1	SENATE BILL 356
2	46TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2004
3	INTRODUCED BY
4	Carroll H. Leavell
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10	AN ACT
11	RELATING TO THE ENVIRONMENT; AMENDING THE SANITARY PROJECTS ACT
12	TO PROVIDE FOR LIVESTOCK WATER.
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14	BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO:
15	Section 1. Section 3-29-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
16	Chapter 300, Section 14-28-3) is amended to read:
17	"3-29-3. PURPOSE OF ACTSTATEMENT OF POLICYThe
18	purpose of the Sanitary Projects Act is to improve the public
19	health of the people of New Mexico through a program [which]
20	that will provide for the installation of sanitary domestic
21	water facilities, sewage works or both and thus eliminate
22	present hazardous practices and conditions. It is, therefore,
23	declared to be the policy of the legislature to assist in
24	providing facilities for the development of adequate, sanitary
25	domestic water supplies, sewage works or both, together with
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1 all parts and appurtenances as may be needed to provide 2 [domestic] water supplies, sewage works or both in rural unincorporated communities." 3 Section 2. Section 3-29-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, 4 Chapter 300, Section 14-28-7, as amended) is amended to read: 5 "3-29-7. CONDITIONS DEPARTMENT MAY REQUIRE BEFORE 6 7 EXTENDING BENEFITS.--Insofar as the department deems it necessary for 8 Α. 9 the purpose of the Sanitary Projects Act, the department may, as a condition to extending benefits under its provisions to 10 any community or group of individuals, recommend: 11 12 (1) agreements or covenants in regard to maintenance and permanent use of such lands, water or 13 facilities benefited by [such] a domestic water supply, sewers 14 or treatment plant or any of them; provided that the water 15 supplies developed shall not in any case be used for irrigation 16 of commercial crops [or for stock-watering of animals being 17 raised for commercial purposes]. The liquid effluent from 18 sewage plants shall not be used for the irrigation of truck 19 20 crops or fruits, and livestock shall not have access to sewage plant effluents; 21 contributions in cash by the [said] 22 (2) association in addition to the contract for labor, materials or 23 services as specified [heretofore] in Section 3-29-5 NMSA 1978; 24 provided that the association's contribution shall always equal 25

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1 or exceed one-third of the total state cost; and 2 (3) that the state cooperate and contribute 3 financial aid according to the following schedules: 4 (a) a maximum of seven thousand dollars 5 (\$7,000) for each water project or for each sewer project where twenty-eight or fewer dwelling units [or less] are to be 6 7 served; provided that no association shall be formed [which] that shall not provide service for at least ten domestic 8 9 dwelling units; and 10 (b) two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) per dwelling unit where more than twenty-eight dwelling units are 11 12 to be served; provided that the total allowable maximum state expenditure for each water project or for each sewer project 13 14 shall not exceed twelve thousand dollars (\$12,000). A requisite to securing such allocation of funds Β. 15 upon a department recommendation shall be that the individuals 16 either collectively or individually in an association shall 17 agree to provide proper sewage disposal facilities for the 18 19 sanitary removal of potentially harmful material classified as 20 sewage, which shall be occasioned by the installation of running water facilities. Associations shall be eligible for 21 construction grants as provided for in the Federal Water 22 Pollution Control [Law (P.L. 660, 84th Congress, as amended)] 23 Act. 24 No privy, cesspool, septic tank or other means C. 25

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of sewage disposal or treatment shall be located within one 2 hundred fifty feet of any well, spring or other source of domestic water supply created under the provisions of the 3 4 Sanitary Projects Act.

D. The department may in its discretion and shall 5 upon the petition [or] of twenty-five percent of the users of a 6 7 project hold a hearing and make a determination as to whether a sanitary project is being operated and managed in the best 8 interest of all local citizens. If the department, after a 9 10 hearing, determines that a project is not being operated or managed in the best interests of the local citizens, the 11 12 department may intervene in the operation and management with full powers, including the power to set and collect assessments 13 from members of the association and use the same for the proper 14 operation and management of the project." 15

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