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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Aragon DATE TYPED 2/16/2004 HB _____

SHORT TITLE Appointment & Elections of PRC Members SB SJR 14

ANALYST Garcia

APPROPRIATION

Appropriation Contained		Estimated Additional Impact		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY04	FY05	FY04	FY05		
			(\$32.0)	Non-Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Relates to HJR 1 and HJR 2, HJR 7, and SJR 6.

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

- *Report to the Legislative Council from the Public Regulation Commission Subcommittee in Response to Senate Joint Memorial 41, December 2002.*
- *Report of the Legislative Finance Committee to the Forty-sixth Legislature, First Session, January 2003, Fiscal Year 2003 – 2004, pp. 318 – 324.*
- Proposed PRC Districts map, prepared by the Office of the Secretary of State

Responses Received From
Public Regulation Commission
Attorney General's Office

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

The bill would submit to the voters at the November general election a proposal to amend Article 11, § 1 of the Constitution of New Mexico. The amendment would reduce the number of elected PRC commissioners from 5 to 3. The three elected members would be elected from redrawn districts that would not reflect the current federal congressional districts. The bill would require the other two commissioners to be appointed by the governor, with advice and consent of the Senate.

Furthermore, the bill further amends the statute to note that one of the elected shall hold office for two years and the other two for four years beginning on January 1 of the year following the election. The chairman would be elected at the first meeting after commissioners have been

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elected, and would serve for two years.

The following is a description of the new districts for the three elected commissioners:

- (1) The proposed district one would include for the most part the entire westside of Albuquerque, the North and South Valley of Albuquerque, move east until San Mateo boulevard, and would include Valencia, Socorro, Catron, Sierra, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, and Dona Ana counties to the south.
- (2) The proposed district two would include the entire eastside of Albuquerque from San Mateo boulevard and the counties of Torrance, Guadalupe, Quay, Harding, Union, Curry, Roosevelt, De Baca, Lincoln, Chaves, Lea, Eddy, and Otero.
- (3) The proposed district three would include the far westside of Albuquerque such as Paradise Hills and Ventana Ranch and includes the counties of Cibola, McKinley, Sandoval, Los Alamos, Santa Fe, San Miguel, Mora, Colfax, Taos, Rio Arriba, and San Juan.

Significant Issues

In 2001, the legislature passed Senate Joint Memorial 41 requesting that the New Mexico Legislative Council designate an interim committee to examine the organization, financing and performance of the PRC. The Legislative Council appointed the Public Regulation Commission Subcommittee to meet during the 2001 and 2002 interims to address these issues.

The subcommittee report to the Legislative Council makes recommendations in four areas, including the organization of the PRC. Currently, the responsibilities of the PRC consists of regulating public utilities, including electric, natural gas and water companies; transportation companies, including common and contract carriers; transmission and pipeline companies, including telephone, telegraph and information transmission companies; insurance companies and others engaged in risk assumption; and other public service companies in such manner as the legislature shall provide. The subcommittee acknowledged that, because of the complex issues involved in the decision-making made by the PRC that impact the businesses and citizens of New Mexico, commissioners must have certain qualifications. These qualifications would ensure that commissioners have the background and experience necessary to understand complex regulatory issues.

The subcommittee members, however, supported two different approaches regarding the selection of PRC commissioners, and recommended a full debate by the legislature.

Approach #1

- Three members of the subcommittee supported an appointed commission for the PRC. The Governor should appoint commissioners with the consent of the Senate. An appointed commission would address the need for a statewide focus on regulatory issues and improve accountability in the process. Moreover it would also resolve concerns related to campaign financing as a part of the election process.

This position is consistent with the 1995 Report of the Constitutional Revision Commission to the Governor and the Legislature that stated:

Because the essential task (of utility regulation) requires special expertise, judicial-like adjudicatory responsibility, as well as administrative and rule-making responsibility, it is also recommended that the entity be appointive rather than elective, and that the powers and duties and process of removal be established by law.

The 1997 Report of the Regulation Commission Reorganization Committee also recommended a constitutional amendment “to provide for appointment rather than election of the public regulation commission...”.

Approach #2

- Two members of the subcommittee support an elected, districted commission and recommend the judicial election and retention process be examined to address the need for knowledgeable and experienced commissioners.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The bill does not contain an appropriation. However, an estimated non-recurring cost to the general fund of \$32.0 is expected because of the cost to the Secretary of State for advertising and printing to place an item on the ballot.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

As an agency controlled by separately elected officials, the PRC is an administratively independent part of the executive branch. With the new mix of appointed and elected, will the PRC remain an independent agency or more a part of the executive branch?

RELATIONSHIP

SJR 14 relates to HJR 01, HJR 02, HJR 07, and SJR 06. HJR 02 adds the provision that no PRC appointee can be “employed by an entity regulated by the commission for the ten years prior to appointment.” In addition, HJR 02 does not include language that HJR 01 adds that address commissioners’ expertise. HJR 01 states: “commissioners shall at minimum have four years of education or experience in regulatory law or affairs.” HJR 07 eliminates 2 commissioner positions and maintains that the remaining 3 commissioners be appointed by the governor. SJR 6 is similar to SJR 14 but does not redraw the 3 federal congressional districts for PRC elections and SJR 6 requires the two appointed commissioners should be from each of the two major parties.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

If voters approve the constitutional amendment, the Legislature will subsequently have to repeal the existing laws governing commissioner elections.

The bill would require further amendments if the number of New Mexico’s federal congressional districts were to increase or decrease in the future. Any such change would likely result in an even number of congressional districts. That in turn would require a modification in the number of elected and/or appointed commissioners if there is to be an odd number of commissioners.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

PRC provided the following comments:

- 1) PRC commissioners, as elected, are directly accountable to the citizens of the state and work on behalf of citizens directly. However, moving commissioners to appointed, they would be directly accountable to the governor and indirectly citizens.
- 2) PRC commissioners, as elected, serve as consumer advocates where they create policies on utilities rates, insurance regulation, telecommunication regulation, transportation regulation, etc. based solely on consumer interests and independent of legislative or executive mandates or policies. However, moving to appointed, commissioners will likely serve at the pleasure of the governor's policy initiatives, which at times can be counter to consumer interests.
- 3) Moving PRC commissioners to appointed can create conflicts of interest. For instance, commissioners, as elected and independent officers, are first and foremost consumer advocates and cannot accept campaign contributions from regulated entities. However, the governor is not constrained by the same requirements, which can create conflicts where regulated entities' interests have special favor with the governor/executive and consequently filtrate down to appointed commissioners.

The Attorney General provided the following comments:

Other appointments to constitutional commissions (i.e. university regents) have language in the text explaining: (a) on what grounds a commissioner can be removed; (b) whether a commissioner can serve until her replacement is confirmed by the Senate. These items are not required, but help explain how to resolve disputed situations.

POSSIBLE QUESTIONS

- Would governor-appointed commissioners be more accountable to the people of New Mexico than elected commissioners?
- Will moving to appointed commissioners induce more cooperation and professionalism among the commission as a whole?
- Should commissioners be appointed from districts instead of at-large?
- The bill neither provides for nor prohibits the removal of appointed commissioners for cause. Should appointed commissioners be expressly subject to removal for cause?
- Should appointed commissioners be term-limited?
- Does the mix of appointed and elected commissioners alleviate concerns discussed above?
- What will be the make-up of the commission if districts are redrawn?

DG/yr