receipts - 4th 1/16%					
Municipal Capital Outlay Gross Receipts					
Municipal Regional Spaceport Gross Receipts					
Municipal Higher Education Gross Receipts Tax					
Federal Water Project Gross Receipts Tax					
Municipal Hold Harmless Gross Receipts Tax					
Supplemental Municipal Gross Receipts - 1%					
Total Municipal Gross Receipts Tax Rate					
County Gross Receipts Tax Rate					
State Gross Receipts Tax Rate - 5.125%					5.125%
Total Combined Rate of all Ordinances Including State & County Gross Receipts Tax Rate					

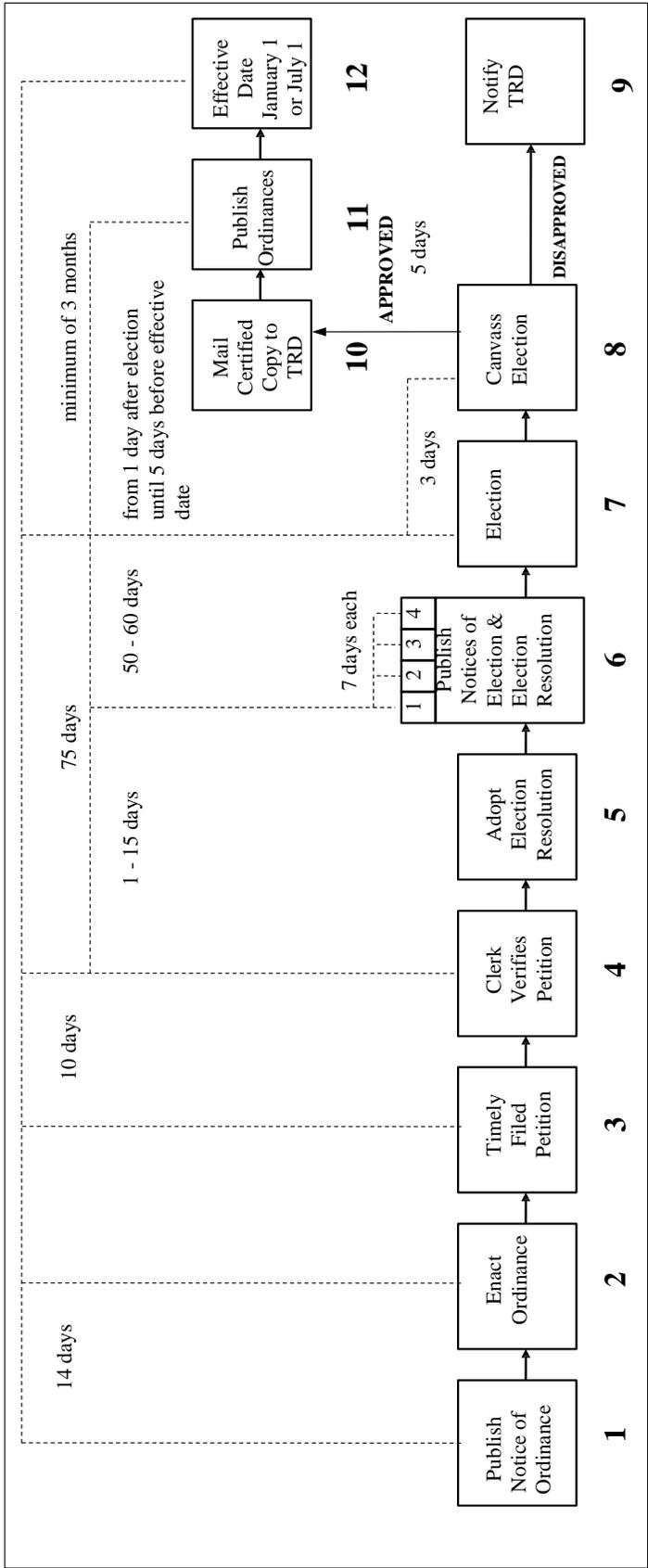
TABLE 1
 ELECTION PROCESS CALENDAR
MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES
 Municipality Opts for Election or an Election is Required (Positive Referendum)



ELECTION PROCESS CALENDAR

1. The municipality gives notice of the proposed ordinance by publishing its title and subject matter at least two weeks prior to consideration of the ordinance by the governing body.
2. The governing body enacts the ordinance and adopts a resolution calling for an election. The model ordinance provided by the Taxation and Revenue Department, which includes an election certification, must be adopted *verbatim*.
3. The municipal clerk publishes the first notice of election 50 to 60 days before the election and subsequent notices, one each for the four consecutive weeks thereafter.
4. The municipal clerk conducts the election.
5. The municipal clerk canvasses and certifies the election results.
6. The municipal clerk must notify the Taxation and Revenue Department if the ordinance is disapproved by the electorate, or proceed with step 7.
7. The municipal clerk sends a certified copy of the approved ordinance to the Taxation and Revenue Department within 5 days after the election results are certified. The copy should be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or it should be hand delivered to the Department. The municipality must keep a copy of the ordinance for its official records. *Failure to deliver a certified copy to the Department may result in the Department's taking no action to collect the tax and a delay of at least six (6) months of the expected revenue.*
8. The municipal clerk publishes the adopted ordinance in its entirety or by title and summary any time from 1 day after the electorate approves the ordinance until 5 days before its effective date.
9. The ordinance becomes effective January 1 or July 1.

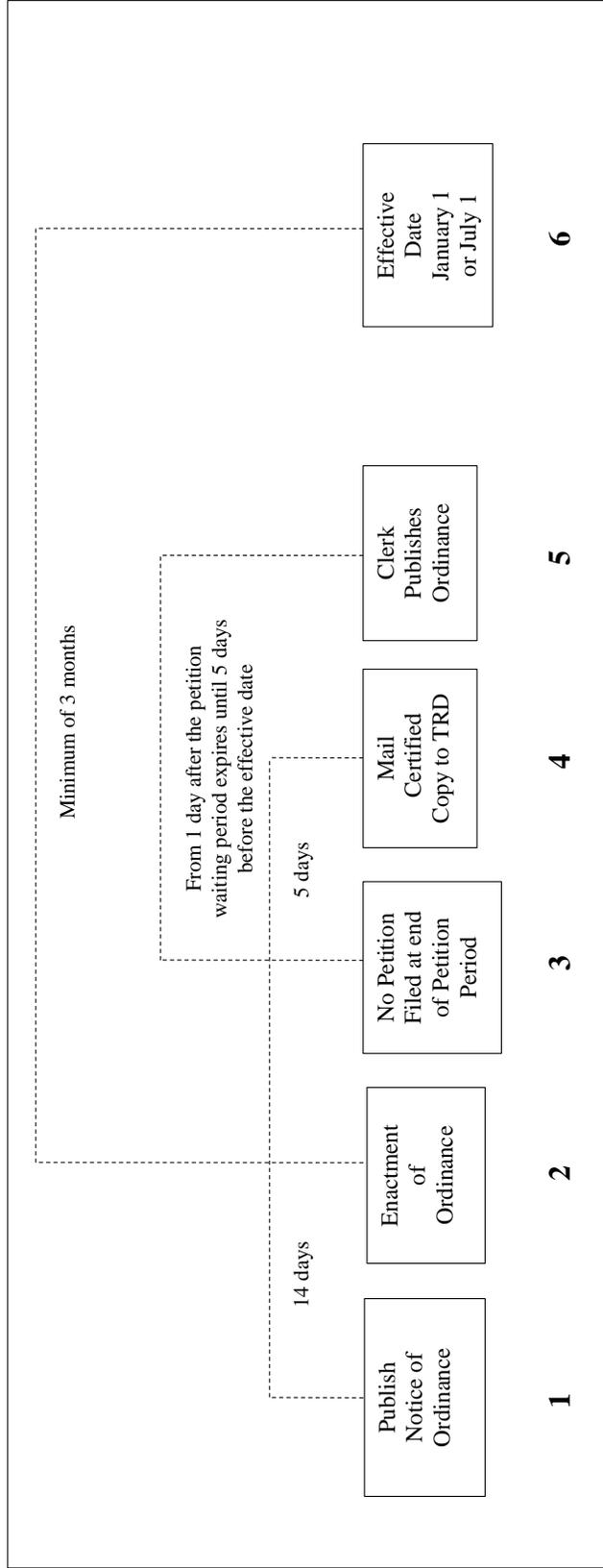
TABLE 2
 PETITION PROCESS CALENDAR
MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES
 Municipality Opts for Petition (Negative Referendum) and VALID PETITION IS FILED by the End of a Petition Period



PETITION FILED

1. The municipality gives notice of the proposed ordinance by publishing its title and subject matter at least two weeks prior to consideration of the ordinance by the governing body.
2. The governing body enacts the ordinance. **The model ordinance provided by the Taxation and Revenue Department, which includes an election certification, must be adopted *verbatim*.**
3. Registered voters file with the municipal clerk a valid petition calling for a referendum. The petition must be filed by or before the end of the petition period.
4. The municipal clerk verifies the petition. To be valid it must contain the signatures of 5% of the registered voters in the municipality who were registered to vote in the most recent general election.
5. The governing body adopts a resolution calling for an election.
6. The municipal clerk publishes the first notice of election 50 to 60 days before the election and subsequent notices, one each for the four consecutive weeks thereafter.
7. The municipal clerk conducts the election.

TABLE 3
 PETITION PROCESS CALENDAR
MUNICIPAL LOCAL OPTION GROSS RECEIPTS TAXES
 Municipality Opts for Petition (Negative Referendum) and **NO PETITION IS FILED** by the End of a Petition Period



NO PETITION FILED

1. The municipality gives notice of the proposed ordinance by publishing its title and subject matter at least two weeks prior to consideration of the ordinance by the governing body.
2. The governing body enacts the ordinance. **The model ordinance provided by the Taxation and Revenue Department, which includes an election certification, must be adopted verbatim.**
3. Voters do not file a petition calling for a referendum within the petition period.
4. The municipal clerk sends a certified copy of the approved ordinance to the Taxation and Revenue Department within 5 days. The copy should be sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, or it