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47TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2005

Timothy Z. Jennings

INTRODUCED BY

AN ACT

RELATING TO WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICTS; PROVIDING

ADDITIONAL PURPOSES FOR DISTRICTS; CHANGING THE QUALIFICATIONS

OF DISTRICT ELECTORS; PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR REVIEW OF

DISTRICT RATES BY THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION.

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

Section 1. Section 73-21-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 345, Section 1) is amended to read:

"73-21-2. SHORT TITLE.--[Sections 75-18-1 through

75-18-49 NMSA 1953] Chapter 73, Article 21 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Water and Sanitation District Act"."

Section 2. Section 73-21-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1943, Chapter 80, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"73-21-3. PURPOSE OF WATER AND SANITATION DISTRICTS. -Water and sanitation districts may be created for the purpose
. 155670. 2

of:

A. purchasing, acquiring, establishing or constructing waterworks to supply water for domestic, commercial and industrial purposes by any available means to persons within and without the boundaries of the district [and]. For this purpose, any district [shall have] has the power to extend its water lines outside [of] the boundaries of the district for the purpose of securing a source of water supply or for the purpose of supplying [such] the water to any lands of the United States, [state of] New Mexico or Indian reservations for use by any person, firm or corporation;

- B. purchasing, acquiring, establishing or constructing sanitary sewers or a system [or systems] of sewage disposal, garbage or refuse disposal; [or]
- C. purchasing, acquiring, establishing or constructing streets and street improvements, including without limitation grades, regrades, gravel, oiling, surfacing, macadamizing, paving, crosswalks, sidewalks, driveway approaches, curbs, gutters, culverts, drains, sewers, manholes, inlets, outlets, retaining walls, bridges, overpasses, tunnels, underpasses, approaches, artificial lights and lighting equipment, parkways, grade separators, traffic separators and traffic-control equipment and all appurtenances and incidentals or any combination [thereof] of them, including real and other property [there for or] for them;

district;

1	D. establishing or constructing park and
2	recreational improvements; [or]
3	E. purchasing, acquiring, establishing,
4	constructing or operating other public facilities or economic
5	development projects; or
6	[E.] F. all of [such] the improvements in
7	Subsections A through $[P]$ \underline{E} of this section or any combination
8	[thereof] of them within or without the district."
9	Section 3. Section 73-21-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1943,
10	Chapter 80, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"73-21-4. DEFINITIONSAs used in the Water and
12	Sanitation District Act:
13	A. "sewage disposal" includes all constructions for
14	collection, transportation, pumping, treatment and final
15	disposition of sewage;
16	B. "district" means a water and sanitation district
17	that is established pursuant to that act and that is either
18	entirely within or partly within and partly without one or more
19	counties, provided those parts or parcels of the district lying
20	in two or more counties are contiguous with one another, and
21	further provided, a district created pursuant to a petition
22	signed by the board of county commissioners of a county shall
23	be entirely within that county;
24	C "board" means the board of directors of a

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- D. "taxpaying elector of a district", "qualified elector" or "elector" means a person, [qualified] registered to vote [at general elections] in any precinct in the state, who:
 - (1) is a resident of the district;
- (2) is a nonresident of the district who pays, or will be liable for paying, rates, tolls or charges set by the board; or
- (3) is a nonresident of the district who either has paid or incurred a general tax liability on real property within the district in the twelve months immediately preceding a designated time or event or who is purchasing real property within the district under a real estate contract where a property tax has been paid or incurred on the real property in the twelve months immediately preceding a designated time or event: and
- Ε. "publication" means once a week for three consecutive weeks in at least one newspaper of general circulation in the county in which all or the major portion of the district is located. It is not necessary that publication be made on the same day of the week in each of the three weeks, but not less than fourteen days, excluding the day of first publication, shall intervene between the first publication and the last publication, and publication shall be complete on the date of the last publication."
- Section 4. Section 73-21-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1943, . 155670. 2

Chapter 80, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"73-21-9. HEARING ON PETITIONS--ELECTION FOR ORGANIZATION
AND OFFICERS.--

A. On the day fixed for the hearing or at an adjournment of it, the court shall ascertain from the tax rolls of the county in which the district is located or into which it extends, from the last official registry list and from any other evidence [which] that may be adduced, the total number of taxpaying electors [residing within] of the proposed district.

B. If the court finds that no petition has been signed and presented in conformity with the Water and Sanitation District Act, or that the material facts are not as set forth in the petition filed, it shall dismiss the proceedings and adjudge the costs against the signers of the petition or, if applicable, the board of county commissioners of a county, in the proportion as it deems just and equitable. No appeal or suit of error shall lie from an order dismissing the proceedings; but nothing in that act shall prevent the filing of a subsequent petition for similar improvements or for a similar district, and the right to renew the proceeding is expressly granted and authorized.

C. At any time after the filing of the petition for the organization of a district and before the day fixed for the hearing on it, the owner of any taxable property within the proposed district may file a petition with the court stating

reasons why the property should not be included in the district and requesting that the property be excluded from it. The petition shall be verified and shall describe the property sought to be excluded. The court shall hear the petition and all objections to it at the time of the hearing on the petition for organization and shall determine whether the property should be excluded or included in the district.

- D. In determining whether or not the petition for the creation of a water and sanitation district shall be granted, the district court shall consult and request an opinion from:
- (1) the state engineer to determine whether the proposed district has adequate water rights to implement the proposed improvements; and
- the department of environment to determine, as to the technological feasibility of the proposed improvements, whether the water proposed to be supplied is of an acceptable quality to conform with the state regulations and whether the liquid and solid waste disposal proposals can conform with state regulations.
- E. The court may deny the petition or may order the petition to be modified, if the court, after hearing on the petition, finds that:
- $\hspace{1cm} \textbf{(1)} \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{the proposed water and sewage improvements} \\ . \hspace{0.2cm} \textbf{155670.2}$

cannot conform with the state regulations;

- (2) the water and sewage improvements cannot be implemented within a reasonable time taking into consideration applications for state and federal grants;
- (3) there is lacking an actual or impending need for the water and sewage improvements proposed; or
- (4) the boundaries of the proposed district contain land that has no actual or impending need for the water and sewage improvements or cannot be reasonably expected to utilize the water and sewage improvements, unless the land is otherwise required to be included in the proposed district by rule or regulation of a federal agency.
- F. Upon the hearing, if it appears that a petition for the organization of a district has been properly signed and presented and that the allegations of the petition are true, the court shall order that the question of the organization of the district be submitted to the taxpaying electors [residing within the boundaries] of the district as set forth in the petition, as the boundaries were modified by the court in determining that only property to be benefited by the proposed improvements should be included within the boundaries of the district, at an election to be held for that purpose, and the order shall designate one or more polling places within the district, and for each polling place so designated, shall appoint three taxpaying electors of the district as judges of

the election and two taxpaying electors of the district as clerks of the election. The clerk of the court having jurisdiction shall give published notice of the time and place of an election to be held in the district not less than twenty days after the first publication of the notice.

- G. The election shall be held and conducted as nearly as possible in the same manner as general elections in this state. No special registration for the election is required, but for the purpose of determining qualifications of electors, the judges may use [the last official registry lists of electors residing in the district] official records, and, in addition, they may require the execution of an affidavit concerning the qualifications of any elector.
- II. At the election, the taxpaying electors of the district shall vote for or against the organization of the district, and if in favor thereof, shall vote for three taxpaying electors of the district who shall constitute the board of directors of the district, one to act until the first biennial election, one until two years and one until four years after the election, except that at the election in a county where the petition for the district was signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners, the [taypaying] taxpaying electors of the district shall vote only for or against the organization of the district.
- I. The judges of election shall certify the returns. 155670. 2

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of the election to the district court having jurisdiction. If a majority of the votes cast at the election are in favor of the organization, the district court shall declare the district organized and give it a corporate name by which, in all proceedings, it shall thereafter be known, and designate the first board of directors elected, except that a district created pursuant to a petition signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of a county shall appoint the first board of directors as provided in Section 73-21-15.1 NMSA 1978. Thereupon the district shall be a governmental subdivision of the state, except a district created pursuant to a petition signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of a county, which district shall be a subdivision of the county. Every district shall be a body corporate with all the powers of a public or quasi-municipal corporation.

J. If an order is entered establishing the district, the order is final and no appeal or writ of error shall lie therefrom, and the entry of the order shall finally and conclusively establish the regular organization of the district against all persons except the state, in an action in the nature of a writ of quo warranto, commenced by the attorney general within thirty days after the decree declaring the district organized. The organization of the district shall not be directly or collaterally questioned in any suit, action or

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proceeding except as expressly authorized in the Water and Sanitation District Act."

Section 5. Section 73-21-15.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 155, Section 8) is amended to read:

BOARD--DISTRICT CREATED BY A BOARD OF COUNTY "73-21-15.1. COMMISSIONERS. -- Notwithstanding any other provision of the Water and Sanitation District Act relating to election of the board, all members of the first board of any district created pursuant to a petition signed by the chairman of the board of county commissioners of a county shall be appointed by the board of county commissioners. The board shall consist of five directors who are [residents] taxpaying electors of the district appointed for staggered terms so that the terms of two directors expire in one year and the terms of three directors expire in two years. Thereafter, all directors shall be elected to two-year terms pursuant to the provisions of the Water and Sanitation District Act. Any director appointed by any board of county commissioners shall be eligible for election, provided that no member of a board shall serve more than two consecutive terms."

Section 6. Section 73-21-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 166, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"73-21-55. DISTRICTS NOT SUBJECT TO UTILITY LAWS--OPTION
TO SUBMIT TO REGULATION. --

A. No district organized under the provisions of . 155670. 2

the Water and Sanitation District Act is subject to the jurisdiction of the [New Mexico] public [utility] regulation commission or the terms and provisions of the Public Utility Act [as amended], except as provided in Subsections B and C of this section.

- B. Any district organized under the provisions of the Water and Sanitation District Act may elect by resolution adopted by its board of directors to become subject to the jurisdiction of the [New Mexico] public [utility] regulation commission and to the terms and provisions of the Public Utility Act [as amended]; provided, however, that in no event shall Sections 62-9-1 through 62-9-7 NMSA 1978 apply to any district making such an election.
- become subject to the jurisdiction of the [New Mexico public utility commission under] public regulation commission as provided for in Subsection B of this section, it shall nevertheless file with the commission any rates, tolls and charges proposed by the board, which shall be subject to approval by the [New Mexico public utility] commission if twenty-five of the [taxpayer-electors] taxpaying electors of the district or five percent of the [taxpayer-electors] taxpaying electors of the district, whichever is less, file a petition protesting the rates, tolls or charges with the commission within thirty days after the board proposes the

rates. Upon the filing of such a petition, the commission shall hold a hearing pursuant to rules that it shall promulgate to implement this subsection. At the hearing, the commission shall determine whether the proposed rates, tolls or charges are just and reasonable. In a commission proceeding arising under this subsection, the burden of proof to show that the increased rate, toll or charge is just and reasonable shall be on the district."

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