TABLE OF CONTENTS

OVERVIEW
The 2014-2016 Biennium in Brief
Interims .................................................................................................................. 3
Sessions .................................................................................................................... 5

THE NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
Membership .......................................................................................................... 11
Historical Background ....................................................................................... 13
Duties ..................................................................................................................... 13
Policy Change ...................................................................................................... 15
Interim Committees
Permanent
Legislative Education Study Committee ............................................................ 19
Legislative Finance Committee ......................................................................... 20
Statutory and New Mexico Legislative Council-Created
Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee ......................................................... 25
Economic and Rural Development Committee .................................................. 29
Indian Affairs Committee ................................................................................... 32
Interim Legislative Ethics Committee ................................................................ 36
Investments and Pensions Oversight Committee .............................................. 37
Land Grant Committee ...................................................................................... 40
Legislative Health and Human Services Committee ......................................... 43
Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee ......................................................... 51
Mortgage Finance Authority Act Oversight Committee .................................... 53
New Mexico Finance Authority Oversight Committee ...................................... 55
Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Committee ............................................ 57
Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee ............................................. 59
Science, Technology and Telecommunications Committee ............................ 61
Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee .......................................... 63
Water and Natural Resources Committee ......................................................... 64
Subcommittees, Task Forces and Special Interim Bodies
Capitol Security Subcommittee ............................................................................. 71
Committee on Compacts .................................................................................... 71
Disabilities Concerns Subcommittee ................................................................ 72
Jobs Council ....................................................................................................... 73
Jobs Council Subcommittee ................................................................................. 75
Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force .......................................... 76
Senate Rules Committee ..................................................................................... 78
Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Subcommittee ....................................... 79
Appointments to Other Bodies
Capitol Buildings Planning Commission ............................................................ 85
Commission on Uniform State Laws ................................................................ 86
Education Commission of the States ................................................................ 86
House Special Investigatory Committee ............................................................ 87
Additional Appointments ..................................................................................... 88
THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE

Duties ................................................................................................................................. 91
Policies .................................................................................................................................. 92
Staff ......................................................................................................................................... 92
Staff Changes .......................................................................................................................... 94
Activities .................................................................................................................................. 96
Library ..................................................................................................................................... 97
Publications ............................................................................................................................. 97
Legislative Information System ............................................................................................ 101
Legislative Printing Services ................................................................................................. 103
Joint Mail Room and Bill Room ............................................................................................. 103

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS, CAPITOL ART FOUNDATION AND TOURIST INFORMATION SERVICES

Buildings and Grounds ......................................................................................................... 107
Capitol Art Foundation ........................................................................................................... 107
Tourist Information Services ................................................................................................. 108

APPENDIX

Statement of Appropriations and Expenditures of the Legislative Council Service
Year Ending June 30, 2015 ........................................................................................................ 113
Year Ending June 30, 2016 ...................................................................................................... 114
OVERVIEW
The 2014-2016 Biennium in Brief

During the course of the 2014-2016 biennium, the legislature convened for two regular sessions and one special session, and legislators served on 57 interim committees, subcommittees, task forces and other working bodies. In the wake of the 2014 election, in which majority control of the house of representatives flipped from Democrat to Republican, all interim legislative bodies had bipartisan chairs, a rarity in New Mexico legislative history. Five single-topic bodies from the previous biennium were discontinued (the Behavioral Health Subcommittee, the Charter Schools Subcommittee, the Criminal Justice Reform Subcommittee, the Drought Subcommittee and the Lottery Scholarship Fund Work Group) while two new ones were created (the Capitol Security Subcommittee and the Jobs Council Subcommittee). One new committee that was not, technically, an interim committee (the House Special Investigatory Committee) was created and convened during the 2015 interim as well as during the 2016 regular session. Two often-dormant committees (the Committee on Compacts and the Interim Legislative Ethics Committee) were also active.

Interims

Money and scandal — not necessarily in that order — vied for top news honors during both the 2015 and 2016 interims.

While budget challenges are nothing new to legislators, the problems that arose during the current biennium were extraordinary. Revenue estimates presented to committees toward the end of the 2015 interim painted a stable, if not rosy, portrait of the fiscal year ahead; however, that portrait quickly devolved to unstable, then worrisome, then downright scary with each revised estimate released in 2016. Much of the fiscal squeeze came as a result of a worldwide oil glut that depressed the oil and gas industry in New Mexico, a major source of state revenue via not only severance taxes but also income and gross receipts taxes. By the middle of the 2016 interim, plans were under way for a special legislative session to address a funding shortfall for fiscal year 2016, as well as to shore up fiscal year 2017.

Several interim bodies heard testimony related to the state's fiscal drama. The Legislative Health and Human Services Committee (LHHS) held hearings on the effect of cuts to Medicaid provider reimbursement rates and of the Department of Health's (DOH's) cessation of adolescent detoxification services, both actions taken for budgetary reasons. Veterans' Services Department staff testified to the Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee (MVAC) that the budget reductions imposed by the General Appropriation Act of 2016 had already resulted in cuts to bone, not fat, and that further reductions would have dire consequences for the department. The Indian Affairs Committee (IAC) heard irate testimony on the Tribal Infrastructure Project Fund, which was established to improve basic infrastructure for tribal communities but which was tapped in 2016 to pay the state's share of a water rights dispute settlement. As a special session became increasingly likely, solvency measures more drastic than those already taken were rumored to be on the table, including public employee furloughs and layoffs. One possible
measure — any sort of tax increase — received only passing mention among interim committees, due in part to openly stated resistance from the executive branch.

Money matters lay at the root of the biennium's scandals as well, though these were of a personal sort. Days before the 2015 regular session ended, Senator Phil A. Griego resigned his seat as a confidential senate investigation into whether he improperly used his position as a legislator to facilitate the sale of state property, while also earning a private commission from that sale, drew to a close. Griego stipulated to the charges, and by the end of the biennium, the matter had proceeded to court. The attorney general, in prosecuting the case, challenged the confidentiality provisions of the senate's investigation. By the time the biennium ended, the court ordered the Legislative Council Service (LCS) to turn over to the attorney general certain materials related to the ethics investigation, while other materials remained confidential.

Also in 2015, political candidates received a cautionary lesson in how not to use funds raised for their campaigns. The secretary of state resigned her office and served jail time after pleading guilty to, among other charges, embezzlement and misuse of her campaign funds. In response, the speaker of the house of representatives appointed the House Special Investigatory Committee to consider impeachment. Days before the committee was scheduled to meet a second time, however, the secretary of state resigned, effectively ending the committee's work.

Aside from these high-profile matters, the interim committees spent their time considering many other critical issues. Some were topics from the previous biennium that returned for further consideration, including the plight of behavioral health service providers that had closed their doors after the Human Services Department (HSD) cut off their payments under suspicion of fraudulent billing practices. Though the attorney general eventually cleared all providers of the fraud charges, the LHHS continued in this biennium to hear testimony on the disruption in services caused by the HSD's action. Some topics were discussed by multiple committees, including New Mexico's growing opioid addiction epidemic and the considerable backlog of unprocessed sexual assault evidence kits. Some topics resulted in successful legislation, including the MVAC's push for a system to give college credit to veterans for certain military training and experience; and some topics were just carried forward, sure to be repeated in the next biennium, such as concerns over the state's crumbling infrastructure and the challenge of creating jobs in the state's weak economy.

Behind the scenes, it was a biennium of upgrades, physical and otherwise. Using appropriations that were set aside well before the state's current money woes, the house and senate chambers got a facelift, including new electronic display systems. Upstairs in the LCS, the library collection underwent an extensive reconfiguration, and a new version of the legislature's website made its debut. But for some, the most monumental upgrade was the basement renovation that finally brought a women's restroom to the house lounge — more than 90 years after the first female house member enriched deliberations in the legislature.
Sessions

It is difficult to tell the story of the 2015 legislative session without telling the story of the 2014 election. Riding a nationwide wave of election success, Republicans became the majority in the house of representatives for the first time in 62 years. New house leadership, new committee chairs and new hope for bills that previously never had much chance of passing followed.

As the session drew closer, whispers grew louder that the usual friction between the house and the senate, with different majorities, would be less than pleasant. The points of friction would be many. The governor — elected to a second term with a decisive victory in November — had an agenda that included prohibiting the issuance of driver's licenses to those in the country illegally, ending the practice of social promotion in public schools and prohibiting labor unions from collecting "fair share" payments from non-union members.

In the days and weeks after the session's conclusion, the blame intensified as the media and others characterized the session as unpleasant and unproductive as evidenced, in part, by passage of the fewest number of bills since 1949.

For all that, though, the legislature still sent 191 bills to the governor, including 110 that passed both chambers unanimously. New laws included a requirement for a criminal conviction before cash and property can be seized by law enforcement, regulation of the sale of e-cigarettes and liquid nicotine to minors and the creation of a Rio Grande Trail Commission to begin the process of developing a hiking trail from the Colorado border to the Texas border. The governor signed 158 of the bills sent to her, vetoing 33, including 14 that passed unanimously.

New Indian gaming compacts, negotiated by the governor and five Indian nations, tribes and pueblos, were also approved by the legislature. The new agreements provided somewhat more favorable terms for Indian tribes and a level of certainty both for tribes and the state. Although only five tribes negotiated the compacts, many of the others were expected to sign the new 22-year agreement.

New story lines also emerged from the very beginning of the session. The house created new committees, changed the names of others and tried a new approach to floor session timing, all geared toward making the legislative process more accessible to the public. The senate faced its own challenges, including the resignation of Senator Griego in the midst of the ethics investigation.

One of the primary jobs of the legislature is to craft a budget, and the legislature faced challenges in that task as well. As 2014 wound down, declining oil and gas prices chipped away at what initially appeared to be significant new revenue — the first in several years — leaving the legislature with very little new money to work with. Despite the friction between the houses and the political parties and the decreased revenue estimates, the legislature approved a $6.2 billion budget with bipartisan support.

At the conclusion of any legislative session, there are high-profile bills that fail to pass. The list after the 2015 session included the controversial driver's license proposal (the house and senate approved different measures) and measures to end social promotion, prohibit unions from charging fair
share payments to non-union members, limit interest for short-term loans and put New Mexico on daylight saving time all year.

But the failed measure that prompted the most discussion after the 2015 session was the capital outlay bill, which would have provided $264 million for public works projects around the state. The measure failed on the last day of the session amid disagreement over how to pay for highway repairs and the priority of several statewide projects.

After the session, negotiations for reviving the capital outlay package in a special session began, then fell apart and began again. Eventually, legislative leaders and the governor agreed to hold a one-day special session on June 8 to hear three bills: one containing supplemental appropriations for the DOH and the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC), as well as funding for the special session; a tax package; and a capital outlay package. All three bills were introduced and quickly passed in a special session that lasted only a handful of hours. The tax relief package changed a number of New Mexico's tax laws, including a change to personal income tax deductions for unreimbursed or uncompensated medical expenses and changes to the angel investment credit and the renamed Technology Jobs and Research and Development Tax Credit Act. The capital outlay package included about $295 million worth of projects and featured compromises between the legislature and governor on highway repair funding and other statewide projects. The governor signed all three special session bills, vetoing a little over $1 million from the capital outlay package.

A sense of perspective, useful in every endeavor, is critical in the legislative process, where hyperbole often serves as a basic form of communication.

The 2016 legislative session began (and ended) with very different perspectives as to what issues were most important. The house of representatives, supported by the governor, focused on public safety, noting that recent violence in the state demanded legislative action. The senate focused on economic development, noting that New Mexico's struggling economy and weak job growth demanded attention.

Of course, stark realities can trump stances and posturing, forcing compromises that seemed beyond reach a short time ago. The legislature faced at least two examples of this during the session.

The first was the unprecedented drop in state revenue estimates, largely due to declining oil and natural gas prices. About a month before the session, state economists estimated that more than $230 million in additional state revenue would be available for spending in the next fiscal year. That estimate plummeted to $30 million early in the session and then to a shortfall of $95 million by the time the session ended. The legislature responded by reducing some budgets, sweeping funds from other state accounts and approving a $6.2 billion budget for the upcoming fiscal year that features spending levels similar to the budget eight years ago and virtually the same as last year.

The other stark reality was the announcement by the federal Department of Homeland Security that New Mexico's driver's licenses would no longer be accepted as identification to enter certain federal facilities or, beginning in 2018, to board commercial air flights. The announcement brought to a head New Mexico's five-year standoff over issuing driver's licenses to those in the country illegally. The
legislature developed a compromise: those in the country legally may get new driver's licenses that meet federal requirements to board commercial air flights and enter federal facilities, while those here illegally, or who simply do not want the new license, may continue to drive legally with a driving authorization card.

The legislature also approved several public safety measures, passing compromise versions of some of the initial proposals, including a proposed constitutional amendment that would allow judges to deny bail to defendants they deem too dangerous to release and a measure to increase the prison sentences for people who possess, distribute or manufacture child pornography.

As is the case each year, the legislature considered several high-profile issues that failed to pass, perhaps none more high profile than ethics and capital outlay reform. In the wake of resignations in 2015 by a state senator and the secretary of state amid scandals, proponents of ethics reform hoped that 2016 would be the year that a proposal to create an ethics commission would pass both houses. Similarly, many members of the legislature have held for some time that the system New Mexico uses to select public works projects is inefficient and irrational. However, but for one bill that will make it easier to track lobbyist contributions to candidates, no significant ethics reforms or capital outlay reforms passed both houses.

By adjournment, the legislature considered more than 620 bills, 46 joint resolutions and more than 250 other resolutions and memorials, passing 101 bills. Of those, the governor signed 92 bills and vetoed nine, using her line-item veto power on six of the bills she signed.
THE NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
# The New Mexico Legislative Council

## 2015, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LC Membership</th>
<th>LC Membership</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Co-Chair, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Co-Chair, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Don L. Tripp, Co-Chair, Socorro</td>
<td>Rep. Don L. Tripp, Co-Chair, Socorro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa</td>
<td>Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen</td>
<td>Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Special Advisory</th>
<th>Special Advisory</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Pete Campos, Las Vegas</td>
<td>Sen. Pete Campos, Las Vegas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Raúl E. Burciaga</td>
<td>Raúl E. Burciaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kathy Pacheco-Dofflemeyer</td>
<td>Kathy Pacheco-Dofflemeyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Yaeger</td>
<td>John Yaeger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Chavez-Romero</td>
<td>Amy Chavez-Romero</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jeret Fleetwood</td>
<td>Jeret Fleetwood</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The New Mexico Legislative Council is a 16-member permanent joint interim committee of the legislature. Its primary function is to serve as an interim board of directors for the legislature. It also directs general operations of the LCS.

As a matter of policy, all members of the legislature serve as advisory members of the council. They are invited to all meetings of the council and, upon request, are furnished a copy of the minutes after approval.

The law concerning the council reads as follows.

2-3-1. NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CREATED.--There is created a legislative joint committee of the house and senate to be designated "the New Mexico legislative council", composed of sixteen members, eight from the house and eight from the senate. The president pro tempore and the minority floor leader of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives and the minority floor leader of the house shall automatically be members of the council. Six of the remaining members shall be appointed from the house of representatives by the speaker; provided that, if the minority is entitled to more than one member, the additional minority members shall be appointed by the speaker only from recommendations made by the minority floor leader, although the speaker shall retain the right to reject any such recommendations; and six of the remaining members shall be appointed from the senate by the committees' committee or, if the appointments are made in the interim, by the president pro tempore after consultation with and agreement of a majority of the members of the committees' committee. If the minority is entitled to more than one member, one of the remaining six members shall be appointed by the senate minority floor leader. The appointed members of the council shall be appointed from each house so as to give the two political parties having the most members in each house the same total proportionate representation on the council as prevails in that house; providing that in the computation, major fractions shall be counted as whole numbers, and in no event shall either of the two major parties have less than one member from each house. The members shall be appointed for terms of two years or less expiring on the first day of the regular session held in odd-numbered years. The term of any member shall terminate when such member ceases to be a member of the legislature. Provided, however, that members of the council reelected to the legislature shall continue to serve as members of the council until their successors are appointed. Vacancies on the council may be filled for the unexpired term by appointment from the house or senate respectively by the respective appointing authority which makes the original appointments and subject to the same recommendations; provided such new members must be from the same body of the legislature and the same party from which their
predecessors were appointed. The council shall elect such other officers as may be deemed necessary from among its own members. The officers shall be elected for terms coterminous with their membership on the council. The speaker and the president pro tempore shall be co-chairmen of the council. No action shall be taken by the council if a majority of the total membership from either house on the council rejects such action. This 1978 amendment shall not be construed to cut short the term of any member already appointed to the council.

Historical Background

As originally constituted in 1951, the New Mexico Legislative Council was a standing committee of the legislature and was composed of nine members. The lieutenant governor, as president of the senate, and the speaker of the house of representatives were automatic members. The remaining seven members — three from the senate and four from the house — were appointed by the president of the senate and the speaker of the house. Not more than two members appointed from each chamber could belong to the same political party. Senate members served for four years and house members for two years.

In 1955, the membership of the council was increased to 13, providing for two additional members from each chamber. The 1955 amendment also revised the bipartisan requirement to give political parties the same proportionate representation on the council that prevailed in each chamber.

The council was made a permanent joint interim committee in 1957. The lieutenant governor was removed as a member and replaced by the president pro tempore of the senate. The appointing authority was changed to conform with the rules by which standing committees of the respective chambers are appointed. The terms of all members were set at two years.

In 1978, the membership was increased to 16 members, providing equal representation from each chamber, and procedures were established for selection of minority members. Changes in voting procedures were also made whereby no action could be taken by the council if a majority of the total membership from either chamber rejected the action.

Duties

The duties of the New Mexico Legislative Council range in scope from directing the staff of the LCS to exercising the exclusive control of the buildings and grounds of the State Capitol and state library.

Specifically, the duties of the New Mexico Legislative Council set out in statute are as follows.

2-3-3. LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL--POWERS--DUTIES.--It shall be the duty of the legislative council:

A. to adopt rules and regulations for the administration of this act in the conduct of the affairs of the council service;
B. to formulate policies for the operation and conduct of the business of the council service, and generally to supervise all of the activities of such council service;

C. to carry out the purposes of the council service as hereafter set forth;

D. to create committees of legislators to study major problems during the periods when the legislature is not in session; provided that:
   (1) no member of the council shall serve as an officer or voting member on an interim committee appointed or created by the council;
   (2) all committees created by the council shall terminate on or before December 1 of the year in which they are created, unless the council subsequently extends the life of the committee for not more than one month;
   (3) the minority party shall be represented on all council-created committees in the proportion the minority party is represented in each house;
   (4) the relationship of the size of the house and senate shall be taken into consideration in determining the number of members from each house appointed to an interim committee created by the council; and
   (5) members shall be appointed to council-created committees by the same appointing authorities that appointed the council members from each house, and subject to the same recommendations. The council shall name committee officers from among the committee members so appointed;

E. to adopt rules of procedure for all committees created by the council, including a rule that no action shall be taken by the committee if a majority of the total membership from either house on the committee rejects such action; provided that no member of the legislature shall ever be excluded from any meeting of any committee appointed by the council; and

F. to refrain from advocating or opposing the introduction or passage of legislation.

2-3-4. CONTROL OF BUILDING HOUSING LEGISLATURE, ADJACENT UTILITY PLANT AND SURROUNDING GROUNDS.--Notwithstanding the provisions of Chapter 6, Articles 1 and 2, NMSA 1953, the exclusive control, care, custody and maintenance of the building in which the legislature is housed, the adjacent utilities plant and the surrounding grounds are transferred from the capitol buildings improvement commission, and the capitol custodian commission, to the legislative council.

In addition, the members of the New Mexico Legislative Council serve as ex-officio members of
the Commission on Intergovernmental Cooperation. The duties of the commission are set out in Section 11-2-2 NMSA 1978 as follows.

A. to carry forward the participation of this state as a member of the council of state governments;
B. to encourage and assist the legislative, executive, administrative and judicial officials and employees of this state to develop and maintain friendly contact by correspondence, by conference and otherwise, with officials and employees of the other states, of the federal government and of local units of government;
C. to endeavor to advance cooperation between this state and other units of government whenever it seems advisable to do so by formulating proposals for, and by facilitating:
   (1) the adoption of compacts;
   (2) the enactment of uniform or reciprocal statutes;
   (3) the adoption of uniform or reciprocal administrative rules and regulations;
   (4) the informal cooperation of governmental offices with one another;
   (5) the personal cooperation of governmental officials and employees with one another, individually;
   (6) the interchange and clearance of research and information; and
   (7) any other suitable process;
D. in short, to do all such acts as will, in the opinion of this commission, enable this state to do its part or more than its part in forming a more perfect union among the various governments in the United States and in developing the council of state governments for that purpose.

Policy Change
At its April 27, 2015 meeting, the New Mexico Legislative Council amended Policy 5 regarding per diem and mileage by adding a new subsection as follows.

C. Subject to the availability of funds, a legislator serving in one of the following positions may be reimbursed per diem and mileage for up to the following number of days in one calendar year for performing administrative duties at the capitol: speaker of the house of representatives and president pro tempore of the senate, eight days each; majority and minority floor leaders, six days each; and majority and minority whips, four days each.
PERMANENT INTERIM COMMITTEES
The Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) was originally created in 1965, and members are appointed pursuant to the statutory authority contained in Section 2-10-1 NMSA 1978. The LESC conducts a continuing study of all education in New Mexico, the laws governing such education and the policies and costs of the New Mexico educational system. As a permanent interim committee, the LESC publishes a separate report of its work, findings and recommendations.
The Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) was established as a fiscal and management arm of the legislature in 1957. The committee makes budgetary recommendations to the legislature for funding state government, higher education and public schools. The committee also prepares legislation addressing financial and management issues of state government. The LFC conducts public hearings, usually once a month during the interim, to consider its budget recommendations and to pursue current finance and management issues of state government.

As a permanent interim committee, the LFC publishes a separate report of its work.
**LFC Membership**

2016

*(2015 membership appears on preceding page)*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voting</th>
<th>Designees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen. John Arthur Smith, Chair, Deming</td>
<td>Sen. William F. Burt, Alamogordo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Howie C. Morales, Silver City</td>
<td>Rep. Rick Little, Chaparral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Michael Padilla, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. William H. Payne, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Sander Rue, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Tomás E. Salazar, Las Vegas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. John M. Sapien, Corrales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Larry R. Scott, Hobbs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. William E. Sharer, Farmington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Benny Shendo, Jr., Pueblo of Jemez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. James E. Smith, Sandia Park</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Jeff Steinborn, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. James G. Townsend, Artesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sen. Peter Wirth, Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rep. Monica Youngblood, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
STATUTORY AND NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL-CREATED INTERIM COMMITTEES
The Courts, Corrections and Justice Committee (CCJ) was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

During the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to address the following and recommend appropriate legislation:

1. criminal justice reform issues — to continue, in some fashion, the work of the Criminal Justice Reform Subcommittee;

2. a juvenile justice summit, including a joint meeting with the LHHS in Albuquerque;
(3) campaigns and elections — a day devoted to election-related legislation;
(4) use of county jails — why so many prisoners in New Mexico are held by counties rather than by state facilities;
(5) an updated New Mexico prison population forecast;
(6) the report on "Prison Program Utilization and Recidivism Among Female Inmates in New Mexico" (Kristine Denman, New Mexico Statistical Analysis Center, University of New Mexico (UNM));
(7) the New Mexico Association of Counties report on clinically appropriate housing options for individuals with serious mental illness who are in custody in county detention facilities (requested pursuant to Senate Joint Memorial 4 (2015));
(8) an overview of recidivism — how it is calculated and what the numbers are;
(9) reorganization of and possible changes to driving while intoxicated (DWI) statutes;
(10) examination of the problem of drugged driving;
(11) a Department of Public Safety update on the process of reorganization;
(12) training of officers at the New Mexico Law Enforcement Academy;
(13) practices of policing, including racial profiling;
(14) the federal Law Enforcement Officers Safety Act of 2004;
(15) compliance with the federal REAL ID Act of 2005 and driver's licenses for undocumented immigrants;
(16) examination of issues surrounding competency evaluations and the hearing/committal process;
(17) reworking of child pornography laws after State v. Olson;
(18) removing probation from Corrections Department jurisdiction and placing it under the courts;
(19) use of court fees and fines — balances and uses and whether the fees and fines are funding the programs for which they were intended;
(20) jury fees — an examination of the amount and their use;
(21) problems with court processes, including delays in processing cases, especially in Bernalillo County;
(22) restorative justice programs;
(23) use of teen courts;
(24) deferred maintenance at the prisons;
(25) nutrition in the state's jails and prisons;
(26) eyewitnesses, problems with eyewitness identification and concerns about the use of DNA evidence;
(27) processing of rape kits and other DNA evidence;
(28) monitoring of violators of restraining orders with global positioning systems in
domestic violence cases;

(29) the Workers' Compensation Administration;
(30) regulation of towing companies;
(31) human trafficking;
(32) issues concerning transgender inmates at the state's jails and prisons;
(33) compliance issues pertaining to the overdose prevention limited immunity statute (Section 30-31-27.1 NMSA 1978);
(34) alternative sentencing, including the 24/7 program, particularly for DWI offenses;
(35) juvenile justice referrals made by schools — the school-to-prison pipeline;
(36) issues surrounding repeat juvenile offenders, particularly in rural areas;
(37) a review of child custody laws;
(38) an examination of the child abuse and neglect system;
(39) a review of the Homeowner Association Act;
(40) a report on the progress of the Juvenile Justice Advisory Committee;
(41) an update from the AOC, including a presentation on the judiciary unified budget;
(42) updates from the Public Defender Commission and the chief public defender;
(43) New Mexico's "three strikes" law and the impact of Johnson v. United States;
(44) New Mexico's expungement statutes — an analysis of their use;
(45) an update from the Attorney General's Office (AGO);
(46) an update from the Corrections Department;
(47) an update from the Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD);
(48) an update from the New Mexico Association of Counties; and
(49) an update from the UNM School of Law.

During the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to address the following and recommend appropriate legislation:

1. a joint meeting with the LHHS to examine aspects of the intersection between health issues and the criminal justice system, including the growing problem of opioid addiction;
2. election law and open government issues;
3. a proposal for an ethics commission;
4. House Special Investigatory Committee recommendations for impeachment processes;
5. changes to statutes concerned with domestic violence and other issues surrounding domestic violence, including a restriction on possession of firearms by those subject to an order of protection and an examination of the link between animal abuse and domestic violence;
6. human trafficking, including an examination of the intersection of runaway children and trafficking;
7. transfer of probation to the courts;
(8) drug decriminalization and heroin-assisted treatment;
(9) family law issues, including issues surrounding grandparents raising children and visitation rights;
(10) solitary confinement/segregated housing;
(11) an LFC evaluation of juvenile justice and a Results First project on children's mental health services;
(12) expungement;
(13) child pornography — an overview, including a discussion of House Bill 65 (2016) and the various statutes concerning sexually explicit images;
(14) a presentation from the Sex Offender Management Board;
(15) an examination of the use of fines and fees in the justice system and what burdens they may place on defendants;
(16) veterans courts;
(17) use of ankle bracelets as an alternative to incarceration;
(18) a discussion with the Taxation and Revenue Department (TRD), including the topic of driver's license revocation hearings;
(19) preventive measures against metal theft on utility infrastructure;
(20) protecting consumers from inappropriate and deceptive business practices;
(21) an update from the APD Forward campaign;
(22) recusal of public regulation commissioners;
(23) theft of artifacts from the pueblos and tribes and their sale at auctions;
(24) reverse stings conducted by the Albuquerque Police Department for street-level drug sales;
(25) "ban the box" legislation;
(26) release policies of the Adult Parole Board;
(27) progress in data sharing across the criminal justice system;
(28) a review of federal legislation regarding the sale of hemp;
(29) the New Mexico Sentencing Commission reports, "New Mexico Prison Population Forecast" and "Adverse Childhood Experiences in the New Mexico Juvenile Justice Population";
(30) an update from the New Mexico Association of Counties, including updates on the county jail system and the impact of behavioral health issues on jails;
(31) an update and bill requests from the Corrections Department, including an update on the new health care contract for the prisons, changes surrounding the population of incarcerated women and recruitment of corrections officers;
(32) an update from the Public Defender Department;
(33) an update on DNA and rape kit processing;
(34) an update from the AOC and a presentation of the courts' unified budget; and
(35) proposed uniform law bills, including:

- the Revised Uniform Limited Liability Company Act;
- the Revised Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act;
- the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act; and
- the Uniform Statutory Trust Entity Act.

Economic and Rural Development Committee

2015, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ERDC Membership 2015</th>
<th>ERDC Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Benny Shendo, Jr., Chair, Pueblo of Jemez</td>
<td>Rep. Rick Little, Chair, Chaparral</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Dianne Miller Hamilton, Vice Chair, Silver City</td>
<td>Sen. Benny Shendo, Jr., Vice Chair, Pueblo of Jemez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. John Pinto, Gallup</td>
<td>Sen. John Pinto, Gallup</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Advisory</strong></th>
<th><strong>Advisory</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Craig W. Brandt, Rio Rancho</td>
<td>Sen. Craig W. Brandt, Rio Rancho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Staff</strong></th>
<th><strong>Staff</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Monica Ewing</td>
<td>Shawn Casebier</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celia Ludi</td>
<td>Celia Ludi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erin Bond</td>
<td>Anna Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeff Eaton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The ERDC was created for the current biennium by the New Mexico Legislative Council on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

During the 2015 interim, the ERDC proposed to receive presentations on the following:

1. current and proposed programs and legislative priorities of the Economic Development Department (EDD);
2. current and proposed programs and legislative priorities of the Workforce Solutions Department (WSD);
3. current and proposed programs and legislative priorities of the Tourism Department;
4. the LFC’s staff reports on economic and rural development and workforce issues;
5. food and farming systems and relationships between farming, health, markets and economic development;
6. arts and culture industries and creative economies;
7. the Gallup Energy Logistics Park and Navajo chapters' inland port projects;
8. broadband infrastructure funding and the work of the New Mexico Broadband Working Group;
9. state procurement processes and resident business set-aside legislation;
10. unemployment insurance rates;
11. the economic impact of air travel service into and out of the state;
12. renewable energy;
13. utility infrastructure to meet future needs;
14. business incubation and economic development;
15. workforce and job training;
16. state regulation of sharing economies;
17. nontraditional approaches to economic development;
18. amendments to the State Rules Act;
19. small business development centers;
20. application of rules promulgated by the Oil Conservation Commission and the Oil Conservation Division of the Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department;
21. early childhood care and education center rules;
22. telecommunications regulation reform;
23. investment in technology, intellectual property and research institution collaborations;
24. tribal tourism;
25. economic development opportunities in Santa Teresa;
26. industrial hemp;
27. water and water infrastructure in rural New Mexico;
28. an update on Indian gaming;
(29) an aircraft maintenance facility in Roswell;
(30) liquor control policy revisions;
(31) technology transfer and the Venture Acceleration Fund;
(32) the effect of the New Mexico Court of Appeals' decision in *Griego v. The New Mexico Workers' Compensation Administration*;
(33) additional topics relating to rural and economic development in the state; and
(34) proposed economic development-related legislation.

During the 2016 interim, the ERDC proposed to explore and discuss major areas and specific issues affecting economic and rural development in the state as follows:

(1) regulation, licensing and policy revisions, including:
   ♦ liquor licensing, unintended consequences of the current regulatory scheme and industry suggestions to address licensing concerns specific to rural communities;
   ♦ workers' compensation, including a summary of its historical development;
   ♦ prevailing wage and minimum wage issues; and
   ♦ New Mexico's competitiveness with other states in creating a business-friendly environment;

(2) taxes and financial incentives;

(3) business development resources and state-supported strategies, including:
   ♦ economic and rural development strategies and successes from other states;

and

   ♦ public-private partnerships and the promotion of private industry investment in the state;

(4) infrastructure, utilities and basic needs in New Mexico communities, including:
   ♦ health care workforce development;
   ♦ building a smarter energy infrastructure through a balanced energy mix;
   ♦ established and developing energy industries and the status of the energy economy and its prospects for the future;
   ♦ mining in Cibola County;
   ♦ affordable broadband expansion in rural New Mexico; and
   ♦ the status of and need for utility infrastructure in rural New Mexico;

(5) workforce training, education and research;

(6) reports from executive agencies, political subdivisions and legislative committees, including:

   ♦ current and proposed programs and 2017 legislative session priorities of the EDD;

   ♦ current and proposed programs and 2017 legislative session priorities of the WSD;
 Thirty-Second Biennial Report - New Mexico Legislative Council and Legislative Council Service

July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016

♦ current and proposed programs and 2017 legislative session priorities of the Regulation and Licensing Department and its associated divisions;
♦ updates and 2017 legislative session priorities of the TRD;
♦ the Jobs Council's job creation plan;
♦ updates and 2017 legislative session priorities of acequias;
♦ updates and 2017 legislative session priorities of the New Mexico Film Division and the film industry;
♦ updates on allocations from the Public School Capital Outlay Fund for broadband infrastructure in rural schools;
♦ a report from the Elephant Butte Irrigation District on water issues significant to lower Rio Grande users; and
♦ progress reports on the expenditure of funds specifically appropriated by the legislature for economic development purposes;

(7) additional topics relating to rural and economic development in the state, including:
♦ the development and promotion of agritourism in New Mexico;
♦ the development of biotechnology industry in the state;
♦ New Mexico First town hall recommendations on economic development policy;
♦ the economic impact of the Gathering of Nations;
♦ the Site Selectors Guild criteria for corporate site selection;
♦ the economic impacts of opioid use in rural communities; and
♦ industrial hemp and its potential as an alternative cash crop; and

(8) proposed economic-development-related legislation and reevaluation of previously proposed or committee-endorsed legislation.

Indian Affairs Committee

2015, 2016

The IAC was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

During the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to explore and discuss the topics in major issue areas affecting Native Americans as follows:

(1) state-tribal relations:
♦ receive a report from the Department of Finance and Administration (DFA) regarding how it interacts with and provides services to native communities and how that can be improved; and
Thirty-Second Biennial Report - New Mexico Legislative Council and Legislative Council Service
July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016

IAC Membership

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voting</th>
<th>Advisory</th>
<th>Staff</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Sharon Clahchischilliage, Co-Chair, Kirtland</td>
<td>Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon, Milan</td>
<td>Peter Kovnat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. John Pinto, Co-Chair, Gallup</td>
<td>Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa</td>
<td>Mark Edwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Ted Barela, Estancia</td>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
<td>Michelle Jaschke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Nancy Rodriguez, Santa Fe</td>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(received updates from the Native American liaisons or the similarly tasked individuals from state executive agencies to assess outreach efforts, challenges and successes;

(2) health:

 receive a report on the impact of uranium mining and cleanup activities in the Grants mineral belt; and

 examine issues surrounding the curtailing of operations at the Navajo Generating Station;

(3) development in Indian country:

 discuss capital outlay concerns and evaluate requests for capital outlay by tribal communities;

 review transportation issues, including railroad crossings and road projects;

 identify what help is available to those interested in starting a new business in Indian country;
♦ receive a report from the LFC and from a task force requested to study New Mexico's consumer lending industry and state regulation of lending practices, including the impact on Native Americans;

♦ consider the feasibility of an inland port near the Navajo chapters of Manuelito, Tsa-Ya-Toh and Rock Springs and receive an update on the Thoreau railhead;

♦ discuss drilling on sacred sites in and around the Huerfano Chapter of the Navajo Nation, including Chaco Canyon, allottees' land, the checkerboard and the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM);

♦ consider opportunities for assistance and funding from the federal government;

♦ discuss Indian gaming issues; and

♦ receive a report on power lines on tribal land;

(4) education:

♦ receive a report on the successes, challenges and opportunities for Native American student achievement;

♦ review Native American study programs, initiatives and resources at state higher education institutions and tribal colleges;

♦ receive an update on charter school education in Indian country; and

♦ receive an update on school funding, federal and state impact aid and ongoing lawsuits; and

(5) annual reports from executive agencies:

♦ receive a report from the Office of the State Engineer (OSE) and the Interstate Stream Commission (ISC) regarding:
  ▶ the status of proposed Indian water rights settlements requiring state financing;
  ▶ the distribution of funds from the Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund to implement approved settlements; and
  ▶ recommendations on the level of funding for the Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund necessary to timely implement Indian water rights;

♦ receive a report from the Indian Affairs Department (IAD) regarding the compiled reports from all state agencies on activities pursuant to the State-Tribal Collaboration Act, including information on policies, plans, contact individuals, training and programs and services from each agency; and

♦ receive a report from the Tribal Infrastructure Board regarding the total expenditures from the Tribal Infrastructure Project Fund for the previous fiscal year, the purposes for which expenditures were made, an analysis of the progress of the projects funded and proposals for legislative action in the subsequent legislative session.
During the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to explore and discuss the topics in major issue areas affecting Native Americans as follows:

(1) state-tribal relations:
♦ receive updates from the Native American liaisons from state executive agencies to assess outreach efforts, challenges and successes;
♦ discuss services provided to urban Indians and the defunding of the Albuquerque Indian Center; and
♦ receive a report on the language and interpretation of the laws establishing the tribal infrastructure funds;

(2) health:
♦ receive a report on the impact of, and response to, the Gold King Mine spill;
♦ examine issues regarding the Four Corners Generating Station;
♦ receive a report on uranium cleanup projects in the Grants mineral belt;
♦ receive a report from the 2015 Dental Therapy Task Force;
♦ receive a report on changes to Medicare and Medicaid and discuss the services provided to Native Americans in light of the 1952 contract for services with Bernalillo County; the Indian Health Service, which represents the 19 pueblos in New Mexico; and UNM; and
♦ receive a report on the Navajo Nation's program for long-acting, reversible contraception;

(3) development in Indian country:
♦ review transportation issues, including railroad crossings and road projects;
♦ receive a report on New Mexico's consumer lending industry and state regulation of lending practices, including the impact on Native Americans;
♦ discuss natural gas drilling on sacred sites in and around the Navajo Nation, including proposed federal rules on natural gas venting and flaring;
♦ discuss Indian gaming issues;
♦ receive a report on rights of way on tribal land; and
♦ receive a report on issues regarding the Gathering of Nations;

(4) education:
♦ review school transportation and boundary issues;
♦ review Native American study programs, initiatives and resources at state higher education institutions and tribal colleges;
♦ receive an update on charter school education in Indian country;
♦ receive an update on school funding, federal and state impact aid and ongoing lawsuits; and
♦ receive a report on the spiritual and cultural exploitation of sacred ceremonial dances by non-native entities;
(5) courts and crime:
   ♦ receive updates from the Southwest Indian Law Clinic and the American Indian Law Center on current programs and issues;
   ♦ discuss tribal courts and issues and the challenges they face;
   ♦ review tribal jurisdiction and cross-deputization in law enforcement;
   ♦ receive a report on the history of and issues surrounding the federal Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978 and how the act intersects with criminal and family law;
   ♦ receive a report on New Mexico Legal Aid's Native American Program; and
   ♦ discuss strategies to address sentencing disparity between state and federal courts and the impact on Native Americans convicted of crimes; and

(6) annual reports from executive agencies:
   ♦ receive a report from the OSE and the ISC regarding:
     ▸ the status of proposed Indian water rights settlements requiring state financing;
     ▸ the distribution of funds from the Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund to implement approved settlements; and
     ▸ recommendations on the level of funding for the Indian Water Rights Settlement Fund necessary to timely implement Indian water rights;
   ♦ receive a report from the IAD regarding the compiled reports from all state agencies on activities pursuant to the State-Tribal Collaboration Act, including information on policies, plans, contact individuals, training and programs and services from each agency;
   ♦ receive a report from the Tribal Infrastructure Board regarding the total expenditures from the Tribal Infrastructure Project Fund for the previous fiscal year, the purposes for which expenditures were made, an analysis of the progress of the projects funded and proposals for legislative action in the subsequent legislative session; and
   ♦ consider recommendations for enhanced protection of cultural items and prevention of the theft, wrongful sale or alienation of cultural items and cultural properties.

Interim Legislative Ethics Committee

2015, 2016

The Interim Legislative Ethics Committee is created in Section 2-15-7 NMSA 1978 as the legislative body responsible for addressing all matters that arise during the interim pertaining to legislative ethics. As such, the committee does not meet on a regular basis but only when a situation arises within its purview.
Subcommittees of the committee met several times during the current biennium to consider matters relating to allegations against a member of the senate. Its deliberations were conducted in compliance with statutory confidentiality provisions, and no advisory opinions were issued.

**Investments and Pensions Oversight Committee**

**2015, 2016**

The Investments and Pensions Oversight Committee was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to:

1. receive from the Public Employees Retirement Association (PERA), the Educational Retirement Board (ERB) and the Retiree Health Care Authority (RHCA) reports on each agency's maintenance of sustainability and solvency, as demonstrated by:
   - actuarial valuation reports, including details of unfunded liabilities, other actuarial metrics and experience studies;
   - funding policies; and
   - plans for addressing any impediments to sustainability and solvency;

2. receive from the State Investment Council (SIC), the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the Education Trust Board (ETB) reports on each agency's maintenance of transparency, as demonstrated by:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEC Membership 2015</th>
<th>LEC Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Nate Gentry, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
<td>Rep. Nate Gentry, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Linda M. Lopez, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
<td>Sen. Linda M. Lopez, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Pete Campos, Las Vegas</td>
<td>Sen. Pete Campos, Las Vegas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Steven P. Neville, Aztec</td>
<td>Sen. Steven P. Neville, Aztec</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen</td>
<td>Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Yaeger</td>
<td>John Yaeger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Carver</td>
<td>Jon Boller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Douglas Carver</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
policies and controls, including:

♦ asset allocation policies and implementation of such policies;
♦ investment committee policies;
♦ financial reports, investment performance reports and, if applicable, actuarial reports; and
♦ investment manager and consultant selection processes and required disclosures;

♦ investment management and consulting expenses, including base performance and incentive fees and costs, whether expensed or capitalized, on-budget or off-budget; custodial fees; investment transaction fees; commissions; and any other investment-related expenses; and
♦ audited financial statements and board and committee meeting minutes posted on each agency's website;
(3) receive from the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the ETB reports on each agency's value, as demonstrated by:
   ♦ economic impact; and
   ♦ comparison to peers;
(4) receive from the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the ETB reports on each agency's strategic goals, as demonstrated by:
   ♦ plans and actions; and
   ♦ troubleshooting any impediments to meeting goals;
(5) receive reports from the PERA, the ERB, the DFA and the state auditor regarding the effects of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements 67 and 68 on governmental entities;
(6) receive reports from the SIC on its investment of the Severance Tax Permanent Fund in New Mexico private equity funds or New Mexico businesses whose investments or enterprises enhance the economic development of the state;
(7) receive reports from the PERA regarding the legislative retirements plans;
(8) receive reports regarding the disposition or progress of legal claims filed by or on behalf of the SIC, the PERA and the ERB regarding alleged breaches of contract, alleged breaches of fiduciary duty or similar claims allegedly committed by investment managers or consultants;
(9) receive testimony about the pros and cons of merging the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the Office of the State Treasurer and the New Mexico Finance Authority (NMFA) into a single agency;
(10) receive reports on proposed legislation; and
(11) examine other issues related to the investment of public funds and the administration of pension benefits, as necessary.

During the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to:
(1) receive from the PERA, the ERB and the RHCA reports on each agency's maintenance of sustainability and solvency, as demonstrated by:
   ♦ actuarial valuation reports, including details of unfunded liabilities, other actuarial metrics and experience studies;
   ♦ funding policies; and
   ♦ plans for addressing any impediments to sustainability and solvency;
(2) receive from the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the ETB reports on each agency's maintenance of transparency, as demonstrated by:
   ♦ policies and controls, including:
      ◾ asset allocation policies and implementation of such policies;
      ◾ investment committee policies;
      ◾ financial reports, investment performance reports and, if applicable, actuarial reports; and
   ♦ investment manager and consultant selection processes and required
disclosures;

♦ investment management and consulting expenses, including base performance and incentive fees and costs, whether expensed or capitalized, on-budget or off-budget; custodial fees; investment transaction fees; commissions; and any other investment-related expenses; and

♦ audited financial statements and board and committee meeting minutes posted on each agency's website;

(3) receive from the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the ETB reports on each agency's value, as demonstrated by:

♦ economic impact; and

♦ comparison to peers;

(4) receive from the SIC, the PERA, the ERB, the RHCA and the ETB reports on each agency's strategic goals, as demonstrated by:

♦ plans and actions; and

♦ troubleshooting any impediments to meeting goals;

(5) receive reports from the PERA, the ERB, the DFA and the state auditor regarding the effects of Governmental Accounting Standards Board Statements 67 and 68 on governmental entities;

(6) receive reports from the SIC on its investment of the Severance Tax Permanent Fund in New Mexico private equity funds or New Mexico businesses whose investments or enterprises contribute to the economic development of the state;

(7) receive testimony from the PERA about public employee participation in its 457 plan and from experts about private-sector employee participation in state-managed retirement plans;

(8) receive reports on proposed legislation, including changes to the Public Employees Retirement Act that would establish certain return-to-work measures; and

(9) examine other issues related to the investment of public funds and the administration of pension benefits, as necessary.

Land Grant Committee

2015, 2016

The Land Grant Committee (LGC) was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to focus on:

1. an overview of land grant history, including contemporary history (a continuing item throughout the interim);

2. analysis of the capital outlay challenges faced by land grants with political
subdivision status and mechanisms to mitigate those challenges;

(3) an update on the revision process to the forest management plans for the Cibola, Carson and Santa Fe national forests and the experience of land grants-mercedes as first-time cooperating agencies in the development of those revisions;

(4) an examination of challenges facing partitioned land grants;

(5) a continuing review of methods to increase the institutional strength of land grants-mercedes as political subdivisions of the state, including:
   ♦ the development of programs designed to promote community-based legal services for land grants-mercedes, acequias and colonias regarding zoning, rulemaking processes, governmental liability and other areas of law vital to smaller communities; and
   ♦ comprehensive land use and economic development planning;

(6) a review of property tax assessment policies in correlation with preservation of common community lands;

(7) a discussion with the AGO regarding the obligations of the United States to community land grants pursuant to the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo; particularly including an
examination of potential methods for reopening and reversing the ruling in *United States v. Sandoval*, which severed many forest-dependent land grants from their traditional community lands;

(8) discussions with the State Game Commission regarding local access to former community lands at the Edward Sargent and W.A. Humphries wildlife areas and incorporating land grants-mercedes as cooperating agencies for elk herd management;

(9) an update from the New Mexico Acequia Association and the Acequia Commission;

(10) an update from the Land Grant Council;

(11) an examination of the legal and governmental service needs of colonias communities;

(12) updates on land management and use issues from the BLM;

(13) an update on organizational, land use and economic development issues at La Petaca Land Grant-Merced;

(14) an evaluation of how the LGC can better facilitate the continuing development of land grants-mercedes;

(15) an update on the reorganization of the Tierra Amarilla Land Grant-Merced;

(16) a status report from the Ojo Caliente Land Grant; and

(17) a status report from the Cristobal de la Serna Land Grant-Merced.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to focus on the following topics.

(1) Economic Development

The committee proposed to examine the threshold requirements to access various governmental and nonprofit funding programs and private venture business opportunities, with the goal of identifying key capacity obstacles within land grants-mercedes that can be addressed. Specific programs and business opportunities that the committee proposed to review included:

- various programs offered by the EDD, including the potential to develop Local Economic Development Act, commonly referred to as "LEDA", projects;
- U.S. Department of Agriculture rural development grant programs;
- private nonprofit grant programs and the potential for nonprofit-public partnerships to build capacity;
- development of location and vendor relationships with the film industry, including the possibility for regional liaison offices to work with land grants, tribes and counties; and
- analysis of a proposal for transfer of the U.S. Forest Service visitor center and museum in Abiquiu to create a tourist center and business incubator for land grants-mercedes.

(2) State and Federal Land Access: Traditional and Cultural Uses

The committee proposed to:

- continue a dialogue with the Department of Game and Fish regarding cultural uses within wildlife management areas and the department's "cultural use" proposal;
receive an update on the revision process for the forest management plans for the Cibola, Santa Fe and Carson national forests and to discuss engaging the U.S. Forest Service regarding the inclusion of forest-dependent communities, such as land grants-mercedes, in the development of the revised forest plans; and

♦ receive updates from the BLM regarding cultural and traditional uses on public lands.

(3) Strengthening Land Grant-Merced Governance Capacity

The committee proposed to continue:

♦ a dialogue with the AGO on the plans for an expanded Guadalupe Hidalgo Treaty Division in fiscal year 2017;

♦ examining methods to strengthen internal financial structures within small governmental bodies, including land grants-mercedes and acequia associations;

♦ analysis of land use planning and other "governance" capacities within land grants-mercedes;

♦ a dialogue with the UNM School of Law regarding curricula and programs geared toward addressing legal issues experienced by small political subdivisions; and

♦ reviewing capital infrastructure funding for land grants-mercedes and examining where gaps may exist within the planning or reporting processes for infrastructure capital improvement plans for both recipients and funding administrators.

(4) Reports from Individual Land Grants-Mercedes and Associated Entities

The committee proposed to:

♦ receive reports from various land grants-mercedes;

♦ review the Land Grant Council's programs and receive updates from the New Mexico Land Grant Consejo and the UNM Land Grant Studies Program, including a report on the progress of land grant mapping and surveys; and

♦ receive reports from the Acequia Commission and the New Mexico Acequia Association and explore opportunities to leverage each entity's ability to provide financial management and other professional training for acequia associations.

Legislative Health and Human Services Committee

2015, 2016

Section 2-13-1 NMSA 1978, which creates the interim LHHS, directs the committee to conduct a continuing study of the programs, agencies, policies, issues and needs relating to health and human services.

The committee proposed to cover the following topics during the 2015 interim.
Children and Families

The committee established children and families as major areas of focus for the interim. The committee planned to hear Secretary of Children, Youth and Families Monique Jacobson's vision for the CYFD and the CYFD's strategic plan.

In conjunction with the CCJ, the LHHS proposed to hold a summit on juvenile justice regarding children at risk, teen violence and the efficacy of several juvenile justice models and facilities, including the New Mexico "Cambiar" model, the Missouri model, the Sierra Blanca facility and the Sequoyah Lodge. The LHHS planned to invite local and national stakeholders and experts from all three branches of government and the private sector. After the summit, the LHHS proposed to visit juvenile justice facilities and review proposals made at the juvenile justice summit for possible legislative action.

The LHHS also proposed to:
(1) examine services for families where there is a risk or reports of child abuse or neglect;

(2) examine early childhood programming and the accreditation of and access to child care and supportive housing services;

(3) explore issues relating to domestic violence and teen pregnancy; and

(4) review the latest recommendations from the J. Paul Taylor Early Childhood Task Force on child well-being.

**Corrections Health Care**

With the passage of Senate Memorial 132 and Senate Bill 42 in the 2015 regular session, the LHHS planned to hold a corrections health care summit to hear testimony from the Corrections Health Care Task Force, the Corrections Department, the counties and the HSD relating to the quality and cost of corrections health care and maximizing Medicaid funds. The review would entail an examination of policies, such as "compassionate release" and medical release, as well as the care of elderly, disabled and chronically ill inmates. Also at the corrections health care summit, the LHHS planned to hear testimony relating to Senate Joint Memorial 4 (2015), which requests reporting from the NMAC on services for mentally ill individuals awaiting trial.

**Health Care Delivery and Health Care Workforce**

The LHHS proposed to continue its oversight of policy and programming to track and increase the number and distribution of health care professionals statewide, including incentives for increasing the "pipeline" of recruits and attracting and retaining health care professionals. It also proposed to continue its review of the status of the state's hospital system, including a report on the sustainability of critical access hospitals statewide and the effect of the Safety Net Care Pool in its second year of implementation.

Senate Memorial 136 (2015) requested that a task force made up of dentists, dental hygienists, dental therapy advocates and other stakeholders provide the LHHS with a report of the task force's findings and recommendations related to the feasibility of establishing dental therapy in the state.

House Memorial 33 (2015) requested that the LFC and the DOH study uncompensated health care in the state. The LHHS planned to hear reporting pursuant to the memorial.

In response to discussions and legislation proposed to increase patients' ability to compare hospitals for price and quality, the committee proposed to examine the possibilities for safe disclosure of information to these ends, as required pursuant to Senate Bill 323 (2015), as well as outcomes in other states' experiences in increasing hospital pricing transparency and accountability.

The LHHS proposed to receive updates on health information technology and interoperability, including an update from the state's health information exchange.

As the state's population continues to see an increase in the number of individuals over 60 years of age, the issue of access to health and human services resources in rural areas becomes a greater issue.
The LHHS proposed to review the availability of these services and care coordination among these services.

**Medicaid**

In 2015, the state's Centennial Care Medicaid waiver program was in its second year of implementation. The LHHS proposed to hear updates from Medicaid recipients, Secretary of Human Services Brent Earnest, HSD staff, Medicaid managed care organizations, federal officials and policy experts on the status of Centennial Care.

The committee also proposed to review Medicaid long-term care, including the HSD's reintroduction of health homes for implementation as part of the Centennial Care program to serve the mostly needy and vulnerable long-term care recipients, the Program of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly (PACE) and Money Follows the Person.

Tribal health facilities have raised concerns about care coordination in the Centennial Care program, and one tribe conducted a survey of available care coordination services. The LHHS proposed to hear testimony and review any available data related to the issue.

A year after Medicaid eligibility was expanded pursuant to the federal Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PPACA), the LHHS proposed to review available data on the effects that Medicaid expansion has had on the state's economy, health care demographics, health care facilities and health care costs.

The LHHS proposed to hear expert testimony on the efficacy and availability of medical, vision and hearing screenings for children, as well as early and periodic screening, diagnostic and treatment, or "EPSDT", services in the state.

Children in New Mexico living in households with incomes between 185 percent and 235 percent of the federal poverty level (FPL) receive coverage through the state's Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which receives federal matching funds. Continuation of federal funding for CHIP depended on whether the U.S. Congress reauthorized the funds in 2015. The LHHS proposed to review this matter during the interim, including its implications for keeping this population of children covered.

The U.S. Supreme Court recently issued a decision that holds that providers of goods and services to a state Medicaid program cannot recover from the program for reimbursement rates that they claim to be inadequate. The LHHS proposed to hear expert testimony on the implications of that decision.

The LHHS proposed to review any developments and other states' experiences with a pediatric dental health care pilot program, which had been the subject of introduced legislation.

Other issues related to Medicaid managed care that the LHHS proposed to review during the interim included matters related to network adequacy and transparency, state oversight and compliance with new model regulations.

**Health Coverage**

The LHHS proposed to hear expert testimony relating to the benefits and services that health
plans must cover and enrollee responsibilities pursuant to the PPACA, especially as they relate to preventive services and screenings, benefits and services related to women and reproductive health and "balance billing" practices.

The committee proposed to continue its review of health insurance provider network adequacy, including information related to other states' responses to network challenges.

With the New Mexico Health Insurance Exchange ending its second open-enrollment season, the LHHS proposed to receive updates as to the exchange's progress in establishing an infrastructure and increasing access to health coverage. It also proposed to hear testimony related to the U.S. Supreme Court's June 25, 2015 decision in King v. Burwell, relating to the constitutionality of the provision of federal subsidies for qualified health plan purchasers through federally operated health insurance marketplaces, and what Burwell means for the New Mexico Health Insurance Exchange.

The LHHS proposed to review the effect on employers and employees statewide of PPACA provisions that require large employers to offer affordable health coverage to their employees. The committee also proposed to hear testimony from experts on the experience of New York and Minnesota in implementing a basic health program pursuant to the PPACA to offer affordable health insurance coverage to individuals whose household income exceeds the Medicaid eligibility maximum of 138 percent of the FPL and 200 percent of the FPL.

Since its recent establishment, the Office of Superintendent of Insurance (OSI) has undertaken enhanced health insurance oversight and consumer advocacy functions and has proposed a number of technical and substantive changes to the New Mexico Insurance Code. In addition, the passage of 2015's Senate Bill 3 (Chapter 11) entails changes to the procedures and laws pertaining to the superintendent of insurance's appointment and oversight. The LHHS proposed to review these matters during the interim.

**Human Services**

States such as Utah have implemented "housing first" programs to address homelessness. The LHHS proposed to hear testimony from Utah lawmakers and experts on the efficacy of this approach, as well as testimony on the feasibility of combining a plurality of housing programs and providing services, such as mobile shower services, to homeless individuals.

In light of newly proposed HSD rules relating to employment and training requirements for some recipients of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, also known as "SNAP" or "food stamps", the LHHS proposed to hold a hearing to receive stakeholder testimony.

The committee also proposed to:

1. hear testimony from a panel regarding programming in the state related to food and nutrition and access to healthy foods;
2. receive an update from the HSD on its use of federal Community Services Block Grant funds;
3. receive a report from the New Mexico Family Caregiver Task Force, which,
pursuant to House Joint Memorial 4 (2014), is requested to examine resources and programs for family caregivers to elderly and disabled New Mexicans;

(4) renew its inquiry into the status of adult protective services and protection from elder abuse and exploitation, hearing LFC staff testimony and examining programs at the Aging and Long-Term Services Department, the AGO and senior service agencies, as well as other states' work in this area; and

(5) seek an update from the WSD relating to its administration of unemployment compensation and job-training programs and review a proposal to reduce some unemployment compensation benefits.

Public Health

The LHHS proposed to take another look at the state's ongoing substance dependence crisis, especially as it relates to misuse and dependence on prescription drugs. The review would include the state's options to take advantage of the federal Drug Enforcement Agency's new rules to allow for more entities to recover unused prescriptions, the Board of Pharmacy's New Mexico Prescription Monitoring Program, the DOH and UNM's reporting pursuant to House Memorial 98 (2015) related to chronic pain and overdose and the state's options for halting the overprescribing of controlled substances.

In addition, the committee proposed to:

(1) request that the DOH provide an update to the committee on implementation of the 2014-2016 strategic plan, its public health surveillance indicators report and its efforts to attain public health accreditation and combat hepatitis C statewide;

(2) request an update on the state's medical cannabis program, with testimony from the DOH, producers, enrollees and experts on the program and on some of the practical barriers that enrollees and producers face, as well as funding for the program;

(3) in light of the removal of the New Mexico Health Policy Commission and the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Center for Health Policy at UNM as sources of health care analysis in the state, examine options for establishing or reinvigorating entities with the capacity to provide this analysis;

(4) hear an update on health care services for Native Americans living off-reservation, including local efforts and promising practices from other states; and

(5) hear testimony related to diabetes and its effect on the state, the potential for establishing an all-payer claims database, the statewide nurse advice line, vaccinations, sexual assault services and the public health effects of "vaping" or electronic cigarette use.

Native American Health

The LHHS proposed to hold a joint meeting with the IAC at Kewa Pueblo on October 5, 2015 to cover matters relating to Native American health.
Health and Human Services Contracting

Pursuant to House Memorial 129 (2015), the committee proposed to study ways in which the state contracts with nonprofit organizations for some health care and human services, including an examination of how these contracts and contracting processes meet state programmatic needs and how the state may maximize the benefits to both the state and nonprofit organizations.

Behavioral Health

The LHHS proposed to:

1. Monitor access to behavioral health services statewide;
2. Review the strategic plan for the Behavioral Health Services Division of the HSD and receive updates on related litigation and program integrity activities;
3. Review data on indicators for mental illness, substance abuse and drug overdose; and
4. Receive updates on developments at the federal level and in other states relating to behavioral health services.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to cover the following topics.

Aging

The LHHS proposed to examine matters relating to the state's long-term care facilities and home- and community-based long-term services, including issues pertaining to oversight, conditions, litigation, long-term care workers and recent federal regulatory changes. It also planned to review matters relating to health benefits and other services and supports for elders aging in place.

Behavioral Health

The LHHS planned to continue its review of the effects of a changing landscape on behavioral health providers and New Mexicans living with behavioral health conditions. Topics to be included would be matters relating to specific behavioral health conditions, including opioid dependence and substance use disorders; behavioral health services provided through Medicaid and other state government funding sources; and innovations in the private sector.

Children and Families

The LHHS proposed to review a wide variety of issues relating to children and families, including policies and programs of the CYFD; the state's approach to addressing and preventing child abuse and neglect; evidence-based care to children and families who experience adverse events; juvenile justice; foster care; and services and accommodations for pregnant women and working families. In addition, the committee planned to review reports and recommendations from the Children's Court Improvement Commission and the J. Paul Taylor Early Childhood Task Force.

Corrections Health Care

The LHHS proposed a joint meeting with the CCJ to hear a report from the Corrections Health Care Task Force, established pursuant to Senate Memorial 132 (2015). The meeting would include an
examination of the implementation of Senate Bill 42 (2015), providing for Medicaid enrollment assistance for individuals leaving incarceration and a review of reports on lawsuits and other events relating to health care in the state corrections system.

The committee also proposed to hear testimony relating to solitary confinement and its effect on the mental and physical well-being of incarcerated adults, as well as children held separately from the general population in the state's juvenile justice system.

**General Public Health**

The LHHS proposed to review a wide variety of matters relating to public health, including immunization, access to care, the health care workforce, health risks, health disparities, the state's medical cannabis program and the impacts of cost on health care, indigent care and the institutions that serve public health in the state.

In a joint meeting with the Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee, the LHHS proposed to examine proposals to reduce minors' access to all tobacco products, including e-cigarettes; increase the price of tobacco products, including e-cigarettes; ban the sale of flavored tobacco products to minors; increase cooperation with Indian tribes, nations and pueblos in the state regarding tobacco sales and use; and promote messaging on tobacco use prevention and cessation.

**Hunger and Nutrition**

The LHHS proposed to hear reports on matters relating to food and nutrition service availability and the possibility of consolidating food and nutrition programming; the state's Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program; and methods to address hunger and poor nutrition statewide.

**Human Services**

The LHHS proposed to review programs and services relating to housing, financial services and assistance, employment programs and the administration of human services programs in the state, as well as programs that address human trafficking, domestic violence and sexual assault.

**Insurance**

The LHHS proposed to look extensively at the availability and cost of health insurance benefits, network adequacy, carrier practices and consumer rights, as well as topics relating to enrollment, the health insurance exchange and the health insurance market in the state.

**Medicaid**

The LHHS proposed to review the Medicaid budget shortfall and actions proposed by the HSD to address that shortfall, making this a priority for the interim. The committee planned to look extensively at different aspects of the state's Medicaid program, including access to care; long-term care waiting lists and ongoing care; provider networks and reimbursement; managed care contract oversight; program administration; provider fraud allegations and due process; and the provision of individual
Medicaid benefits. It also planned to obtain reports from the Medicaid for Chiropractors Work Group and the Federal Medicaid Dollars Working Group.

Native American Health

The LHHS proposed to review changes to federal law increasing Native Americans' access to health care at non-Indian Health Service facilities, as well as matters involving access to care on- and off-reservation; health conditions of concern; and health disparities.

Pharmaceuticals

The LHHS proposed to hear testimony relating to the cost-effectiveness and efficiency of state government purchases of pharmaceuticals, as well as breakthroughs in pharmaceuticals, and to hear testimony on the OSI's oversight of pharmacy benefits management.

Scope of Practice/Licensure

The LHHS proposed to hear the perspectives of the boards, commissions, affected professionals and the community with regard to any changes proposed in the scope of practice for licensed professionals in the health and human services sector.

Women's Health

The LHHS proposed to hear testimony from agencies, experts and the public on many issues relating to women's health and well-being, including reproductive health, public health matters, human services and supports and health coverage.

Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee

2015, 2016

The Military and Veterans' Affairs Committee was first created by statute for the 2009 interim session and then permanently reauthorized by statute during the 2010 regular session.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to:

1. explore support and treatment options for veterans and military personnel with posttraumatic stress disorder and traumatic brain injury, including alternative treatment options and their availability in various areas of the state;
2. receive an update on the military base realignment and closure process;
3. examine requirements for veterans' cemeteries;
4. receive testimony pertaining to educational opportunities and outreach offered by state educational institutions and public community colleges to veteran students;
5. examine options for the prevention of homelessness and support for homeless veterans in areas throughout the state;
(6) receive testimony regarding jobs and business opportunities for veterans;

(7) study long-term care options for veterans;

(8) study potential clarification of the veteran property tax exemption;

(9) study transportation to and from medical providers for veterans, particularly those living in rural areas of the state;

(10) study issues facing female veterans;

(11) study home rehabilitation for veterans' programs and funding;

(12) receive testimony regarding the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project; and

(13) study home health care options for veterans.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to:

(1) receive updates from New Mexico's military installations;

(2) receive an update on the military base realignment and closure process;

(3) study issues related to female veterans;

(4) study funding for veterans' scholarships;

(5) receive updates regarding college credit for military service from the Higher Education Department and Veterans' Services Department;
(6) receive testimony regarding jobs and business opportunities for veterans;
(7) study long-term care options for veterans;
(8) study transportation to and from medical providers for veterans, particularly those living in rural areas of the state;
(9) receive an update on new regulations for veterans' service organizations that rely on "pull tabs" for fundraising;
(10) receive testimony pertaining to educational opportunities and outreach to veteran students offered by state educational institutions and public community colleges;
(11) examine options for the prevention of homelessness and for support for homeless veterans in areas throughout the state;
(12) receive testimony regarding the SunZia Southwest Transmission Project;
(13) examine requirements for veterans' cemeteries;
(14) receive testimony regarding the Museum of the American Military Family;
(15) receive testimony regarding the Army OneSource program; and
(16) study potential legislation regarding land use and development that may affect the operation of New Mexico's military installations.

Mortgage Finance Authority Act Oversight Committee

2015, 2016

The Mortgage Finance Authority (MFA) Act Oversight Committee was created pursuant to the provisions of Section 58-18-4 NMSA 1978.

In addition to carrying out its statutory responsibilities, the committee proposed to focus on the following areas of legislative concern during the 2015 interim:
(1) regional housing policy and budget trends;
(2) changes to existing and proposed rules promulgated by the MFA;
(3) an MFA funding source and program overview, including the MFA's single-family mortgage products and the NM Energy$mart Program;
(4) supportive housing and services for low-income, disabled and homeless individuals;
(5) federal housing policy and budget trends;
(6) a New Mexico Housing Trust Fund report and funding source overview;
(7) a review of the MFA budget, current strategic plan and the new 2015-2017 strategic plan;
(8) reports on bonds issued, financing strategies and market updates;
(9) a review of 2015 legislation and proposed legislation for the 2016 session, including home inspection licensing and Homeowner Association Act amendments;
(10) a detailed review of the federal low-income housing tax credit award process, including information about the costs of projects and the costs that are associated with funding the projects; and

(11) an update on the work of the Foreclosure Process Task Force.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to focus on:

(1) regional housing policy and budget trends;
(2) changes to existing and proposed rules promulgated by the MFA;
(3) an MFA funding source and program overview, including the MFA's single-family mortgage products and the NM Energy$mart Program;
(4) supportive housing;
(5) federal housing policy and budget trends;
(6) a New Mexico Housing Trust Fund report and funding source overview;
(7) a review of the MFA budget and current strategic plan;
(8) reports on bonds issued, financing strategies and market updates;
(9) a review of 2016 legislation and proposed legislation for the 2017 session;
(10) an update on foreclosures in New Mexico; and
(11) an examination of the tradeoff between housing costs and transportation costs for low-income family budgets.
New Mexico Finance Authority Oversight Committee

2015, 2016

The NMFA Oversight Committee was created with the enactment of the New Mexico Finance Authority Act to monitor and oversee the operations of the NMFA. In addition, the legislature assigned oversight of the Border Authority, the Spaceport Authority and the New Mexico Renewable Energy Transmission Authority (NMRETA) to the committee.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to:

1. Monitor and oversee the operations of the NMFA and review the NMFA's operational budget, policies, audit committee processes, allocation of resources, funds and loan programs;
2. Review the bonds that the NMFA has issued in the current or recent fiscal year or will issue in the current or next fiscal year;
3. Review the active programs that the NMFA administers;
4. Receive testimony and make recommendations to the NMFA on planning, setting priorities for and financing state and local capital projects;
5. Receive testimony on the consideration of projects eligible for funding under the Water Project Fund and review the policies and procedures of the Water Trust Board;
6. Review projects proposed for funding through the Colonias Infrastructure Project Fund and review the policies and procedures of the Colonias Infrastructure Board;
7. Receive testimony from a member of the NMFA board about board actions;
8. Monitor and oversee the operations and budget of the Border Authority, review and analyze the Border Authority's projects, goals and needs and make recommendations to the Border Authority on planning, setting priorities for and financing border and port-of-entry projects;
9. Receive testimony from the Trade and Mexican Affairs Division of the EDD on the state's work on New Mexico-Mexico financial relations, trade and border development;
10. Monitor and oversee the methods, proposals, programs and initiatives of the Spaceport Authority and make recommendations on those areas;
11. Monitor and oversee the operations, budget, progress, projects and proposals of the NMRETA and its contracts, funding, goals and needs, review any rule changes and review and make recommendations to the NMRETA before it enters into a project;
12. Receive testimony on the federal funds available for New Mexico projects that are overseen by the committee;
13. Receive testimony on transportation infrastructure needs and funding options; and
14. Report to the legislature and recommend necessary changes in law or policy.
For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to:

(1) monitor and oversee the operations of the NMFA and review the NMFA’s operational budget, policies, audit committee processes, allocation of resources, funds and loan programs;
(2) review the bonds that the NMFA has issued in the current or recent fiscal year or will issue in the current or next fiscal year;

(3) review the active programs that the NMFA administers;

(4) receive testimony and make recommendations to the NMFA on planning, setting priorities for and financing state and local capital projects;

(5) receive testimony about funding through the NMFA for public-private partnership projects;

(6) receive testimony on the consideration of projects eligible for funding under the Water Project Fund and review the policies and procedures of the Water Trust Board;

(7) review projects proposed for funding through the Colonias Infrastructure Project Fund and review the policies and procedures of the Colonias Infrastructure Board;

(8) receive testimony pertaining to NMFA board actions;

(9) monitor and oversee the operations and budget of the Border Authority, review and analyze the Border Authority's projects, goals and needs and make recommendations to the Border Authority on planning, setting priorities for and financing border and port-of-entry projects;

(10) monitor and oversee the methods, proposals, programs and initiatives of the Spaceport Authority and make recommendations on those areas; and

(11) report to the legislature and recommend necessary changes in law or policy.

Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Committee

2015, 2016

The Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Committee was created in 1979 pursuant to the provisions of the Radioactive and Hazardous Materials Act.

For the 2015 interim, in concert with the duties identified in Section 74-4A-11 NMSA 1978, the committee proposed to review:

(1) Waste Isolation Pilot Plant (WIPP) operations and management;

(2) federal nuclear energy initiatives;

(3) U.S. Department of Energy "energy park" initiatives for Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL), WIPP and Sandia National Laboratories;

(4) Department of Environment (NMED) programs and operations;

(5) LANL progress on uranium legacy site cleanup and shipment of waste to WIPP;

(6) renewable energy initiatives;

(7) small modular reactors;

(8) the status of the Kirtland Air Force Base fuel spill and legacy military waste disposal; and
(9) utility infrastructure.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to review:

(1) WIPP operations and management;
(2) nuclear energy initiatives;
(3) NMED programs and operations;
(4) LANL progress on uranium legacy site cleanup and shipment of waste to WIPP;
(5) small modular reactors;
(6) the status of the Kirtland Air Force Base fuel spill and legacy military waste disposal;
(7) the status of the Gold King Mine disaster;
(8) the status of chromium cleanup at Los Alamos; and
(9) interim spent fuel storage (Eddy-Lea Energy Alliance).
Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee
2015, 2016

The Revenue Stabilization and Tax Policy Committee is created in statute by Section 2-16-1 NMSA 1978.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to:

1. review the state's existing taxes and discuss possible changes and improvements to those taxes, with particular emphasis on the gross receipts tax, personal and corporate income taxes and consumption taxes;
2. receive recommendations from nationally known tax experts on how the state can improve its tax system, specifically in regard to the gross receipts tax;
3. discuss possible reform of the gross receipts tax and analyze the impact such reform may have on other taxes imposed by the state and local governments;
4. review tax laws that affect local governments, including hold harmless provisions, and discuss possible reform of local option gross receipts taxes that may reduce the complexity and deficiencies of those taxes for local governments;
5. receive a report from the state auditor regarding unspent funds in government accounts;
6. review the effectiveness and value of tax incentives and continue to examine the state's ability to report and track the effectiveness of tax incentives;
7. discuss the costs and benefits of tax incentives for renewable energy and electric utility infrastructure;
8. review trends in state investment earnings, including trends in the balances of the Severance Tax Permanent Fund and the Land Grant Permanent Funds;
9. review the status of gaming within the state, including revenue received by the state from lottery gaming, Indian gaming and gaming conducted by racinos and fraternal and other organizations;
10. review the capital outlay process and the balances remaining in outstanding projects and discuss proposed changes to improve the process; and
11. determine legislative actions necessary to implement changes that will improve the state's tax system.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to:

1. review the state's existing taxes and discuss possible changes and improvements to those taxes, with emphasis on the gross receipts tax, personal and corporate income taxes and property taxes;
2. hear from tax experts on tax policy trends in the country, including recent developments regarding the collection and payment of sales and use taxes on internet sales;
3. discuss possible reform of the gross receipts tax and analyze the impact such reform
may have on other taxes;

(4) discuss possible reform of local option gross receipts taxes to reduce the complexity and deficiencies of those taxes;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RSTP Membership 2015</th>
<th>RSTP Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
<td><strong>Voting</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Chair, Questa</td>
<td>Rep. Jason C. Harper, Chair, Rio Rancho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Jason C. Harper, Vice Chair, Río Rancho</td>
<td>Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Vice Chair, Questa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Ted Barela, Estancia</td>
<td>Sen. Ted Barela, Estancia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Río Rancho</td>
<td>Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Río Rancho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
<td>Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Grants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Peter Wirth, Santa Fe</td>
<td>Sen. Peter Wirth, Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Designees</strong></td>
<td><strong>Designees</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Pat Woods, Broadview</td>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
<td><strong>Staff</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pam Stokes</td>
<td>Pam Stokes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tessa Ryan</td>
<td>Tessa Ryan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amy Chavez-Romo</td>
<td>Ric Gaudet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rebecca Griego</td>
<td>Jeff Eaton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(5) review tax incentives and continue to examine the state's ability to report and track the effectiveness and value of tax incentives to the state;
(6) analyze the state's primary revenue sources, the state's reliance on the volatile oil and gas sector and options for revenue stabilization;
(7) review the capital outlay process, proposed changes to the process and outstanding project balances; and
(8) determine legislative actions necessary to implement changes identified by committee members that will improve the state's tax system and revenue stabilization.

Science, Technology and Telecommunications Committee
2015, 2016

The Science, Technology and Telecommunications Committee was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016. For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to continue looking for solutions to challenges in emerging technologies, communication infrastructure, information technology (IT) and technology transfer. The committee planned to study opportunities to enhance New Mexico universities, take advantage of the strengths of the national laboratories and foster an environment for technology transfer and job creation, with the following topics proposed for meeting agendas:

(1) Department of Information Technology (DOIT) program responsibilities and related IT issues;
(2) broadband and telecommunications availability and deployment across the state;
(3) New Mexico Telecommunications Act issues;
(4) New Mexico universities' technology innovations;
(5) energy technology policies;
(6) science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) education;
(7) technology commercialization and transfer;
(8) the status of Spaceport America;
(9) computer coding education and workforce training;
(10) venture capital investments;
(11) remotely piloted vehicles (drones);
(12) an overview of national laboratories (LANL and Sandia National Laboratories); and
(13) the ride-sharing industry.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to hear testimony on:

(1) bandwidth expansion and funding mechanisms, including for schools and special schools; broadband deployment; and New Mexico Telecommunications Act reform;
(2) increased technology transfer;
(3) economic development initiatives related to science, technology and telecommunications;
(4) intellectual property development at research institutions in New Mexico, including new and emerging technology incentives at universities;
(5) small business technology needs;
(6) public-private partnerships related to technology, including that of the New Mexico Gas Company;
(7) DOIT project spreadsheet updates;
(8) development updates of the New Mexico One-Stop Business Portal from the DOIT;
(9) the status of the Information Technology Commission of the DOIT and the proposal to sunset that commission;
(10) small business investment and research for technology commercialization;
(11) status of the campaign finance information system at the Secretary of State's Office;
(12) cybersecurity and data breach risks;
(13) an LFC staff analysis of higher education's performance on emerging technology initiatives and technology commercialization;
(14) cash and budget reconciliation between the DFA and the State Auditor's Office;
(15) university performance in job creation;
(16) the inclusion of economic development components in national laboratory contracts;
(17) STEM education in the public schools;
(18) federal Department of Energy micro-laboratory facilities at national laboratories;
(19) workforce training for the national laboratories;
(20) enacting a new Tire Recycling Act;
(21) Public Service Company of New Mexico smart grid and grid security initiatives;
(22) computer science training in the public schools; and
(23) the LFC staff performance evaluation report on the DOIT.

Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee
2015, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Voting</th>
<th>TSROC Membership 2015</th>
<th>TSROC Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Cisco McSorley, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
<td>Sen. Cisco McSorley, Co-Chair, Albuquerque</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Advisory</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staff</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Celia Ludi</td>
<td>Celia Ludi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Caela Baker</td>
<td>Jeff Eaton</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Douglas Carver</td>
<td>Anna Martin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nancy Martinez</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The Tobacco Settlement Revenue Oversight Committee is created in Section 2-19-1 NMSA 1978.

For both the 2015 and 2016 interims, the committee proposed to:

1. monitor the status of the revenue for current and future fiscal years and reserves for the Tobacco Settlement Permanent Fund and the use of the Tobacco Settlement Program Fund through committee oversight and evaluation of those programs recommended by the committee and funded by the legislature; review the enforcement requirements under the Master Settlement Agreement; and compare recommended funding levels by the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention with those funded in New Mexico;

2. receive testimony regarding tobacco settlement-related issues, litigation and legislation and prepare recommendations of program funding levels for fiscal year 2017 (during the 2015 interim) and fiscal year 2018 (during the 2016 interim), based on the committee's program evaluation process;

3. make recommendations to the LFC on the use of tobacco settlement revenue; and

4. make findings and recommendations, including proposed legislation, available to the legislature as part of the committee's final report.

Water and Natural Resources Committee

2015, 2016

The Water and Natural Resources Committee was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

For the 2015 interim, the committee proposed to focus on the following topics:

1. water management, research, litigation and projects, including testimony on the following agenda items:
   - reports required by statute from the state engineer and the ISC;
   - the New Mexico Universities Working Group on Water Supply Vulnerabilities final report;
   - active water resource management implementation and water banking;
   - the Gila River planning process and projects (federal Arizona Water Settlements Act of 2004);
   - acequia issues and concerns;
   - the update process for state and regional water plans;
   - long-term financing of forest and watershed treatment and restoration and forest health;
levees within Valencia, Bernalillo and Sandoval counties;

♦ water project financing programs and processes;
♦ regional water authorities;
♦ water leasing process requirements;
♦ water adjudications and the Taos (Abeyta) water rights settlement;
♦ determination of the amount of water allowed for replacement and supplemental wells;
♦ an update on the drought, reservoir levels and seasonal outlook;
♦ an update on water litigation;
protestant standing in water rights hearings;
inter-basin water transfers;
a briefing on the Middle Rio Grande Conservancy District; and
Chaco Canyon landscape protection; and

(2) agriculture, land use, natural resource and game and fish issues, including:
renewable energy production, electric utility infrastructure and solar energy issues;
subdivision approval and water source requirements;
a Department of Game and Fish update on mule deer, bear, cougar and elk populations;
♦ an update on the Kirtland Air Force Base fuel spill cleanup; and
♦ agricultural hemp production.

For the 2016 interim, the committee proposed to focus on the following topics:

(1) water management, research, litigation and projects and agency issues, including testimony on the following agenda items:
♦ water conservation goals for municipal water systems (House Memorial 15 (2016));
♦ the regional water planning process and status and the regional water planning Governance Study Group report;
♦ reports required by statute from the state engineer and the ISC;
♦ active water resource management implementation and water banking;
♦ Colorado River drought contingency planning;
♦ cooperative water management operations in the middle Rio Grande;
♦ lower Rio Grande management agreement efforts;
♦ a report from the New Mexico Acequia Association;
♦ regional water authority legislation;
♦ an update on the Texas v. New Mexico litigation;
♦ an update on the drought, reservoir levels, seasonal outlook and Bradner Reservoir project;
♦ composition of the ISC, Water Trust Board, State Game Commission and State Racing Commission;
♦ a report by the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology on joint research efforts with New Mexico State University and UNM;
♦ a report by the Bureau of Geology and Mineral Resources on aquifer-mapping projects;
♦ state engineer regulations on reclamation/reuse of water;
♦ water well drilling regulations;
♦ New Mexico Beef Council assessment legislation (Senate Bill 65 (2016)); and
♦ an update on the adjudication process; and

(2) agriculture, land use, natural resource and game and fish issues, including:
♦ a report on the oil and gas industry: job losses in southeast New Mexico and the economy in northwest New Mexico;
♦ effects of the listing of the New Mexico meadow jumping mouse on grazing lessees' access to water;
♦ a report on the Gold King Mine spill and Albuquerque Laun-Dry spill;
♦ a report from the Young Farmers and Ranchers program of the New Mexico Farm and Livestock Bureau;
♦ a report on forest and watershed restoration and treatment projects;
♦ a Department of Game and Fish report on elk population and the Elk-Private
Lands Use System (E-PLUS) program and a TRD report on gross receipts tax collections related to the
E-PLUS program;
♦ pollinators and food security;
♦ a briefing by the NMED on the federal clean power program;
♦ long-term financing of forest and watershed treatment, restoration and forest
health;
♦ an update by the State Land Office on the grazing land rental formula;
♦ an electric industry report on energy infrastructure and balanced energy mix
and the solar energy tax credit renewal;
♦ the Department of Game and Fish position on San Juan River issues;
♦ an update on soil and water conservation districts;
♦ agri-tourism in New Mexico;
♦ equine herpesvirus testing; and
♦ the proposed Industrial Hemp Farming Act.
SUBCOMMITTEES, TASK FORCES AND SPECIAL INTERIM BODIES
Capitol Security Subcommittee

2016

The New Mexico Legislative Council created the Capitol Security Subcommittee on May 9, 2016 to work with staff in reviewing current security measures and, if appropriate, to enhance or recommend enhancements to those measures while maintaining an appropriate degree of access to the State Capitol and Capitol North.

Committee on Compacts

2015

The Committee on Compacts is created in Section 11-13A-5 NMSA 1978 to consider the requirements of the federal Indian Gaming Regulatory Act, provisions of existing state law and the best interests of the tribes and the residents of the state in considering any compact or amendment submitted to it. By statute, the committee meets only when a compact or an amendment to a compact is proposed.

The committee met twice during the 2015 regular session to hear testimony on new tribal-state Class III gaming compacts between the state and the Navajo Nation, Jicarilla Apache Nation, Mescalero Apache Tribe, Pueblo of Acoma and Pueblo of Jemez. The legislature subsequently approved the new compacts.

COC Membership

2015

Voting
Sen. Clemente Sanchez, Chair, Grants
Rep. Sharon Clahchischilliage, Vice Chair, Kirtland
Sen. Pete Campos, Las Vegas
Rep. Zachary J. Cook, Ruidoso
Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales
Rep. D. Wonda Johnson, Church Rock
Rep. Larry A. Larrañaga, Albuquerque
Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Rio Rancho
Rep. Georgene Louis, Albuquerque
Rep. James Roger Madalena, Pueblo of Jemez
Rep. W. Ken Martinez, Grants
Sen. George K. Munoz, Gallup
Sen. Cliff R. Pirtle, Roswell
Sen. John C. Ryan, Albuquerque
Sen. William E. Sharer, Farmington
Sen. John Arthur Smith, Deming

Advisory
Rep. Alonzo Baldonado, Los Lunas
Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa
Sen. Lee S. Cotter, Las Cruces
Rep. Nate Gentry, Albuquerque
Sen. Phil A. Griego, San Jose
Sen. Ron Griggs, Alamogordo
Sen. Richard C. Martinez, Española
Sen. Mark Moores, Albuquerque
Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces
Sen. William H. Payne, Albuquerque
Sen. John Pinto, Gallup
Rep. Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert, Corrales
Rep. Debbie A. Rodella, Española
Rep. Nick L. Salazar, Ohkay Owingeh
Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen
Sen. Benny Shendo, Jr., Pueblo of Jemez
Rep. Don L. Tripp, Socorro
Rep. Luciano "Lucky" Varela, Santa Fe

Staff
John Yaeger
Raúl E. Burciaga

CSS Membership

2016

Voting
Rep. Brian Egolf, Santa Fe
Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales
Sen. Daniel A. Ivey-Soto, Albuquerque
Rep. Patricio Ruíz Lob, Albuquerque
Sen. William E. Sharer, Farmington
Sen. Peter Wirth, Santa Fe
Rep. Monica Youngblood, Albuquerque

Staff
John Yaeger
Raúl E. Burciaga
Disabilities Concerns Subcommittee
2015, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DCS Membership 2015</th>
<th>DCS Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voting</td>
<td>Voting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Nancy Rodriguez, Chair, Santa Fe</td>
<td>Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Chair, Rio Rancho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Vice Chair, Rio Rancho</td>
<td>Sen. Nancy Rodriguez, Vice Chair, Santa Fe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Craig W. Brandt, Rio Rancho</td>
<td>Sen. Craig W. Brandt, Rio Rancho</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advisory</td>
<td>Advisory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Ted Barela, Estancia</td>
<td>Sen. Ted Barela, Estancia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Staff</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shawn Mathis</td>
<td>Shawn Mathis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michael Hely</td>
<td>Michael Hely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diego Jimenez</td>
<td>Rebecca Griego</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Alex Tapia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Disabilities Concerns Subcommittee is created in Section 2-13-3.1 NMSA 1978 as a permanent subcommittee of the LHHS and is charged with a continuing study of the programs, agencies, policies, issues and needs relating to individuals with disabilities.

For the 2015 interim, the subcommittee proposed to:

1. monitor access to services for persons with disabilities throughout the state;
2. receive testimony related to the federal Achieving a Better Life Experience Act of 2014, also referred to as the "ABLE" Act;
3. receive updates on related litigation and program integrity activities; and
4. receive updates on developments at the federal level and in other states relating to services for persons with disabilities, including autism.

The subcommittee planned to provide a report and recommendations to the LHHS before the conclusion of the LHHS's interim.

For the 2016 interim, the subcommittee proposed to review issues relating to:

1. public and private disability education;
2. employment;
3. financial and independent living services and support;
4. the status of services and support for persons living with developmental disabilities; and
5. matters relating to individual disabilities.
## Jobs Council
### 2015, 2016

### JOBS Membership
#### Legislative
- Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Co-Chair, Las Cruces
- Rep. Don L. Tripp, Co-Chair, Socorro
- Rep. Alonzo Baldonado, Los Lunas
- Rep. Cathrynn N. Brown, Carlsbad
- Sen. William F. Burt, Alamogordo
- Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa
- Rep. Kelly K. Fajardo, Belen
- Rep. Stephanie Garcia Richard, Los Alamos
- Rep. Bealquín Bill Gomez, La Mesa
- Rep. Roberto “Bobby” J. Gonzales, Taos
- Rep. Yvette Herrell, Alamogordo
- Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales
- Rep. Conrad James, Albuquerque
- Rep. Larry A. Larrañaga, Albuquerque
- Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Rio Rancho
- Rep. Sarah Maestas Barnes, Albuquerque
- Rep. W. Ken Martinez, Grants
- Rep. Bill McCamley, Mesilla Park
- Sen. Howie C. Morales, Silver City
- Sen. George K. Munoz, Gallup
- Sen. Steven P. Neville, Aztec
- Sen. Michael Padilla, Albuquerque
- Rep. Debbie A. Rodella, Española
- Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero, Albuquerque
- Sen. John C. Ryan, Albuquerque
- Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen
- Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces
- Sen. Mimi Stewart, Albuquerque
- Sen. Pat Woods, Broadview
- Rep. Monica Youngblood, Albuquerque

#### Other
- Vicente Alvarado
- Dale Armstrong
- Terry Brunner
- Terri L. Cole
- Jason Espínoza
- Sherman McCorkle
- Terry McDermott
- Alex O. Romero
- Eric Witt

#### Guest
- Asst. Sec. Barbara Brazil
- Sec. Rebecca Latham

### JOBS Membership
#### Legislative
- Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Co-Chair, Las Cruces
- Rep. Don L. Tripp, Co-Chair, Socorro
- Rep. Alonzo Baldonado, Los Lunas
- Rep. Cathrynn N. Brown, Carlsbad
- Sen. William F. Burt, Alamogordo
- Sen. Carlos R. Cisneros, Questa
- Rep. Kelly K. Fajardo, Belen
- Rep. Stephanie Garcia Richard, Los Alamos
- Rep. Bealquín Bill Gomez, La Mesa
- Rep. Roberto “Bobby” J. Gonzales, Taos
- Rep. Yvette Herrell, Alamogordo
- Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales
- Rep. Conrad James, Albuquerque
- Rep. Larry A. Larrañaga, Albuquerque
- Rep. Tim D. Lewis, Rio Rancho
- Rep. Sarah Maestas Barnes, Albuquerque
- Rep. Bill McCamley, Mesilla Park
- Sen. Howie C. Morales, Silver City
- Sen. George K. Munoz, Gallup
- Sen. Steven P. Neville, Aztec
- Sen. Michael Padilla, Albuquerque
- Rep. Debbie A. Rodella, Española
- Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero, Albuquerque
- Sen. John C. Ryan, Albuquerque
- Sen. Michael S. Sanchez, Belen
- Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces
- Sen. Mimi Stewart, Albuquerque
- Sen. Pat Woods, Broadview
- Rep. Monica Youngblood, Albuquerque

#### Other
- Vicente Alvarado
- Dale Armstrong
- Scott Bannister
- Terry Brunner
- Terri L. Cole
- Jason Espínoza
- William Fulginiti
- Justin Greene
- Steven Kopelman
- Sherman McCorkle
- Alex O. Romero
- Eric Witt

#### Staff
- Tessa Ryan
- Monica Ewing
- Jeff Eaton
The Jobs Council was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

For the 2015 interim, the council proposed primarily to address impediments to economic-base job creation and evaluate measures to overcome those impediments. The council proposed to explore in greater depth issues particular to:

1. economic development organizations — entities dedicated to recruiting new businesses to and expanding businesses in a region;
2. the visitor-driven economy — jobs fueled by tourism, convention and event participation and cultural exploration;
3. innovation-to-enterprise entrepreneurship — start-up companies; business incubators; technology transfer endeavors; and solo-work jobs;
4. federally derived jobs;
5. film and digital media jobs;
6. agriculture and energy jobs;
7. local economic resiliency — measures to curtail job loss and decrease the importation of resources; and
8. attracting retirees.

Within each topic, the council would try to identify the most serious impediments and the most effective solutions in the context of the following factors for job creation: 1) marketing and sales apparatus capacity; 2) real estate and infrastructure capacities and access to capital; 3) workforce, education and housing capacities; and 4) leadership, organization and business climate.

The council proposed to receive testimony on:

1. existing economic development and job-creation programs, including the LEDA program, the New Mexico Partnership and the Job Training Incentive Program;
2. council-sponsored efforts to collect local-level jobs data and maintain an online repository for those data; and
3. other job-related topics.

The council also planned to consider options for institutionalizing the problem identification/solution process it initiated and to consider for endorsement proposed legislation related to job-creation programs, employment and job growth.

During the 2016 interim, the Jobs Council proposed to continue the job-creation assessment process it began in 2013 and to continue identifying ways to promote economic-base job creation. To these ends, the council proposed to participate in developing state and regional 10-year economic development plans in conjunction with job-creation stakeholders. It also proposed to receive testimony on:

1. revisions to, and the validity of, local-level jobs data whose collection the Jobs Council has sponsored;
(2) Jobs Council contractors' efforts to:
  ♦ develop a proposal for an accountability and planning program to evaluate the effectiveness of state and local economic development investments;
  ♦ develop a retirement-oriented job-creation program model; and
  ♦ assess the workforce needs in the health care and technical sectors and the needs for entry-level workers' soft skills;

(3) job-creation prospects in the categories of:
  ♦ economic development organizations;
  ♦ the visitor-driven economy;
  ♦ innovation-to-enterprise entrepreneurship;
  ♦ federally derived jobs;
  ♦ film and digital media jobs;
  ♦ energy and extractive jobs;
  ♦ agriculture jobs; and
  ♦ attracting retirees;

(4) measures supported by the Jobs Council in the previous interim, including the council's support for maintaining at least $50 million in the LEDA program and for appropriating $950,000 for a broadband infrastructure study and broadband infrastructure expansion;

(5) job-creation strategies of neighboring states experiencing employment growth;

(6) the urbanization of western states and its implications for employment; and

(7) other employment-related topics.

In addition, the council proposed to evaluate legislative measures to strengthen job creation and to consider proposed legislation for endorsement.

Jobs Council Subcommittee 2016

The Jobs Council Subcommittee of the Jobs Council was created by the New Mexico Legislative Council for the 2016 interim. It proposed to hold a single-day meeting in Santa Teresa to engage in the Jobs Council's job-creation assessment process, with a focus on economic development and job creation in the New Mexico-Mexico border region.
Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force
2015, 2016

The Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force is created in Section 22-24-7 NMSA 1978 as the permanent entity overseeing the implementation of the work of the Public School Capital Outlay Council and the Public School Facilities Authority.

For the 2015 interim, the task force proposed to focus on:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PSCOOTF Membership 2015</th>
<th>PSCOOTF Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Legislative</strong></td>
<td><strong>Legislative</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. John M. Sapien, Chair, Corrales</td>
<td>Sen. Dennis J. Roch, Chair, Corrales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Dennis J. Roch, Vice Chair, Logan</td>
<td>Rep. Eliseo Lee Alcon, Milan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
<td>Sen. Stuart Ingle, Portales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Howie C. Morales, Silver City</td>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Mary Kay Papen, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. Cliff R. Pirtle, Roswell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces</td>
<td>Sen. William P. Soules, Las Cruces</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Other</strong></th>
<th><strong>Other</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deputy Sec. Paul Aguilar</td>
<td>Deputy Sec. Paul Aguilar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sec. Tom Clifford</td>
<td>Randall Earwood</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carl Foster</td>
<td>Carl Foster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lisa Grover</td>
<td>Kirk Hartom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tracy Hofmann</td>
<td>T.J. Parks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>T.J. Parks</td>
<td>Mike Phipps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Phipps</td>
<td>Sec.-Designate Duffy Rodriguez</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerry Stagner</td>
<td>Stan Rounds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allan Tapia</td>
<td>James P. White</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James P. White</td>
<td>Staff</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sharon Ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Raul E. Burciaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Michelle Jaschke</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jeff Eaton</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(1) monitoring the progress and effectiveness of programs administered pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act and the Public School Capital Improvements Act in terms of continued implementation of the district court's order in the Zuni lawsuit;

(2) examining existing permanent revenue streams to ensure that they remain adequate long-term funding sources for public school capital outlay projects;

(3) continuing to oversee the work of the Public School Capital Outlay Council and the Public School Facilities Authority;

(4) monitoring the overall progress of bringing all public school facilities to the statewide adequacy standards developed pursuant to provisions in the Public School Capital Outlay Act, including examination of the original intent of the establishment of the standards-based process and its evolution as it has been implemented;

(5) considering the inclusion of teacherages in the standards-based process;

(6) examining issues related to charter school facilities, including:
   ♦ lease assistance from the state;
   ♦ utilization of public school buildings and other public buildings;
   ♦ the use of lease-purchase agreements; and
   ♦ compliance with the 2015 deadline to be in public buildings;

(7) reviewing progress on the implementation of Section 22-24-4.5 NMSA 1978 regarding establishment of a process to correct deficiencies in school districts' respective educational technology infrastructures in light of the electronic implementation of the state's student assessments of readiness for college and careers in the 2015-2016 school year;

(8) examining school transportation capital outlay issues;

(9) reviewing the oversight of maintenance of public school buildings;

(10) reviewing provisions of the Public School Capital Outlay Act and making recommendations for changes as necessary, including provisions pertaining to the capital outlay sliding scale formula and offsets;

(11) reviewing provisions of the Public School Capital Improvements Act and the Public School Buildings Act, with consideration of a direct mill levy to fund school district education technology needs and making recommendations for changes as necessary;

(12) continuing to monitor the inclusion of the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the New Mexico School for the Deaf in the standards-based process; and

(13) reviewing statutory, constitutional and other related issues as they affect school districts' ability to dispose of abandoned school buildings.

For the 2016 interim, the task force proposed to focus on:

(1) monitoring the progress and effectiveness of programs administered pursuant to the Public School Capital Outlay Act and the Public School Capital Improvements Act in terms of the continued implementation of the district court's order in the Zuni lawsuit;
(2) monitoring existing permanent revenue streams to determine whether they remain adequate long-term funding sources for public school capital outlay projects, particularly in light of implementation of Laws 2015, Chapter 63 (Section 7-27-14 NMSA 1978) and the judge's order in the Zuni lawsuit;

(3) monitoring the overall progress of bringing all public school facilities to the statewide adequacy standards developed pursuant to provisions in the Public School Capital Outlay Act, including examination of the original intent of establishment of the standards-based process and its evolution as it has been implemented;

(4) examining the cost of ownership and operation of the state's public school facilities;

(5) examining issues relating to charter school facilities, including:
   ♦ progress in utilization of public buildings and compliance with the 2015 statutory deadline requiring charter schools to be in public buildings;
   ♦ accountability for charter school and school district use of state-funded lease payments, including ongoing lease payment expenses versus capital outlay needs;
   ♦ operational fiscal effects related to additional statewide square footage of charter schools; and
   ♦ adequacy standards waivers for charter schools;

(6) consideration of inclusion of teacherages in the standards-based process;

(7) continuing to monitor the progress of implementation of the broadband deficiencies correction program;

(8) reviewing provisions of public school capital outlay legislation and related administrative rules and making recommendations for changes as necessary;

(9) continuing to monitor the inclusion of the New Mexico School for the Blind and Visually Impaired and the New Mexico School for the Deaf in the standards-based process; and

(10) examining issues related to public school district disposal of abandoned real property or real property that is no longer suitable for the school district's use as classroom spaces for students.

**Senate Rules Committee**

*2015, 2016*

The Senate Rules Committee is the only standing committee of the legislature allowed to meet during the interim. Upon the approval of the voters in 1986, Article 4 of the Constitution of New Mexico was amended to add Section 42, which allows the committee to operate during the interim to conduct hearings and take testimony on the confirmation or rejection of gubernatorial appointments. The Senate Rules Committee then makes its recommendations to the next session of the legislature.
The Transportation Infrastructure Revenue Subcommittee of the New Mexico Legislative Council was created by the council for the current biennium on April 27, 2015 and again on May 9, 2016.

During the 2015 interim, the subcommittee proposed to review and discuss:

1. transportation planning and infrastructure needs within the state, including:
   ♦ the costs to meet the maintenance, reconstruction and expansion needs for the state highway and road system, with particular examination of:
     ▶ the structural integrity of New Mexico's highways and bridges;
     ▶ the possible expansion of road systems needed to meet infrastructure demand in oil-producing areas;
     ▶ the condition and safety of rural roads and highways and whether increased summer rain creates a need for a change in road design or maintenance cycles; and
     ▶ the findings from the Department of Transportation (DOT) during its development of a long-range road and highway plan;
   ♦ the need and costs to maximize job creation and economic growth at intermodal freight rail centers, including:
     ▶ the possible benefits and challenges of a north-south connector road from the Santa Teresa port of entry to Las Cruces and the initial planning required;
     ▶ the impact of anticipated intermodal freight rail installations in McKinley County; and
review of the efficacy of the freight rail tax incentives previously enacted into law;

- incentives used by other states to promote combined land-use and transportation planning at local and regional levels to meet changing demands;
- technological advances, such as "smart" traffic systems, to decrease congestion and commuter times;
- the condition of New Mexico's general aviation airports, particularly with regard to emergency response needs;
- the airspace market in New Mexico and the economic effects of rapidly rising costs for airspace agreements; and
- acquisition costs for rights of way for proposed corridors, such as Paseo del Volcan in Bernalillo and Sandoval counties and the West Loop in Dona Ana County;

(2) funding mechanisms and debt challenges, including:
- the benefits of rededicating certain fuel tax and other "user fee" receipts that have been diverted to other accounts back to road maintenance and construction programs;
- the methods recently implemented by other states to raise transportation
funds — looking at both the relative success of other states in closing their funding shortfalls and the advantages and disadvantages of single-source funding streams;

♦ the potential for a strategic plan to use severance tax bond revenues for transportation and other public infrastructure;

♦ local government apportionments from fuel tax receipts;

♦ the benefits and drawbacks of changing New Mexico's weight distance fees;

♦ industry-government cost-sharing agreements;

♦ the outstanding debt obligations for transportation infrastructure, such as the Spaceport Road and the Rail Runner; and

♦ disposition and valuation of DOT assets, properties and utility rights of way; and

(3) the implications of changing federal funding patterns for state transportation infrastructure programs.

For the 2016 interim, the subcommittee proposed to review and discuss:

(1) the effect of certain fuel taxes and other "user fee" receipts that have been diverted to other accounts not designed for road maintenance and construction programs;

(2) the efforts and results in other states to raise transportation funds, including incentives to promote combined land-use and transportation planning at local and regional levels;

(3) the potential to use severance tax bond revenues for transportation and other public infrastructure;

(4) the benefits and drawbacks of changing New Mexico's weight distance fees;

(5) planning and infrastructure needs of the state and local government transportation systems, including the costs to meet maintenance, reconstruction and expansion needs for commuters and shipping; and

(6) the effects of the federal Fixing America's Surface Transportation Act, also known as the "FAST" Act, on federal and state programs, including:

♦ the development of alternative vehicle corridors; and

♦ the possibilities to leverage new trucking regulations to promote new trucking centers.
APPOINTMENTS TO OTHER BODIES
The Capitol Buildings Planning Commission is an intergovernmental agency that was created in 1997 to conduct long-range facilities master plans for all state agencies in Santa Fe. Over the years, its master planning jurisdiction has been expanded to include the major metropolitan areas of New Mexico and an inventory of all state facilities for the development of a statewide master plan, pursuant to Section 15-10-1 NMSA 1978. Since its inception, the commission has developed metropolitan area master plans, endorsed legislation to study and finance the construction of state government facilities and developed guidance materials for the review process of lease-purchase financing agreements. The commission works with the General Services Department (GSD) and other state agencies in developing recommendations for addressing deferred maintenance on state facilities and disposal strategies for aging facilities no longer able to serve their mission. Using life-cycle costing, the commission works with the GSD in developing recommendations on whether the state should lease, lease-purchase or purchase needed additional facilities.
The commission consists of four members of the legislature, two from each house, appointed by the New Mexico Legislative Council, and the following public officials, each of whom may appoint a designee:

1. the secretary of general services;
2. the state treasurer;
3. the secretary of transportation;
4. the secretary of cultural affairs;
5. the secretary of finance and administration;
6. the chair of the Supreme Court Building Commission; and
7. the commissioner of public lands.

The commission publishes an annual report of its work that may be found at www.nmlegis.gov.

### Commission on Uniform State Laws

#### 2015, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Legislative</th>
<th>NMCUSL Membership 2015</th>
<th>NMCUSL Membership 2016</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Zachary J. Cook, Ruidoso</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Antonio Maestas, Albuquerque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. Cisco McSorley, Albuquerque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sen. William H. Payne, Albuquerque</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jack Burton</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philip Larragoite</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raymond G. Sanchez</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paula Tackett</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Chapter 2, Article 4 NMSA 1978 provides for the creation of a "commission for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States", whose purpose is to confer with commissioners from other states concerning uniform laws. The Commission on Uniform State Laws is the national organization to which New Mexico's commissioners belong. The director of the LCS and the dean of the UNM School of Law are ex-officio members.

### Education Commission of the States

#### 2015, 2016

New Mexico became a member of the Educational Commission of the States in 1967 when it entered into the Compact for Education. As enumerated in Section 11-8-5 NMSA 1978, the commission, now known as the Education Commission of the States, has the authority to:
"A. collect, correlate, analyze and interpret information and data concerning educational needs and resources;

B. encourage and foster research in all aspects of education, but with special reference to the desirable scope of instruction, organization, administration, and instructional methods and standards employed or suitable for employment in public educational systems;

C. develop proposals for adequate financing of education as a whole and at each of its many levels;

D. conduct or participate in research of the types referred to in this article in any instance where the commission finds that such research is necessary for the advancement of the purposes and policies of this compact, utilizing fully the resources of national associations, regional compact organizations for higher education and other agencies and institutions, both public and private;

E. formulate suggested policies and plans for the improvement of public education as a whole, or for any segment thereof, and make recommendations with respect thereto available to the appropriate governmental units, agencies and public officials;

F. do such other things as may be necessary or incidental to the administration of any of its authority or functions pursuant to this compact."

### House Special Investigatory Committee

#### 2015, 2016

#### ECS Membership

- **2015**
  - Rep. Dennis J. Roch, Logan
  - Sen. John M. Sapien, Corrales

- **2016**
  - Rep. Dennis J. Roch, Logan
  - Sen. John M. Sapien, Corrales

#### HSIC Membership

- **2015**
  - Rep. Gail Chasey, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Zachary J. Cook, Ruidoso
  - Rep. Kelly K. Fajardo, Belen
  - Rep. Sarah Maestas Barnes, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Javier Martinez, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Tomás E. Salazar, Las Vegas
  - Rep. Jeff Steinborn, Las Cruces
  - **Staff**
    - Raul E. Burciaga
    - John Yaeger
    - Amy Chavez-Romero
    - Douglas Carver
    - Nancy I. Martinez
    - Andrew M. Vallejos

- **2016**
  - Rep. Gail Chasey, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Zachary J. Cook, Ruidoso
  - Rep. Kelly K. Fajardo, Belen
  - Rep. Sarah Maestas Barnes, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Javier Martinez, Albuquerque
  - Rep. Tomás E. Salazar, Las Vegas
  - Rep. Jeff Steinborn, Las Cruces
  - **Staff**
    - John Yaeger
    - Douglas Carver
    - Nancy I. Martinez
The House Special Investigatory Committee was created by the speaker of the house of representatives on September 9, 2015 and directed to investigate and recommend to the New Mexico House of Representatives whether the house should consider impeachment of the secretary of state for alleged crimes, misdemeanors or malfeasance in office.

**Additional Appointments**

In addition to interim committee work, members of the legislature served by appointment on committees and task forces of organizations, such as the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), the Council of State Governments and the Energy Council. Although these are important assignments for the members serving on these bodies, the appointments are too numerous for inclusion in this report. A complete list of these appointments is available in the LCS library.
THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE
The Legislative Council Service

Duties

The LCS is the staff agency created by law to serve all legislators. Among the major services it provides are:

- bill drafting;
- capital outlay project drafting and research;
- research and preparation of information memoranda;
- preparation of other memoranda, including policy analyses and arguments for and against specified legislation;
- bill indexing;
- production of publications on legislative actions;
- daily bill location and cumulative action;
- reference and spot research;
- library services, including maintenance of the legislative research library;
- bookkeeping and accounting for the legislature, including the permanent house and senate chief clerks' offices and the leadership staff;
- staffing, research and drafting for interim committees;
- certain joint housekeeping functions for the house and senate;
- preparation of major research studies;
- printing services; and
- IT services and support, including website and network development and maintenance.

The LCS is, in effect, the drafting agency for the state. In addition to work drafted at the request of individual legislators, the LCS assists legislative committees and the executive and judicial branches with preparation of their bill drafts. By law, all requests are confidential unless released by the person making the request. Projects requiring a great amount of staff time must be requested through and approved by the New Mexico Legislative Council.

The LCS updates and issues many publications for use by legislators and the general public both during legislative sessions and during interims. These publications are available in hard copy from the LCS library and in electronic form via the legislature's website. A list of LCS publications may be found under the Publications subheading below.

Section 2-3-8 NMSA 1978 sets forth the duties of the LCS as follows:

A. to assist the legislature of the state of New Mexico in the proper performance of its constitutional functions by providing its members with impartial and accurate information and reports concerning the legislative
problems which come before them; and by providing digests showing the practices of other states and foreign nations in dealing with similar problems;

B. when so requested to secure information for and to report to the legislators of this state on the social and economic effects of statutes of this state or elsewhere by cooperating with the legislative service agencies in other states and other reference agencies and libraries;

C. to furnish to the members of the legislature of this state the assistance of expert draftsmen, qualified to aid the legislators in the preparation of bills for introduction into the legislature;

D. to recommend to the legislature measures which will improve the form and working of the statutes of this state, and clarify and reconcile their provisions;

E. to provide for the legislature adequate staff facilities and to provide the adequate expert assistance without which no legislature can properly perform its required functions;

F. to prepare and index for printing as promptly as possible after the adjournment of each session the session laws therefor, which compilation shall include all resolutions and acts which the legislature has adopted or passed during the session, and have received the approval of the governor when such approval is necessary.

Policies

The prime concern of the LCS remains in the field of assistance to legislators, particularly in bill drafting and in the compiling of data and memoranda.

The LCS is headed by a director who is hired by and responsible to the New Mexico Legislative Council. The staff of the LCS comprises such personnel as the director deems necessary. Because of the impartial and technical nature of the work of the LCS, employees are hired without regard to political party affiliation, and they refrain from participating in partisan politics.

The law permits the director to hire temporary personnel to handle the extra workload of legislative sessions. The LCS hires additional receptionists, proofreaders, word processors, capital outlay drafters, bill historians, bill clerks, billroom and mailroom clerks, central telephone operators and print service operators during each session. The LCS may also contract with experts to provide drafting services during the session.

Staff — as of June 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Position</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jeffrey Anaya</td>
<td>Print Service Manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sharon S. Ball</td>
<td>Researcher III</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Jon A. Boller
Senior Staff Attorney
Raúl E. Burciaga
Director
Jonathan Caldwell
Computer Specialist I
Laurie Canepa
Librarian
Douglas Carver
Staff Attorney II
Shawna Casebier
Staff Attorney I
Amy Chavez-Romero
Assistant Director/Drafting
Blanca M. DeLira
Financial Assistant I
Kathleen Dexter
Researcher II
Giancarlo Di Palma
Receptionist
Jeffrey Eaton
Research and Fiscal Policy Analyst
Mark Edwards
Bill Drafter II
Monica Ewing
Staff Attorney II
Jeret Fleetwood
Researcher I
Felipe Gabaldon
Print Service Operator II
Diann Garcia
Receptionist
Robert Garcia
Financial Assistant I
Frederic Gaudet
Researcher II
Leonard Granados
Print Service Operator II
Renée Gregorio
Researcher II
Rebecca Griego
Records Officer
Mark Guillen
LIS Manager
Michael Hely
Staff Attorney III
Michelle Jaschke
Researcher I
Pamela L. Jensen
Editor
Diego Jimenez
Research Assistant I
Gerald Johnson
Computer Specialist I
Peter Kovnat
Staff Attorney II
Celia Ludi
Staff Attorney II
Shawn R. Mathis
Staff Attorney II
Carrie McCabe
Word Processor I
Carrie McGovern
Proofreader II
Gordon Meeks, Jr.
Bill Drafter II
Seth Morris
Computer Specialist III
Katherine Pacheco-Dofflemeyer
Assistant Director/Administration
Krystin Rios
Word Processor II
Anita A. Rodriguez
Word Processing Supervisor
Staff Changes — July 1, 2014 through June 30, 2016

Additions

In 2014  Celia Ludi was hired as a staff attorney II on July 19, 2014.  
Carrie McCabe was hired as a word processor I on December 6, 2014.

In 2015  Shawna Casebier was hired as a staff attorney I on November 7, 2015.  
Giancarlo Di Palma was hired as a receptionist on August 1, 2015.
Jeffrey Eaton was hired as a research and fiscal policy analyst on July 4, 2015.
Diego Jimenez was hired as a research assistant I on April 20, 2015.
Gary Johnson was hired as a computer specialist I on September 19, 2015.
Gerald Johnson was hired as a computer specialist I on July 18, 2015.
Roxanne Trujillo was hired as a financial assistant I on August 15, 2015.
Lynne Wallace was hired as a proofreader I on June 15, 2015.

In 2016  Jonathan Caldwell was hired as a computer specialist I on March 12, 2016.

Promotions

In 2015  Monica Ewing was promoted to staff attorney II on November 21, 2015.  
Felipe Gabaldon was promoted to print service operator II on November 21, 2015.
Leonard Granados was promoted to print service operator II on November 21, 2015.
Michael Hely was promoted to staff attorney III on October 10, 2015.
Seth Morris was promoted to computer specialist III on May 9, 2015.
Tessa Ryan was promoted to staff attorney II on November 21, 2015.

Resignations and Retirements

In 2014  Robert Lange retired from his position as a proofreader I on November 1, 2014.
Cristina Martinez resigned from her position as a word processor I on November 8, 2014.

In 2015  Zelda Abeita resigned from her position as a receptionist on July 17, 2015 and transferred to the New Mexico State Library.
Caela Baker resigned from her position as a staff attorney I on August 29, 2015.
Paige Houlton resigned from her position as a financial assistant I on July 7, 2015 and transferred to the Human Services Department.

Gary Johnson resigned from his position as a computer specialist I on December 10, 2015.

Tracey Kimball retired from her position as a senior legislative librarian on October 31, 2015.

Francis Rivera retired from his position as an IT specialist on May 9, 2015.

**Special Notes**

Tracey Kimball, the LCS's dogged and, at times, long-suffering senior librarian, retired in 2015 after two decades in the legislative stacks. It was under her watch that those stacks went through two tectonic shifts, the first one quite literal: the library was moved volume-by-volume from the third floor of the Roundhouse to the fourth floor in 2000, and while the collection never completely settled into its new space before Tracey retired, she had an uncanny ability to retrieve buried treasures on request. The other shift came incrementally, as the digital information era encroached on the previously paper-only library. Tracey adapted to the change by expanding the library's electronic resources, some of which she developed herself, including a biographical database on all legislators since statehood. But she retained her old-school values and insisted that the LCS not entirely abandon paper-based resources in favor of web-based resources, which she considered too ephemeral to serve as a proper archive. Archiving and legislative history were special passions for her — with her retirement, the LCS loses easy access to a cache of information on New Mexico political history that, while it still can be unearthed in the stacks, was always more entertaining when mined from Tracey's recollections. With all the research requests she got from staff, legislators and the public, plus the general administration of the library and her work with the NCSL Librarians' Staff Section and the New Mexico Compilation Commission, Tracey's car earned the dubious honor of being the vehicle most likely to be seen in the capitol parking lot on weekends year-round. Now that she and her car have broken free of the Roundhouse tether, Tracey can more fully enjoy traveling with her husband, doing errands in a leisurely fashion and haunting the gourmet catnip stall at the farmers' market on behalf of the cat she swears she does not really spoil.

Massive projects became Bob Lange's specialty in the 10 years that he worked in the LCS proofreading office before retiring in 2014. Perhaps because of his many years of freelance work proofing college textbooks, he was perfectly at home diving into the annual *Bill Index* and emerging a month later after wrangling tens of thousands of terse entries into alphabetical and logical shape. He was also well-suited to developing a constitutional amendment database and even better suited, given his calm baritone, to recording narrations for a trio of virtual tours hosted on the legislature's website. Bob's calm rarely broke except to laugh, which he did readily, even during long shifts faced with an overflowing inbox of bills needing rush-job treatment. He shared readily, too; though it was his wife who actually baked the cookies that came to be a tradition behind the scenes of each legislative session, it was Bob who doled them out office to office. Luckily for those still with the LCS, Bob's retirement was merely a paperwork formality — he returns to the proofing office every winter as a contractor to
continue guarding the legislature against erroneous use of semicolons and guarding legislative staff against taking it all too seriously. Be calm. Have a cookie. This session won't last forever.

Francis Rivera, another quiet staff member behind the scenes, retired from the LCS in 2015. Before joining the Legislative Information Systems crew in 2008, Francis worked in IT offices at the Corrections Department, the GSD and the Vocational Rehabilitation Division of the Public Education Department. His retirement took him not only out of the circus that legislative sessions can become but also out of state, as he finally realized his dream of moving himself and his family to a beach in Florida.

**Activities**

A major function of the LCS is the drafting of legislation.

The *Legislative Drafting Manual*, which is published by the LCS, facilitates the production process by answering most of those questions relating to form and style that plague those who prepare legislation. Wide use of the manual by private attorneys, state agency staff attorneys and employees of the legislature promotes uniformity in bill drafts and amendments and reduces errors.

The greatest aid to rapid and accurate bill production by the LCS is the process developed and followed in detail for each request. When a bill request is made of the LCS, it is logged by number, name of requester and subject matter, and a file is opened. An entry is also made that includes, in addition to the above information, the name of the drafter assigned to the project. When a drafter has completed a given assignment, the file is sent to the Proofreading Department for an initial proofing and review of format, style and citations. From there, the file is sent to the Word Processing Department, where the contents are entered into the LCS word processing system and printed in the form and style specified in the drafting manual.

After the bill is in its final form and has been through two additional rounds of proofreading and correction, it is transmitted to a bill clerk for duplicating, and the required number of copies are assembled and sent to the delivery drawer. Upon delivery, a notation is made on the file copy of the date and the names of the persons making and taking delivery of the bill. The above procedure is the minimum process given to each request.

The drafter, in preparing a bill for introduction, must thoroughly research the matter involved and may find it necessary to hold several conferences with the requester or to confer, internally and confidentially, with those best informed about the subject. Such work inevitably adds many hours or even days to the processing time.

In addition to bills, the LCS is also responsible for processing capital outlay project requests. During the first half of each regular session, the LCS capital outlay staff drafts project descriptions for introduction on the floor of the house and senate. Following the midpoint bill introduction deadline, the capital outlay staff drafts the capital outlay, reauthorization and, in certain years, general obligation bond bills based on final funding decisions. When deemed necessary by the legislature, the capital outlay staff also drafts bills to void appropriations from prior years and to change funding sources for ongoing projects. Capital outlay projects are reported through a separate locator system and are indexed by
Another vital function of the LCS is the research and preparation of information memoranda. Legislators may request a detailed and comprehensive summary of any information necessary to their deliberations. A memorandum may supply a single needed fact or an exhaustive survey of a field of interest. As with bill drafts, all memoranda are confidential by law, and not even the fact that they have been requested may be divulged to anyone, except upon permission of the requester.

The LCS receives many requests for information or services other than bill drafts or information memoranda. The staff produces non-campaign-related speeches; press releases; suggested language for house and senate certificates of congratulations or condolence; compilations of bill sponsorship for legislators; and answers to legislators' requests for information, such as information on the laws of other states, statistics, material from other agencies and other data.

In addition to handling more than 7,000 information requests during the current biennium that required enough staff time to warrant a separate file, the LCS also received more than 15,000 additional information requests by telephone, email and in-person contact. The legislature's website, which now handles a great number of information requests that were once handled by staff, received more than nine million hits during the same period. Requests come from members of the public, news media, legislative service agencies of other states, survey publications and private industry, as well as from legislators and state agencies. Questions cover a variety of subjects and include queries from students of all ages.

**Library**

The LCS library is an important resource in providing information for and about the legislative process. The library staff responds to requests from legislators and legislative staff members, governmental agencies and a wide array of members of the public in and outside of New Mexico.

Special print materials include a historical collection of New Mexico bills, house and senate journals, session laws and statute compilations. The library keeps a comprehensive database of state legislators from 1912 to the present, tracks significant internet resources and maintains a select collection of reports, online resources, periodicals and other material focusing on legislative issues.

The library staff prepares several LCS publications; issues daily and weekly alerts regarding online and digital resources on issues affecting New Mexico; and serves as liaison to the state publications program of the State Library.

**Publications**

The LCS publishes many annual reports and studies requested by the legislature, as well as other materials of importance to the legislature and the general public. Publications prepared during this biennium and available from the LCS include the following.

*Biennial Report of the Legislative Council and Legislative Council Service 2012-2014*

*Committee Final Reports, Interim*
Constitutional Amendment Proposed by the Legislature in 2016 — Summary of and Arguments For and Against

Directory of Permanent Legislative Staff

Drafting Manual, Legislative

Economic Summary, New Mexico
— a quarterly review of economic trends and conditions in New Mexico and the nation

Ethics Guide, Legislative

Highlights

▸ of the Fifty-First Legislature, First Session and First Special Session, 2015
▸ of the Fifty-First Legislature, Second Session, 2016
— a summary of legislation that passed and became law, as well as detailed information about the general appropriation act, special appropriations, revenue measures and capital outlay projects

Information Bulletins:

▸ Capital Outlay: A Primer for 2015
▸ Capital Outlay: A Primer for 2016
▸ Federal Procedures for Casino Gaming at the Pueblo of Pojoaque
▸ Job Loss: Pre- and Post-Recession Employment in New Mexico
▸ Job Loss: States' Responses
▸ Nonprofit Hospital Requirements Under the Affordable Care Act
▸ What Is Happening with Medicaid Provider Reimbursement Cuts?

Inventory of Statutory Executive Boards and Commissions

Legislative Council Service — Who We Are, What We Do

Legislative Information System Three-Year Strategic Plan

Legisletter
— a biweekly calendar of interim committee meetings, locations and agenda items

New Mexico State Legislature
— a booklet explaining the legislature and how a bill becomes law, prepared for legislators to give to constituents

Piecemeal Amendment of the Constitution of New Mexico, 1911-2016

Reports and special studies conducted under the direction of the legislature

Style Manual, Legislative

The LCS also prepares the following print and electronic reference publications during or shortly following each session.

Bill Locator
- Daily
- Semifinal
- Final
  - a cumulative record of all action on bills, memorials and resolutions, current through the previous day (during session) or through the governor's final action

**Bill Sponsorship List**
  - a record of all legislation introduced by each member of the legislature
    (reference copy only)

**Bill Books**
- House Bills
- Senate Bills
- Memorials and Resolutions
- Passed Memorials - House
- Passed Memorials - Senate
- Vetoed Bills (with executive messages)

**Capital Outlay Publications**
- **Capital Outlay Projects** (list)
  - lists of all capital outlay projects included for funding in the final capital outlay bill, by county and by agency
- **Capital Outlay Requests** (list)
  - lists of all capital outlay requests sponsored and introduced during the session, by county and by agency
- **Capital Outlay Requests - House** (book)
  - lists of all capital outlay projects introduced by each member of the house
- **Capital Outlay Requests - Senate** (book)
  - lists of all capital outlay projects introduced by each member of the senate

**Concordance**
  - a list of all bills and proposed constitutional amendments that passed both houses, arranged numerically by chapter to bill and bill to chapter

**Conflicts List**
- Weekly
- Final
  - a list of all bills that propose to amend, repeal, compile, recompile or make other changes to the same section of law

**Directory of Legislative Offices**

**Index to Bills, Memorials, Resolutions and Substitutes**
- Fifty-First Legislature, First Session and First Special Session, 2015
Fifty-First Legislature, Second Session, 2016
— a multilevel, cross-referenced index of all introduced legislation, including proposed tables of changes to the NMSA 1978 and enacted changes to names of entities, funds, acts and other statutory terms

Journal of the House and Journal of the Senate
— records of the proceedings of the house and senate prepared by each chamber and formatted for publication by the LCS

Legislative Handbook
— a handbook that includes house and senate rules; various committee and legislator information lists, including standing committees, committee assignments by committees and members, legislators' occupations, seniority lists, floor seating charts and preceding interim committee lists; parliamentary procedure information; information on current public officials; maps of congressional, Public Regulation Commission, judicial and Public Education Commission districts; information on executive departments, district judges, district attorneys and Public Education Commission members; lists of county offices; classification of counties; the official decennial census population of the state, counties and municipalities; a history of political control of legislative sessions; a list of legislative leaders since statehood; a list of governors and lieutenant governors and their terms; a list of female legislators since statehood; and the legislative staff code of conduct

Subject Index to Bills, Memorials and Resolutions

Weekly
Semifinal
Final
— a multilevel, cross-referenced index of all subjects covered by introduced bills, memorials and resolutions

Table of Changes
Proposed (weekly)
Final
— a list of all substantive sections of law being amended, repealed, compiled or recompiled by bill (proposed) or chapter (final)

Voting Record
— roll call votes on final passage in the house and senate

The LCS produces numerous lists and documents for the legislature and the public that pertain to interim committee work, including interim committee lists, which are updated as necessary; interim committee reports; unofficial elections candidates lists; and lists of legislators' names, addresses and
phone numbers, also updated as necessary.

**Legislative Information System**

Supporting and developing projects in the legislative information system (LIS) is an ongoing function of the IT staff at the LCS. With continual user support and system maintenance, the IT staff has been able to enhance both the network infrastructure and quality of service. Major IT projects during the 2014-2016 biennium include the following.

A. Wireless access.
The demand for wireless internet access continues to grow, and additional access points were added to accommodate the wireless user community, including the public, legislators and staff. An increasing number of visitors to the State Capitol access the wireless system using their own devices, though they also have access to wireless kiosks on the third floor of the capitol. The kiosks, which run on an Android-based operating system, provide guest users the ability to conduct research and look at their personal email. The wireless controller was upgraded to accommodate the latest wi-fi technology (802.11ac), with a few additional wireless access points strategically placed for additional coverage.

B. Network infrastructure.
Network infrastructure underwent improvements, as most of the network switches and routers were replaced with new ones. Advanced anti-malware protection was added to the network infrastructure in 2015 to assist both servers and end clients against potential vulnerabilities. With the increase of spam traffic, a new anti-spam device was added to support the existing infrastructure, providing the end user a safer email experience. The combination of anti-spam and anti-malware improvements in addition to the added firewall security has improved the manageability, reliability and efficiency of the entire system. With the 10-gigabyte network in the data center and other intermediate distribution frames on other floors, a more stable and reliable network is in place for future growth and productivity.

C. Legislative website.
The legislature's website was redesigned during the biennium, and the new site went live on May 1, 2016. Several focus groups were convened to determine what site functions were being used most often and what users would be looking for in a new design. The redesign goal was to make the website easier to use for the public, adding features, making it more mobile friendly and adding to the data already available through the site. While the previous version of the website did not provide full data to users who accessed the site with mobile devices, the new website provides full data and functions across mobile, tablet and desktop environments, formatted to fit each device size. The keyword search feature was expanded to include agendas, minutes, handouts and publications. The Bill Finder reports and keyword searches have also been updated to allow a user to search across multiple sessions with a single search. Listings of actions on legislation were expanded to make it easier to understand for users who are unfamiliar with legislative abbreviations. Session calendars are now provided in a web-based format with indicators on the chamber calendars to show which item a chamber is currently considering. Twitter is used to alert users to agendas, publications and webcasts, with a feed located on the home page.
D. Servers.
Servers are constantly being upgraded to keep up with the high demand for data and processes. The life cycle for all servers in the system is four to five years, and nearly half of the servers were due for replacement with more efficient and reliable equipment during this biennium. Most of the servers in the system are clustered, providing a redundancy that is essential to maintaining uptime throughout the network and providing high availability and scalability of services 24 hours a day, seven days a week. Through virtualization, the LIS staff has reduced the number of physical servers from 26 to four, with the option to virtualize even further. The storage area network, where all data reside, has increased in data capacity from six terabytes to eight terabytes, with additional storage up to 25 terabytes. As of the end of the biennium, the system was using four hosts and 26 virtual servers.

E. Backup system.
The network backup system was designed and implemented to keep the legislature's daily operations running efficiently and to ensure quick data recovery and management. All data from all servers are backed up nightly to disk and, from there, backed up to the cloud to a data center located in a separate power grid and location — a reliable process that ensures data integrity. A new backup system was implemented during the biennium that provides for disaster recovery, with the ability to spin up critical servers and an improved downtime window of four hours. This has improved reliability and given the end user the option to recover files using shadow copies that are kept locally on disk.

F. Internet connection.
With the increasing demand for bandwidth, the internet connection was upgraded in the previous biennium to an OC3 connection, and a metro ethernet connection was implemented to accommodate the user community, both public and private. A redundant internet connection was established in the current biennium to assist with any downtime the primary internet connection might experience, especially during a session. Both internet connections have 100-megabyte download/upload speeds, which allow for internet traffic load balancing.

G. Webcasting.
Video and audio webcasting of floor sessions and committee hearings have been available on the legislature's website for several years. Starting with the 2015 regular session, the legislature has used a cloud-based webcasting solution to increase reliability, increase quality and decrease the load on the legislative network. During the 2016 regular session, the house of representatives passed a resolution to allow archiving of house committee and chamber webcasts beginning in the 2017 regular session. A tweet is sent out automatically when a session committee or chamber webcast has started, with a link to watch the webcast.

H. Network system.
Approximately one-third of the network system devices will soon be due for replacement with more secure and redundant ones. All anti-spam devices were replaced during the biennium with more efficient and robust devices, establishing a more secure communication between the internal network.
and external users. An improved content filtering system is being set up to effectively eliminate system vulnerabilities, considering the amount of traffic on the network and the malware that exists from various websites. A monitoring system has been implemented to address downtime issues with network devices and to inform LIS staff about any potential problems that users may encounter.

I. Software.

Most software applications used by staff members and legislators were upgraded to the most current versions, and client system updates and patches were installed. The anti-virus/anti-spyware programs are being replaced with more current and secure programs.

J. Desktops.

The legislature consists of a mixed environment of laptops, desktop towers and tablets. A few virtual desktops are deployed among staff and legislators. These virtual desktops minimize costs and maintenance and give the user a desktop experience that maximizes accessibility of applications and peripherals while maintaining physical and data security.

K. Security.

With security concerns in mind, a third-party entity conducted a network assessment that provided the IT staff with information on potential vulnerabilities and ways to secure the internal network infrastructure. Since then, an intrusion detection system and other security measures were added to the legislature's security plan. The LIS has been more actively involved with network traffic and logs to assist with any potential intrusions from the outside.

In addition to these projects and others that are included in the 2016-2019 strategic plan, support and service continue to be top priorities, and these are provided by a combination of in-house staff, local vendors and consultants.

**Legislative Printing Services**

Most legislative branch publications are produced by Legislative Printing Services in the LCS, a complete printing and binding facility that is housed on the third floor of the capitol and accessible to all legislators and legislative staff members. The Legislative Printing Services staff is responsible for a variety of duties, including large, professional duplicating jobs, printing services for all of the legislative agencies, logistical support for committees and, during special sessions, printing of all bills, memorials and resolutions. During regular sessions, Legislative Printing Services operates in shifts and brings in temporary employees to assist its three permanent staff members.

**Joint Mail Room and Bill Room**

During regular sessions, the joint Mail Room and Bill Room is maintained by the LCS staff. Here, introduced bills are received in quantity from the State Printing Office or Legislative Printing Services and are distributed as rapidly as possible upon written request to:

A. each member of the house and senate;

B. each county clerk, district judge, radio and television station, newspaper and general library
of each state-supported institution of higher learning;

C. each state department, commission, board, institution or agency; each elected state official; each incorporated municipality; each district attorney; each ex-governor; each member of the New Mexico congressional delegation; and each public school district in the state; and

D. any person who pays the amount specified by law.

The joint Mail Room and Bill Room also serves as one of the nerve centers of communication during a session. It contains mail and message boxes for each legislator. Thousands of pieces of mail are sorted and processed for delivery to legislators and staff members. The Bill Locator, daily calendars and other informational materials are all available here. The legislative switchboard and message center, located near the joint Mail Room and Bill Room, is staffed by highly qualified operators. Even during the haste and urgency of the next-to-last legislative day, the LCS, together with the joint Mail Room and Bill Room, keeps materials, information and messages flowing smoothly.
BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS,  
CAPITOL ART FOUNDATION  
AND  
TOURIST INFORMATION SERVICES
Buildings and Grounds

By law, the care, custody and maintenance of the State Capitol, Capitol North annex and surrounding grounds are vested in the New Mexico Legislative Council. The director of the LCS is responsible for all matters pertaining to these buildings and grounds and is also, by policy, responsible for the care, custody, control and maintenance of the recently constructed State Capitol parking facility.

Under the supervision of the building superintendent, crews of custodians, electricians, plumers, mechanics, carpenters and painters perform the routine functions of maintenance and custodial services for the complex. Normal maintenance systems have been established to reduce major repairs and ensure operation of all equipment at maximum efficiency.

Landscaping improvements have continued with the replacement and addition of more shrubs, trees and flowers. The landscape of the State Capitol was designed to conserve water and to reduce the hours of staff time necessary to maintain the well-groomed areas.

The New Mexico Legislative Council is responsible for the security at the State Capitol, including limited access to parking facilities, permit parking and a security force under the LCS that is enhanced during each legislative session.

Capitol North

Legislative Building Services continues to be responsible for the maintenance and custodial work at the Capitol North annex, the first three-branch building in the state. It provides offices for the LESC, LFC, secretary of state and AOC, as well as some legislative offices for members of the house.

Capitol Art Foundation

The Capitol Art Foundation was created in 1992 in response to senate and house memorials passed by the legislature requesting the LCS and the Capitol Art Selection Committee to establish a nonprofit foundation to assist in the acquisition of art for display in the State Capitol. The New Mexico Legislative Council approves the membership of the foundation based on recommendations from the foundation board.

The mission of the Capitol Art Foundation is to collect, preserve, display and interpret works of art by New Mexico artists and other relevant works of art that reflect the rich and varied history, cultures and art forms of the state. The foundation also promotes public appreciation and understanding of the art, history and culture of New Mexico by displaying art and artifacts of historical or cultural significance in temporary exhibitions at the State Capitol. The foundation, which is composed of art professionals from around the state, is committed to public education programs that address the needs of a diverse audience, and it seeks to promote good will and understanding through its programs.

Beginning in 1993, the foundation developed and continues to update and implement a five-year plan.
that addresses all aspects of the foundation's mission and day-to-day operation, keeping the interests of visitors foremost at all times.

The capitol art collection was established with the purchase of 14 works of art and 17 art furniture groupings, using funds set aside during renovation of the State Capitol for the purchase of art pursuant to the Art in Public Places Act. Subsequent acquisitions of art for the collection have been purchased with proceeds from fundraising activities and charitable donations to the foundation. Funds are needed for framing, securing installations (to protect the works from damage and theft), routine maintenance, occasional conservation and restoration, associated administrative costs and the development and publication of educational materials to accompany the art, which is installed permanently in public areas of the State Capitol.

As the central mission of the Capitol Art Foundation, acquiring art for the collection is an ongoing project. The executive director/curator works with arts organizations, artists and art collectors throughout the state and region and the appropriate committees of the foundation to identify suitable works of art for the collection. Once a work of art is acquired, through purchase or gift, suitable framing or other preparation and installation occurs as soon as possible in fulfillment of the foundation's mission and its responsibilities to donors. The many thousands of people who visit the State Capitol each year see, under one roof, a collection of art that reflects the wide aesthetic, cultural and technical diversity and virtuosity that is New Mexico art.

The missions of the Capitol Art Foundation and New Mexico's fine art and folk art museums, while different, are complementary. Recognizing that New Mexico's art organizations can most benefit one another and the public by cooperating and sharing resources, many New Mexico museum professionals serve on the foundation's board of directors and on its various committees. Several projects and programs have been jointly developed by the foundation and other arts organizations. The foundation, with its unique and highly visible mission, and the capitol art collection have become welcome additions to New Mexico's arts community.

Tourist Information Services

Tens of thousands of visitors tour the State Capitol each year to see the capitol art collection, the building's unique architecture and the expansive and diverse landscaping. Tourist information services, which are an important part of the duties of the LCS, are provided by two full-time employees and one part-time employee and, during the peak summer tourist season, by college students hired as seasonal guides.

Tours are given for such varied groups as senior citizens, students, art collectors, architects, conference attendees and foreign dignitaries. The spring season is a particularly active time for students from throughout New Mexico to tour the State Capitol. The tour is the first view of state government in
action for the majority of these students. Others who tour the State Capitol come from throughout the United States and the world, including numerous visitors from Canada, the United Kingdom, Germany, Australia and France. Specialty tours are conducted for visiting foreign dignitaries, and publications about the State Capitol are available in both English and Spanish. Visitor tours include the rotunda, with its mosaic great seal; galleries of the house and senate; offices of the legislators; committee rooms; the permanent art collection; the governor's gallery; reception areas of the governor, lieutenant governor and secretary of state; and discussions of the symbolism of the building, the Zia sun symbol and other symbols of New Mexico.

The information and tour supervisor and the tour guides research New Mexico's prime legislative issues, cultures and current affairs, Native American history and the five state capitols that have housed the legislature in order to be well-versed in the history of the state and the operation of its government. In addition, they research New Mexico art traditions and artists to provide comprehensive information about the capitol art collection. Tourist Information Services staff members field questions daily about state, city, county and federal departments, agencies and programs, as well as requests for printed materials and for information on the building and on local events. Inquiries come in through phone, email and written requests, as well as in person at the reception counter located in the east ground-floor lobby.
### STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES
of the
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE

Year Ending June 30, 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Appropriations</th>
<th>$5,924,400</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal services</td>
<td>4,188,379</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contractual services</td>
<td>205,153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other costs</td>
<td>868,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>5,261,639</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversion to General Fund</td>
<td>$ 662,761</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## STATEMENT OF APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES

of the

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SERVICE

Year Ending June 30, 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Amount</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Original Appropriations</td>
<td>$6,078,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Appropriation Reduction</td>
<td>36,400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net Appropriations</td>
<td>6,041,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expenditures</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>personal services</td>
<td>4,251,943</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contractual services</td>
<td>258,941</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other costs</td>
<td>898,968</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Expenditures</td>
<td>5,409,852</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reversion to General Fund</td>
<td>$ 631,948</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>