HOUSE BILL 405

51ST LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2013

INTRODUCED BY

Larry A. Larrañaga and Timothy M. Keller

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC PROJECTS; ENACTING THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE

PARTNERSHIPS ACT; ALLOWING THE STATE AND CERTAIN LOCAL

GOVERNMENTS TO ENTER INTO LONG-TERM PARTNERSHIPS WITH PRIVATE

SECTOR PARTNERS TO FACILITATE PUBLIC PROJECTS; PROVIDING POWERS

AND DUTIES; ALLOWING FOR THE ISSUANCE OF REVENUE BONDS;

EXEMPTING PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FROM THE PROCUREMENT

CODE; PRESCRIBING PENALTIES; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

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

SECTION 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE.--Sections 1 through 26 of this act may be cited as the "Public-Private Partnerships Act".

SECTION 2. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public-Private Partnerships Act:

A. "department" means the general services

department;

- B. "force majeure" means an uncontrollable force or natural disaster not within the power of the operator or the public partner;
- C. "local government" means an incorporated city, town or village; a county; or a regional entity created by a joint powers agreement between one or more public agencies;
- D. "maintenance" means ordinary maintenance, repair, rehabilitation, capital maintenance, replacement and any other categories of maintenance that may be designated by the public partner;
- E. "material default" means a failure of an operator to perform any duties under a public-private partnership, which failure jeopardizes delivery of adequate service to the public and remains unsatisfied after a reasonable time and after the operator has received written notice from the public partner of the failure;
- F. "operate" means any action to maintain, rehabilitate, improve, equip or modify a public project;
- G. "operator" means a private partner who
 administers, manages or controls a public project pursuant to a
 public-private partnership;
- H. "private partner" means one or more persons who have entered into a public-private partnership with a public partner and who are not the federal government or any agency or .191029.2

1	instrumentality of the federal government; another state or
2	territory of the United States; a sovereign or foreign
3	government; or the state or an agency, branch, institution,
4	instrumentality or political subdivision of the state;
5	I. "public partner" means the department, a local
6	government or an instrumentality of the state or local
7	<pre>government;</pre>
8	J. "public-private partnership" means the agreement
9	between one or more public partners and one or more private
10	partners for the development, financing, maintenance or
11	operation of a public project, including a lease, ground lease,
12	franchise, easement, permit or other agreement that transfers
13	rights for the use or control, in whole or in part, of a public
14	project by the public partner to the private partner;
15	K. "public project" means:
16	(1) a building or other facility for a public
17	school or a public post-secondary educational institution,
18	including:
19	(a) a school building;
20	(b) a functionally related and
21	subordinate facility;
22	(c) a stadium or other facility
23	primarily used for school events;
24	(d) the acquisition of land for a
25	building or facility; and

1	(e) any depreciable property provided				
2	for use in a school facility that is operated as part of the				
3	public school system or a public post-secondary educational				
4	institution;				
5	(2) a building or other facility that meets a				
6	public purpose and is developed or operated by or for a public				
7	entity;				
8	(3) cultural or recreational facilities,				
9	including theaters, museums, convention centers, community				
10	centers, stadiums, athletic facilities, golf courses or similar				
11	facilities;				
12	(4) parking lots or garages;				
13	(5) an airport, subway or similar facility;				
14	(6) improvements, together with equipment,				
15	necessary to enhance public safety and security of buildings to				
16	be principally used by a public entity;				
17	(7) utility and telecommunications and other				
18	communications infrastructure;				
19	(8) dams and reservoirs;				
20	(9) a sewerage or water treatment facility,				
21	power generating plant, pump station, natural gas compressing				
22	station or similar facility;				
23	(10) a sewerage, water, gas or other pipeline;				
24	(11) a transmission line;				
25	(12) a radio, television, cell or other tower;				
	.191029.2				

new	delete
II	II
underscored material	[bracketed material]

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- (13)improvements necessary or desirable to any unimproved state- or locally owned real estate; or
- (14) recycling facilities or solid waste management facilities that produce electric energy derived from solid waste:
- "user fee" means a rate, fee or other charge imposed by an operator for use of all or part of a public project; and
- "utility" means a privately, publicly or Μ. cooperatively owned line, facility or system for producing, transmitting or distributing communications, cable television, power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products, water, steam, waste, storm water not connected with highway drainage or any other similar commodity, including a fire or police signal system or street lighting system, which directly or indirectly serves the public.
- SECTION 3. [NEW MATERIAL] RULES--APPROVAL OF PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS. --
- The department shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act. Provisions in the department's rules shall serve as a model for any public-private partnerships entered into by a local government.
- В. The attorney general and the state board of finance shall review and approve or disapprove a public-private .191029.2

2

3

5

6

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

partnership agreement proposed to be entered into by a public partner. A public-private partnership agreement shall not be effective unless approved by the attorney general and the state board of finance.

SECTION 4. [NEW MATERIAL] PROJECT DELIVERY METHODS-PROPOSALS.--A public partner may provide for the development or
operation of a public project using a variety of project
delivery methods and forms of agreements. The methods may
include:

- A. predevelopment agreements leading to other implementing agreements;
 - B. design-build agreements;
 - C. design-build-maintain agreements;
 - D. design-build-finance-operate agreements;
 - E. design-build-operate-maintain agreements;
- F. design-build-finance-operate-maintain agreements;
 - G. construction manager at risk;
- H. concession agreements that provide for the private partner to design, build, operate, maintain, manage or lease a public project; or
- I. other project delivery methods or agreements or combination of methods or agreements that the public partner determines will serve the public interest.
 - SECTION 5. [NEW MATERIAL] PROCUREMENT.--

_	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	
14	
15	
16	
17	
18	
19	
20	
21	
22	
23	
24	

1

A. Procurements pursuant to the Public-Private

Partnerships Act are exempt from the Procurement Code, but the

public partner shall follow the procedures of the Procurement

Code insofar as practicable. The resident preferences provided

in Sections 13-1-21 and 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 apply to procurements

pursuant to that act.

B. A public partner may:

- (1) procure a public project using any of the following:
- (a) requests for proposals in which the public partner describes a class of public project or a geographic area in which a person is invited to submit proposals to develop a public project;
- (b) solicitations using requests for qualifications, short-listing of qualified proposers, requests for proposals, negotiations, best and final offers or other procurement procedures;
- (c) procurements seeking development and finance plans that are most suitable for the public project;
- (d) best-value selection procurements based on price or financial proposals, or both, or other factors; and
- (e) other procedures that the public partner determines may further the implementation of the Public-Private Partnerships Act; and

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

bracketed material] = delete

- (2) consider an unsolicited proposal if the public partner determines that there is sufficient merit to pursue the unsolicited proposal and a reasonable opportunity for other persons to submit competing proposals for consideration as appropriate.
- C. For a procurement in which the public partner issues a request for qualifications or similar solicitation document, the request shall generally set forth the factors that will be evaluated and the manner in which responses will be evaluated.
- In evaluating proposals, the public partner may accord relative weight to factors such as cost; financial commitment; innovative financing; technical, scientific, technological or socioeconomic merit; and other factors as the public partner deems appropriate to obtain the best value for the state or local government.
- The public partner may charge and retain a reasonable administrative fee for the evaluation of an unsolicited project proposal; provided that the administrative fee shall not exceed the reasonable cost of evaluating the proposal.
- F. The public partner may retain financial, legal and other experts to assist in the evaluation, negotiation and development of public-private partnership agreements for a public project; provided that such experts shall have a minimum .191029.2

of five years' experience in working with public-private partnerships in their field of expertise.

- G. If contractor insurance is required for services procured pursuant to this section, the insurance shall be placed with an insurer authorized to transact insurance in New Mexico or with a surplus lines insurer approved by the insurance division of the public regulation commission or its successor agency.
- H. Before the public partner begins the process for procuring a public project, the public partner shall hold at least one public hearing.
- SECTION 6. [NEW MATERIAL] CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLIC DISCLOSURE.--
- A. A solicited or unsolicited proposer shall identify those portions of a proposal or other submission that the proposer considers to be a trade secret or confidential commercial, financial or proprietary information. For trade secrets and confidential and proprietary information to be exempt from disclosure, the proposer must do all of the following:
- (1) invoke exclusion on submission of the information or other materials for which protection is sought;
- (2) identify with conspicuous labeling the data or other materials for which protection is sought;
 - (3) state the reasons why protection is

necessary; and

1

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

(4) fully comply with any applicable state law with respect to information that the proposer contends should be exempt from disclosure.

Each request for proposals issued pursuant to В. the Public-Private Partnerships Act shall require the proposer to include with its proposal an executive summary covering the major elements of its proposal that do not address the proposer's price, financing plan or other confidential or proprietary information or trade secrets that the proposer intends to be exempt from disclosure. The executive summary shall be subject to release and disclosure to the public at any Notwithstanding other provisions of law, in order to time. maximize competition pursuant to that act, no part of a proposal other than the executive summary shall be subject to release or disclosure by the public partner before an award of the public-private partnership contract and the conclusion of any protest or other challenge to the award, absent an administrative or judicial order requiring release or disclosure. After the award of the contract and the conclusion of any protest or other challenge to the award, the Inspection of Public Records Act applies to any release of any part of the proposal. An unsolicited proposal shall contain a similar executive summary and be afforded the same protections as a requested proposal.

2	entering into a public-private partnership, the public partner
3	shall consider:
4	A. the ability of the public project to meet the
5	needs of the community in which it is to be located, including
6	improving and streamlining services to the public; providing or
7	enhancing educational, cultural and recreational opportunities;
8	promoting economic growth; or otherwise serving a public
9	purpose;
10	B. the proposed cost and financial plan for the
11	<pre>public project;</pre>
12	C. the general reputation, qualifications, industry
13	experience and financial capacity of the proposer;
14	D. the feasibility and proposed design and
15	operation of the public project;
16	E. comments from potential users, local citizens,
17	affected jurisdictions and other interested persons;
18	F. benefits to the public;
19	G. the safety record of the proposer; and
20	H. other criteria that the public partner deems
21	appropriate.
22	SECTION 8. [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP
23	AGREEMENTSPENALTIES
24	A. An agreement pursuant to the Public-Private
25	Partnerships Act is a public works contract and is subject to
	.191029.2

SECTION 7. [NEW MATERIAL] EVALUATION CRITERIA.--Before

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the provisions of Section 13-4-1 NMSA 1978, the Public Works Minimum Wage Act, the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act, other provisions of Chapter 13, Article 4 NMSA 1978 and the resident preferences provided in Sections 13-1-21 and 13-1-22 NMSA 1978.

- In a public-private partnership, the public partner may require the agreement to include provisions that:
- (1) authorize the public partner or the private partner to establish and collect user fees, rents, advertising and sponsorship charges, service charges or other charges allowed in the agreement, including provisions that:
- (a) specify how revenue will be collected, accounted for and audited;
- (b) establish circumstances under which the public partner may receive all or a share of revenue from such charges; and
- (c) govern enforcement of user fees, including provisions for the use of cameras or other mechanisms to ensure that users are identified and notified of fees owed and provisions that allow the private partner access to relevant public databases for enforcement purposes. Misuse of the data contained in the databases, including negligence in properly securing the data, shall result in a civil penalty of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation;
- if user fees and other charges are (2) allowed, the agreement shall provide for a reasonable rate of .191029.2

1	return on the private partner's investment, including
2	provisions such as the following:
3	(a) the fees and charges may be
4	collected directly by the private partner or a third party
5	engaged by the private partner for that purpose;
6	(b) a formula for the adjustment of user
7	fees and other charges during the term of the public-private
8	partnership;
9	(c) for an agreement that does not
10	include a formula described in Subparagraph (b) of this
11	paragraph, provisions regulating the private partner's return
12	on investment; or
13	(d) other strategies that the public
14	partner determines are appropriate;
15	(3) allow for payments to be made by the
16	public partner to the private partner, including availability
17	payments or performance-based payments;
18	(4) allow the public partner to accept
19	payments and share revenue with the private partner;
20	(5) address how the public and private
21	partners will share management of the risks of the public
22	project;
23	(6) specify how the public and private
24	partners will share the costs of development of the public
25	project;
	.191029.2

2	overruns;
3	(8) establish the damages to be assessed for
4	nonperformance;
5	(9) establish performance criteria or
6	incentives, or both;
7	(10) address the acquisition of property
8	interests that may be required, including provisions that allow
9	the public or private partner to acquire real property,
10	including acquisition by exchange of other real property that
11	is owned by the state, a local government or the federal
12	government, and that address the exercise of eminent domain;
13	provided, however, that the state or local government shall not
14	relinquish its power of eminent domain to any private partner;
15	(11) establish recordkeeping, accounting and
16	auditing standards to be used for the project;
17	(12) for a public project that reverts to
18	public ownership, address responsibility for reconstruction or
19	renovations that are required so that the public project meets
20	all applicable government standards upon reversion of the
21	public project to the state;
22	(13) provide for responsibilities for law
23	enforcement on public projects;
24	(14) identify public partner specifications
25	that must be satisfied, including provisions allowing the
	.191029.2

(7) allocate financial responsibility for cost

private partner to request and receive authorization to deviate from the specifications on a showing satisfactory to the public partner that the deviation is necessary;

- (15) require a private partner to provide performance and payment bonds, parent company guarantees, letters of credit or other acceptable forms of security or a combination of any of these, the penal sum or amount of which may be less than one hundred percent of the value of the contract involved based on the public partner's determination of what is required to adequately protect the public partner, made on a project-by-project basis; and
- (16) specify remedies available to the parties and dispute resolution procedures to be followed.
- C. The public-private partnership agreement shall include a clear statement concerning which partner will own real property pertaining to the public project and if or when ownership will revert to the public partner.
- D. The term of agreements entered into pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act may be for a term not to exceed twenty-five years, and such agreements may be extended for additional terms.
- E. The public-private partnership agreement shall contain a provision by which the private partner expressly agrees that it is prohibited from seeking injunctive or other equitable relief to delay, prevent or otherwise hinder the

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

2 constructing or maintaining a public project that was planned 3 and that would or might affect the revenue that the private partner would or might derive from the public project developed under an agreement pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships 5 Act, except that the agreement may provide for reasonable 7 compensation to the private partner for the adverse effect resulting from development, construction and maintenance of an 8 9 unplanned facility that affects the public project's revenue. 10 11

F. The public-private partnership agreement shall provide that the state board of finance must approve the assignment, transfer or sale of assets or other investment in a public project. Sale or lease for longer than twenty-five years of state property requires legislative approval.

public partner or any jurisdiction from developing,

SECTION 9. [NEW MATERIAL] USER FEES AT END OF AGREEMENT PERIOD. -- The public partner may continue or cease collection of user fees after the end of the term of the agreement.

SECTION 10. [NEW MATERIAL] FUNDING AND FINANCING. --

- A. Any lawful source of funding may be used for the development or operation of a public project pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act, including:
- (1) proceeds of grant anticipation revenue bonds, private activity bonds, revenue bonds or other bonds allowed by federal or state law;
- (2) grants, loans, loan guarantees, lines of .191029.2

credit, revolving lines of credit or other arrangements as allowed by federal or state law;

- (3) other federal, state or local revenues;
- (4) user fees, lease payments, availability payments, gross or net receipts from sales, proceeds from the sale of development rights, franchise charges, permit charges, advertising and sponsorship charges, service charges or any other lawful form of consideration; and
- (5) other forms of public and private capital that are available.
- B. As security for the payment of financing described in this section, the revenues from the public project may be pledged, but no pledge of revenues constitutes in any manner or to any extent a general obligation of the state or local government. Financing may be structured on a senior, parity or subordinate basis to any other financing.
- C. The public partner may issue toll revenue bonds or other revenue bonds or notes to provide money for a public project pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act.
- D. The public partner may accept money from the United States or any of its agencies to carry out the provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act, whether the money is made available by grant, loan or other financing arrangement. The public partner assents to any federal requirements, conditions or terms of any federal funding

accepted by the public partner pursuant to this subsection.

The public partner may enter into agreements or other arrangements with the United States or any of its agencies as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of that act.

- E. The public partner may accept from any source any grant, donation, gift, conveyance of land, other real or personal property or other thing of value made to the public partner for the purposes of a public project.
- F. A public project may be funded in whole or in part by contributions of money or property made by a private person or the state or any agency, institution, instrumentality or political subdivision of the state.
- G. Federal, state and local money may be combined with private sector money for public project purposes as allowed by law or by the grant, gift or donation provisions.
- H. Revenue bonds issued pursuant to Section 12 of the Public-Private Partnerships Act are not general obligations of this state and are not secured by or payable from any money or assets of the state other than the money and revenues specifically pledged to the repayment of the revenue bonds.

SECTION 11. [NEW MATERIAL] EMINENT DOMAIN.--The state or local government may exercise the power of eminent domain to acquire property, rights of way or other rights in property that are necessary to develop, operate or hold a public project pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act, even if the

2

3

5

7

8

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

property will be leased to the private partner to use, lease or operate for its business purposes in connection with the public-private partnership.

SECTION 12. [NEW MATERIAL] REVENUE BONDS--AUTHORITY TO ISSUE. --

- A public partner may issue revenue bonds on its own behalf or on behalf of a private partner for public projects. Revenue bonds so issued by the department may be considered appropriate investments for the severance tax permanent fund or collateral for the deposit of public funds if the bonds are rated not less than "A" by a national rating service and both the principal and interest of the bonds are fully and unconditionally guaranteed by a lease agreement executed by an agency of the United States government or by a corporation organized and operating within the United States, that corporation or the long-term debt of that corporation being rated not less than "A" by a national rating service. All bonds issued by a public partner are legal and authorized investments for banks, trust companies, savings and loan associations and insurance companies.
- В. The public partner may pay from the bond proceeds all expenses, premiums and commissions that the public partner deems necessary or advantageous in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds.
 - C. Revenue bonds:

23

24

25

2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21

1

- (1) may have interest or appreciated principal value or any part of interest or appreciated principal value payable at intervals determined by the public partner;
- (2) may be subject to prior redemption or mandatory redemption at the public partner's option at the time and upon such terms and conditions with or without the payment of a premium as may be provided by resolution of the public partner;
- (3) may mature at any time not exceeding twenty-five years after the date of issuance;
- (4) may be serial in form and maturity; may consist of one or more bonds payable at one time or in installments; or may be in such other form as determined by the public partner;
- (5) may be in registered or bearer form or in book-entry form through facilities of a securities depository either as to principal or interest or both;
- (6) shall be sold for cash at, above or below par and at a price that results in a net effective interest rate that conforms to the Public Securities Act; and
- (7) may be sold at a public or negotiated sale.
- D. Subject to the approval of the state board of finance, the public partner may enter into other financial arrangements if it determines that the arrangements will assist .191029.2

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

the public partner to carry out its duties pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act.

[NEW MATERIAL] BONDS SECURED BY TRUST SECTION 13. INDENTURE. -- The bonds issued by the public partner may be secured by a trust indenture between the public partner and a corporate trustee that may be either a bank having trust powers or a trust company. The trust indenture may contain reasonable provisions for protecting and enforcing the rights and remedies of bondholders, including covenants setting forth the duties of the public partner in relation to the exercise of its powers and the custody, use and investment of the project revenues or other funds. The public partner may provide in a trust indenture for the payment of the proceeds of the bonds and the project revenue to the trustee under the trust indenture or other depository for disbursement with any safeguards the public partner determines are necessary.

SECTION 14. [NEW MATERIAL] REVENUE BONDS--LIMITATIONS-AUTHORIZATION--AUTHENTICATION.--

- A. Revenue bonds or refunding bonds issued pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act are:
- (1) not general obligations of the state or any local government; and
- (2) payable only from properly pledged revenues, and each bond shall state that it is payable solely from the properly pledged revenues and that the bondholders may .191029.2

not look to any other fund for the payment of the interest and principal of the bond.

- B. Revenue or refunding bonds may be authorized by resolution of the public partner, which resolution shall be approved by the state board of finance.
- C. The bonds shall be executed by the public partner and may be authenticated by any public or private transfer agent or registrar, or its successor, named or otherwise designated by the public partner. Bonds may be executed as provided under the Uniform Facsimile Signature of Public Officials Act, and the coupons, if any, shall bear the facsimile signature of the appropriate official of the public partner.

SECTION 15. [NEW MATERIAL] SECURITY FOR BONDS.--The principal of and interest on any bonds issued pursuant to the provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act shall be secured by a pledge of the revenues out of which the bonds shall be made payable; may be secured by a mortgage, deed of trust note or other certificate of indebtedness covering all or part of the public project from which the revenues so pledged may be derived; and may be secured by a pledge of any lease or installment sale agreement or other fees or revenues with respect to the public project. The resolution of the public partner under which bonds are authorized to be issued may contain any agreement and provisions customarily contained in

bracketed material] = delete

1

2

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

instruments securing bonds, notes or certificates of indebtedness, including:

- provisions respecting the fixing and collection of all revenues from any public project covered by the proceedings or mortgage;
- the terms to be incorporated in any lease or installment sale agreement with respect to the public project;
- the maintenance and insurance of the public project; and
- the creation and maintenance of special funds from the revenues with respect to the public project and the rights and remedies available in the event of default to the bondholders, all as the public partner deems advisable and not in conflict with the provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act. In making the agreements or provisions, the public partner shall not have the power to obligate itself, except with respect to the public project and the application of the revenues from the public project, and shall not have the power to incur a pecuniary liability or charge upon the state's, municipality's or county's general credit or against its taxing powers. The resolution authorizing any bonds and any mortgage securing such bonds shall set forth the procedure and remedies in the event of default in payment of the principal of or the interest on the bond, note or certificate of indebtedness or in the performance of any agreement. A

1	breach of any agreement shall not impose any pecuniary				
2	liability upon the state, municipality or county or any charge				
3	upon its general credit or against its taxing powers.				
4	SECTION 16. [NEW MATERIAL] RESOLUTION FOR ISSUANCE				
5	REQUIREMENTS REVENUE SALE OR LEASE OF PROPERTY				
6	A. A resolution for the issuance of bonds shall set				
7	forth the determinations and findings of the public partner				
8	required by this section.				
9	B. Prior to approving a resolution for the issuance				
10	of bonds for a public project, the state board of finance shall				
11	determine and find that:				
12	(1) the resolution is for the issuance of				
13	bonds and the principal and interest of the bonds to be issued				
14	shall be fully secured by:				
15	(a) revenue received from the public				
16	project pursuant to a contract entered into by and between the				
17	public and private partners;				
18	(b) a lease agreement or installment				
19	sale agreement;				
20	(c) a corporation organized and				
21	operating within the United States;				
22	(d) an irrevocable letter of credit				
23	issued by a chartered financial institution approved for this				
24	purpose by the state board of finance; or				
25	(e) a bond insurance policy issued by an				
	.191029.2				

insurance company rated not less than "AA" by a national rating service;

- (2) revenues are available in an amount necessary in each year to pay the principal of and interest on the bonds proposed to be issued to finance the project; and
- (3) revenues are available in an amount necessary to be paid each year into any reserve funds that the public partner may deem advisable to establish in connection with the retirement of the proposed bonds or the maintenance of the public project.
- C. Unless the terms under which the public project is to be leased or sold provide that the lessee or purchaser shall maintain the public project and carry all proper insurance with respect to the public project, the resolution shall set forth the estimated cost of maintaining the public project in good repair and keeping it properly insured.
- D. Prior to the issuance of the bonds, the public partner may lease or sell the public project to a lessee or purchaser under an agreement conditioned upon completion of the public project and providing for payment to the public partner of such rentals or payments as, upon the basis of such determinations and findings pursuant to provisions of this section, will be sufficient to:
- (1) pay the principal of and interest on the bonds issued to finance the public project;

- (2) build up and maintain any reserve deemed by the public partner to be advisable in connection with the financing of the project; and
- (3) pay the costs of maintaining the public project in good repair and keep it properly insured, unless the agreement of lease obligates the lessee to pay for the maintenance and insurance of the public project.
- E. With prior approval of the state board of finance, and subject to constitutional limitations on public debt, the public partner may borrow money to purchase, lease, acquire or develop water rights, a water system, a wastewater collection and treatment system, a natural gas distribution system, an electrical distribution system or other infrastructure needed to support the public project; provided that the public partner shall not obligate itself or the state, municipality or county to any debt or obligation that cannot be paid from funds derived from the public project.
- F. Upon prior approval of the state board of finance, and subject to constitutional limitations on public debt, the public partner may obtain commitment from a financial institution to borrow money; provided that closing of the loan and disbursement of the proceeds is conditioned upon compliance with the requirements of the Public-Private Partnerships Act.

 Nothing in this section shall be deemed to authorize the public partner to incur any debt obligation in connection with a loan

2

3

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

commitment prior to the closing of the loan.

SECTION 17. [NEW MATERIAL] USE OF PROCEEDS FROM SALE OF BONDS . --

- The proceeds from the sale of any bonds issued pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act shall be applied only for the purpose for which the bonds were issued; provided that:
- any accrued interest and premiums received (1) in any sale shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the bonds sold;
- if for any reason any portion of such (2) proceeds are not needed for the purpose for which the bonds were issued, the balance of the proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the principal of or the interest on the bonds; and
- any portion of the proceeds from the sale (3) of the bonds or any accrued interest and premium received in any such sale may, in the event that the money will not be needed or cannot be used effectively to the advantage of the public partner for the purposes provided pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act, be invested in short-term interest-bearing securities if such investment will not interfere with the use of the funds for the primary purpose of the project.
- The cost of acquiring a public project shall be .191029.2

deemed	to	include	the	following:
a c c iii c a		THOTAGO	CIIC	TOTTOWILL

- (1) the actual cost of planning, design and construction of any part of a project, including architect, attorney and engineer fees;
- (2) the purchase price of any part of a public project that may be acquired by purchase;
- (3) the actual cost of the extension of any utility to the public project site and all expenses in connection with the authorization, sale and issuance of the bonds to finance such acquisition; and
- (4) the interest on those bonds for a reasonable time prior to construction, during construction and not exceeding six months after completion of construction.

SECTION 18. [NEW MATERIAL] REFUNDING BONDS--AUTHORIZATION.--

- A. The public partner may issue refunding revenue bonds for the purpose of refinancing, paying and discharging all or any part of outstanding public project revenue bonds for:
- (1) the acceleration, deceleration or other modification of payment of such obligations, including, without limitation, any capitalization of any interest in arrears or about to become due for any period not exceeding one year from the date of the refunding bonds;
- (2) reducing interest costs or effecting other .191029.2

economies; or

- (3) modifying or eliminating restrictive contractual limitations pertaining to the issuance of additional bonds, otherwise concerning the outstanding bonds or to any public projects relating to the bonds.
- B. The public partner may pledge irrevocably for the payment of interest and principal on refunding bonds the appropriate pledged revenues that may be pledged to an original issue of bonds.
- C. Bonds for refunding and bonds for any purpose allowed by the Public-Private Partnerships Act may be issued separately or issued in a combination of one series or more.

SECTION 19. [NEW MATERIAL] REFUNDING BONDS--ESCROW.--

- A. Refunding bonds issued pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act shall be authorized by resolution of the public partner. Any bonds that are refunded under the provisions of this section shall be paid at maturity or on any permitted prior redemption date in the amounts, at the time and places and, if called prior to maturity, in accordance with any applicable notice provisions, all as provided in the proceedings authorizing the issuance of the refunded bonds or otherwise pertaining thereto, except for any such bond that is voluntarily surrendered for exchange or payment by the holder or owner.
- B. Provision shall be made for paying the bonds .191029.2

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

refunded at the time provided in this section. The principal amount of the refunding bonds may exceed the principal amount of the refunded bonds and may also be less than or the same as the principal amount of the bonds being refunded; provided that provision is duly and sufficiently made for payment of the refunded bonds.

The proceeds of refunding bonds, including any accrued interest and premium pertaining to the sale of refunding bonds, shall either be immediately applied to the retirement of the bonds being refunded or be placed in escrow in a commercial bank or trust company that possesses and is exercising trust powers and that is a member of the federal deposit insurance corporation, to be applied to the payment of the principal of, interest on and any prior redemption premium due in connection with the bonds being refunded; provided that such refunding bond proceeds, including any accrued interest and any premium pertaining to a sale of refunding bonds, may be applied to the establishment and maintenance of a reserve fund and to the payment of expenses incidental to the refunding and the issuance of the refunding bonds, the interest thereon, the principal thereof or both interest and principal as the public partner may determine. Nothing in this section requires the establishment of an escrow if the refunded bonds become due and payable within one year from the date of the refunding bonds and if the amounts necessary to retire the refunded bonds

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

within that time are deposited with the paying agent for the refunded bonds. Any such escrow shall not necessarily be limited to proceeds of refunding bonds but may include other money available for its purpose. Any proceeds in escrow pending such use may be invested or reinvested in bills, certificates of indebtedness, notes or bonds that are direct obligations of or the principal and interest of which obligations are unconditionally guaranteed by the United States or in certificates of deposit of banks that are members of the federal deposit insurance corporation. Such proceeds and investments in escrow, together with any interest or other income to be derived from any such investment, shall be in an amount at all times sufficient as to principal, interest, any prior redemption premium due and any charges of the escrow agent payable to pay the bonds being refunded as they become due at their respective maturities or due at any designated prior redemption date in connection with which the public partner shall exercise a prior redemption option. Any purchaser of any refunding bond issued pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act is in no manner responsible for the application of the proceeds by the public partner or any of its officers, employees or agents.

D. Refunding bonds may bear such additional terms and provisions as may be determined by the public partner subject to the limitations in this section.

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

1	SECTION 20. [NEW MATERIAL] REP
2	TERMSRefunding revenue bonds:
3	A. may have interest or
4	payable at intervals or at maturity;
5	B. may be subject to pri
6	partner's option at such time or tim
7	conditions with or without the payme
8	C. may be serial in form
9	D. may consist of a sing
10	more installments; and
11	E. shall be exchanged for
12	unpaid interest being refunded at no
13	public or negotiated sale at, above
14	that results in a net effective inte
15	exceed the maximum permitted by the
16	SECTION 21. [NEW MATERIAL] EXE
17	Bonds authorized pursuant to the Pub

FUNDING REVENUE BONDS--

- appreciated principal value
- or redemption at the public es and upon such terms and nt of premiums;
 - and maturity;
- le bond payable in one or
- r the bonds and any mature t less than par or sold at or below par and at a price rest rate that does not Public Securities Act.

EMPTION FROM TAXATION. --Bonds authorized pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships Act and the income from those bonds, all mortgages or other security instruments executed as security for those bonds, all lease and installment purchase agreements made pursuant to the provisions of that act and revenue derived from any lease or sale by the public partner shall be exempt from all taxation by the state or any political subdivision of the state.

SECTION 22. [NEW MATERIAL] REVERSION OF PUBLIC PROJECT TO PUBLIC PARTNER.--If the public-private partnership is

terminated, the authority and duties of the operator cease, except for any duties and obligations that extend beyond the termination as provided in the public-private agreement, and the public project reverts to the public partner and shall be dedicated for public use.

SECTION 23. [NEW MATERIAL] MATERIAL DEFAULT--REMEDIES.--

- A. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation of material default by an operator, not related to an event of force majeure, the public partner may:
- (1) elect to take over the public project, including the succession of all right, title and interest in the public project, subject to any liens on revenue previously granted by the private partner; and
- (2) terminate the public-private partnership and exercise any other rights and remedies that may be available.
- B. If the public partner elects to take over a public project pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the public partner:
- (1) shall collect and pay any revenue that is subject to lien to satisfy an obligation;
- (2) may develop and operate the public project, impose user fees for the use of the public project and comply with any service contracts; and
- (3) may solicit proposals for the maintenance.191029.2

and operation of the public project as provided in the Public-Private Partnerships Act for original proposals.

SECTION 24. [NEW MATERIAL] POLICE POWERS--VIOLATIONS OF LAW.--All law enforcement officers of the state or local government have the same powers and jurisdiction within the limits of the public project as they have in their respective areas of jurisdiction and access to the public project at any time to exercise such powers and jurisdictions.

SECTION 25. [NEW MATERIAL] UTILITY CROSSINGS.--An operator and any utility whose facility is to be crossed or relocated shall cooperate fully in planning and arranging the manner of the crossing or relocation of the utility facility.

SECTION 26. [NEW MATERIAL] PENALTIES.--A person who fails to pay a user fee required for the privilege of using property included in a public project is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced as provided in Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

SECTION 27. Section 13-1-98 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 65, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:

"13-1-98. EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROCUREMENT CODE.--The provisions of the Procurement Code shall not apply to:

A. procurement of items of tangible personal property or services by a state agency or a local public body from a state agency, a local public body or external procurement unit except as otherwise provided in Sections .191029.2

13-	-1-	135	through	13-1-137	NMSA	1978:

- B. procurement of tangible personal property or services for the governor's mansion and grounds;
- C. printing and duplicating contracts involving materials that are required to be filed in connection with proceedings before administrative agencies or state or federal courts;
- D. purchases of publicly provided or publicly regulated gas, electricity, water, sewer and refuse collection services;
- E. purchases of books and periodicals from the publishers or copyright holders thereof;
- F. travel or shipping by common carrier or by private conveyance or to meals and lodging;
- G. purchase of livestock at auction rings or to the procurement of animals to be used for research and experimentation or exhibit;
- H. contracts with businesses for public school transportation services;
- I. procurement of tangible personal property or services, as defined by Sections 13-1-87 and 13-1-93 NMSA 1978, by the corrections industries division of the corrections department pursuant to rules adopted by the corrections industries commission, which shall be reviewed by the purchasing division of the general services department prior to .191029.2

new	delete
II	II
underscored material	[bracketed material]

adoption;

1

2

3

5

7

8

9

10

11

12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21

22

23

24

25

- J. minor purchases not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) consisting of magazine subscriptions, conference registration fees and other similar purchases where prepayments are required;
- municipalities having adopted home rule charters and having enacted their own purchasing ordinances;
- the issuance, sale and delivery of public securities pursuant to the applicable authorizing statute, with the exception of bond attorneys and general financial consultants:
- contracts entered into by a local public body with a private independent contractor for the operation, or provision and operation, of a jail pursuant to Sections 33-3-26 and 33-3-27 NMSA 1978;
- contracts for maintenance of grounds and facilities at highway rest stops and other employment opportunities, excluding those intended for the direct care and support of persons with handicaps, entered into by state agencies with private, nonprofit, independent contractors who provide services to persons with handicaps;
- O. contracts and expenditures for services or items of tangible personal property to be paid or compensated by money or other property transferred to New Mexico law enforcement agencies by the United States department of justice .191029.2

drug enforcement administration;

- P. contracts for retirement and other benefits pursuant to Sections 22-11-47 through 22-11-52 NMSA 1978;
 - Q. contracts with professional entertainers;
- R. contracts and expenditures for litigation expenses in connection with proceedings before administrative agencies or state or federal courts, including experts, mediators, court reporters, process servers and witness fees, but not including attorney contracts;
- S. contracts for service relating to the design, engineering, financing, construction and acquisition of public improvements undertaken in improvement districts pursuant to Subsection L of Section 3-33-14.1 NMSA 1978 and in county improvement districts pursuant to Subsection L of Section 4-55A-12.1 NMSA 1978;
- T. works of art for museums or for display in public buildings or places;
- U. contracts entered into by a local public body with a person, firm, organization, corporation or association or a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico for the operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 44 NMSA 1978, lease or operation of a county hospital pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act or operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to the Special Hospital District Act;

- V. purchases of advertising in all media, including radio, television, print and electronic;
- W. purchases of promotional goods intended for resale by the tourism department;
- X. procurement of printing services for materials produced and intended for resale by the cultural affairs department;
- Y. procurement by or through the public education department from the federal department of education relating to parent training and information centers designed to increase parent participation, projects and initiatives designed to improve outcomes for students with disabilities and other projects and initiatives relating to the administration of improvement strategy programs pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; provided that the exemption applies only to procurement of services not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000);
- Z. procurement of services from community rehabilitation programs or qualified individuals pursuant to the State Use Act;
- AA. purchases of products or services for eligible persons with disabilities pursuant to the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- BB. procurement, by either the department of health or Grant county or both, of tangible personal property,

5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25

2

3

services or construction that are exempt from the Procurement Code pursuant to Section 9-7-6.5 NMSA 1978;

CC. contracts for investment advisory services, investment management services or other investment-related services entered into by the educational retirement board, the state investment officer or the retirement board created pursuant to the Public Employees Retirement Act;

DD. the purchase for resale by the state fair commission of feed and other items necessary for the upkeep of livestock; [and]

EE. contracts entered into by the crime victims reparation commission to distribute federal grants to assist victims of crime, including grants from the federal Victims of Crime Act of 1984 and the federal Violence Against Women Act; and

FF. procurements pursuant to the Public-Private

Partnerships Act."

SECTION 28. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.

- 39 -