

HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
HOUSE BILL 405

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

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; CREATING THE PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS BOARD; PROVIDING POWERS AND DUTIES; PROVIDING FOR A LONG-RANGE PLAN FOR THE STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS TO DEVELOP PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS FOR PUBLIC PROJECTS; PRESCRIBING PENALTIES; MAKING APPROPRIATIONS.

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

**SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**--This act may be cited as the "Public-Private Partnerships Act".

**SECTION 2. DEFINITIONS.**--As used in the Public-Private Partnerships Act:

A. "board" means the public-private partnerships

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1 board;

2 B. "force majeure" means an uncontrollable force or  
3 natural disaster not within the power of the public or private  
4 partner;

5 C. "local government" means a municipality; a  
6 county; or a regional entity created by a joint powers  
7 agreement between one or more public agencies;

8 D. "material default" means a failure of a private  
9 partner to perform any duties under a public-private  
10 partnership, which failure jeopardizes delivery of adequate  
11 service to the public and remains unsatisfied after a  
12 reasonable time and after the private partner has received  
13 written notice from the public partner of the failure;

14 E. "private partner" means one or more persons who  
15 have entered into a public-private partnership with a public  
16 partner and who are not the federal government or any agency or  
17 instrumentality of the federal government; another state or  
18 territory of the United States; a sovereign or foreign  
19 government; or the state or an agency, branch, institution,  
20 instrumentality or political subdivision of the state;

21 F. "public partner" means a state agency,  
22 institution or an instrumentality of the state or a local  
23 government;

24 G. "public-private partnership" means the agreement  
25 between one or more public partners and one or more private

1 partners for the development, financing or construction of a  
2 public project, including a lease, ground lease, franchise,  
3 easement, permit or other agreement;

4 H. "public project" means:

5 (1) a building or other facility, except  
6 affordable housing pursuant to the Affordable Housing Act, that  
7 meets a public purpose and is developed for a public entity;

8 (2) a building or other facility for a public  
9 school or a public post-secondary educational institution,  
10 including:

11 (a) a functionally related and  
12 subordinate facility;

13 (b) a stadium or other facility  
14 primarily used for school events; and

15 (c) any depreciable property provided  
16 for use in a school facility that is operated as part of the  
17 public school system or a public post-secondary educational  
18 institution;

19 (3) cultural or recreational facilities,  
20 including theaters, museums, convention centers, community  
21 centers, stadiums, athletic facilities, golf courses or similar  
22 facilities;

23 (4) parking lots or garages;

24 (5) airports, subways or similar facilities;

25 (6) improvements, together with equipment,

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1 necessary to enhance public safety and security of buildings to  
2 be principally used by a public entity;

3 (7) utility and telecommunications and other  
4 communications infrastructure;

5 (8) dams and reservoirs;

6 (9) a sewerage or water treatment facility,  
7 power generating plant, pump station, natural gas compressing  
8 station or similar facility;

9 (10) a sewerage, water, gas or other pipeline;

10 (11) a transmission line;

11 (12) a radio, television, cell or other tower;

12 (13) improvements necessary or desirable to  
13 any unimproved state-owned or locally owned real estate; or

14 (14) recycling facilities or solid waste  
15 management facilities that produce electric energy derived from  
16 solid waste;

17 I. "user fee" means a rate, fee or other charge  
18 imposed by a partner for use of all or part of a public  
19 project; and

20 J. "utility" means a privately, publicly or  
21 cooperatively owned line, facility or system for producing,  
22 transmitting or distributing communications, cable television,  
23 power, electricity, light, heat, gas, oil, crude products,  
24 water, steam, waste, storm water not connected with highway  
25 drainage or any other similar commodity, including a fire or

1 police signal system or street lighting system, which directly  
2 or indirectly serves the public.

3 SECTION 3. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS BOARD--CREATED--  
4 MEMBERSHIP.--

5 A. The "public-private partnerships board" is  
6 created and administratively attached to the general services  
7 department. The department shall provide necessary  
8 administrative services to the board.

9 B. The board consists of:

10 (1) the following state officials or their  
11 designees:

12 (a) the attorney general;

13 (b) the secretary of finance and  
14 administration;

15 (c) the secretary of general services;

16 and

17 (d) the secretary of economic  
18 development;

19 (2) three members who represent the private  
20 sector, appointed by the New Mexico legislative council; and

21 (3) two members who represent the councils of  
22 state government, appointed by the directors of the councils of  
23 state government.

24 C. The private-sector and councils of state  
25 government members appointed initially shall draw lots for

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1 staggered terms in such a way that two members serve for six  
2 years, two members serve for four years and one member serves  
3 for two years.

4 D. The members shall select the chair and vice  
5 chair, who shall serve a term of two years.

6 E. Members who are not public employees are  
7 entitled to per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem  
8 and Mileage Act, but shall receive no other compensation,  
9 perquisite or allowance.

10 SECTION 4. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIPS BOARD--POWERS AND  
11 DUTIES--PLANNING AND REVIEW FUNCTIONS.--

12 A. The board shall develop a long-term vision and  
13 plan for the development of public projects through public-  
14 private partnerships. The public-private partnerships plan may  
15 be a component of the five-year economic development plan and  
16 updated annually with that plan, but the partnerships plan  
17 shall be developed as a stand-alone document and shall be  
18 specific and targeted in the kinds of public projects that  
19 should be sought by the state and local governments initially  
20 and for each succeeding five-year or longer period. The board  
21 shall engage the public through facilitated meetings throughout  
22 the state in the development of the vision and plan, including  
23 a focus on how partnerships can provide identifiable,  
24 measurable public benefit, including engendering New Mexico's  
25 intellectual capacity and capability; encouraging innovation in

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1 technology, building sciences, renewable energy applications  
 2 and other areas; providing occupational and professional  
 3 opportunities and training for high-wage employment for the  
 4 state's work force; and improving the quality of life for all  
 5 New Mexicans.

6 B. The board shall seek the input of the state  
 7 universities; land use and public planners; architects;  
 8 engineers; building trades; unions; the national laboratories;  
 9 experts in work force training and development, finance, law  
 10 and economic development; and other experts and interested  
 11 persons. The board shall submit its long-term vision and plan  
 12 to the governor and the second session of the fifty-first  
 13 legislature.

14 C. The board shall promulgate rules to implement  
 15 the provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act,  
 16 including the review process the board will follow when a  
 17 public partner proposes a partnership for a public project or  
 18 when a private entity submits an unsolicited plan for a public  
 19 project.

20 D. All state agencies, institutions and state  
 21 instrumentalities, and local governments as appropriate, shall  
 22 cooperate with the board and assist it in carrying out its  
 23 duties by providing technical assistance, analysis and other  
 24 services as requested by the board.

25 SECTION 5. PROJECT DEVELOPMENT--PARTNER SELECTION--

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.--

2 A. A public partner, in consultation with the  
3 board, may:

4 (1) develop a public project using any of the  
5 following:

6 (a) requests for proposals in which the  
7 public partner describes a class of public project or a  
8 geographic area in which a person is invited to submit  
9 proposals to develop a public project;

10 (b) solicitations using requests for  
11 qualifications, short-listing of qualified proposers, requests  
12 for proposals, negotiations, best and final offers or other  
13 procurement procedures;

14 (c) solicitations seeking development  
15 and finance plans that are most advantageous to the public  
16 partner and suitable for the public project;

17 (d) best-value selection procurements  
18 based on price or financial proposals, or both, or other  
19 factors; and

20 (e) other procedures that the public  
21 partner determines may further the implementation of the  
22 Public-Private Partnerships Act; and

23 (2) consider an unsolicited proposal if the  
24 public partner and the board determine that there is sufficient  
25 merit to pursue the unsolicited proposal and a reasonable

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1 opportunity for other persons to submit competing proposals for  
2 consideration as appropriate.

3 B. If the public partner issues a request for  
4 qualifications or similar solicitation document, the request  
5 shall generally set forth the factors that will be evaluated  
6 and the manner in which responses will be evaluated.

7 C. In evaluating proposals, the public partner and  
8 the board shall consider a range of factors they deem  
9 appropriate to obtain the best value for the state or local  
10 government.

11 D. The public partner may charge and retain a  
12 reasonable administrative fee for the evaluation of an  
13 unsolicited project proposal; provided that the administrative  
14 fee shall not exceed the reasonable cost of evaluating the  
15 proposal.

16 E. The public partner or the board may retain  
17 financial, legal and other experts to assist in the evaluation,  
18 negotiation and development of public-private partnership  
19 agreements for a public project; provided that such experts  
20 shall have a minimum of five years' relevant experience in  
21 their field of expertise.

22 F. If contractor insurance is required for services  
23 procured pursuant to this section, the insurance shall be  
24 placed with an insurer authorized to transact insurance in New  
25 Mexico or with a surplus lines insurer approved by the

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1 insurance division of the public regulation commission or its  
2 successor agency.

3 G. Before the public partner and the board begin  
4 the process for developing a public project, the public partner  
5 shall hold at least one public hearing and shall hold one or  
6 more additional public hearings before an agreement is signed.

7 H. Each request for proposals issued pursuant to  
8 the Public-Private Partnerships Act shall require the proposer  
9 to include with its proposal an executive summary covering the  
10 major elements of its proposal that do not address the  
11 proposer's price, financing plan or other confidential or  
12 proprietary information or trade secrets that the proposer  
13 intends to be exempt from disclosure. The executive summary  
14 shall be subject to release and disclosure to the public at any  
15 time. Notwithstanding other provisions of law, in order to  
16 maximize competition pursuant to that act, no part of a  
17 proposal other than the executive summary shall be subject to  
18 release or disclosure by the public partner before an award of  
19 the public-private partnership contract and the conclusion of  
20 any protest or other challenge to the award, absent an  
21 administrative or judicial order requiring release or  
22 disclosure. After the award of the contract and the conclusion  
23 of any protest or other challenge to the award, the Inspection  
24 of Public Records Act applies to any release of any part of the  
25 proposal. An unsolicited proposal shall contain a similar

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1 executive summary and be afforded the same protections as a  
2 requested proposal.

3 I. A solicited or unsolicited proposer shall  
4 identify those portions of a proposal or other submission that  
5 the proposer considers to be a trade secret or confidential  
6 commercial, financial or proprietary information. For trade  
7 secrets and confidential and proprietary information to be  
8 exempt from disclosure, the proposer must do all of the  
9 following:

10 (1) invoke exclusion on submission of the  
11 information or other materials for which protection is sought;

12 (2) identify with conspicuous labeling the  
13 data or other materials for which protection is sought;

14 (3) state the reasons why protection is  
15 necessary; and

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

19 **SECTION 6. EVALUATION CRITERIA.**--Before entering into a  
20 public-private partnership, the public partner and the board  
21 shall consider:

22 A. the ability of the public project to meet the  
23 needs of the community in which it is to be located, including  
24 improving and streamlining services to the public; providing or  
25 enhancing educational, cultural and recreational opportunities;

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1 promoting economic growth; or otherwise serving a public  
2 purpose;

3 B. whether the project is consistent with the  
4 board's long-term plan for public projects;

5 C. the proposed cost and financial plan for the  
6 public project;

7 D. the performance benchmarks contained in the  
8 proposal;

9 E. the estimated operating costs of the public  
10 project;

11 F. the financial commitment of the private partner;

12 G. the risk of proposed financing;

13 H. the general reputation, qualifications, industry  
14 experience and financial capacity of the proposer;

15 I. the compatibility of the public project with  
16 local and regional land and water plans;

17 J. the feasibility and proposed design and  
18 management of the public project;

19 K. the degree of innovation; efficiency; and  
20 technical, scientific, technological and socioeconomic merit of  
21 the proposal;

22 L. comments from potential users, local citizens,  
23 affected jurisdictions and other interested persons;

24 M. benefits to the public, including improvements  
25 in economic growth, public safety and quality of life;

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1 N. the safety record of the proposer;

2 O. efforts to be made by the partnership to retain  
3 and train New Mexico residents in occupations and professions  
4 related to planning, design, construction, project management,  
5 general management, administration, legal, accounting and other  
6 areas of the public project over the life of the partnership  
7 agreement;

8 P. the commitment to use New Mexico building  
9 materials and manufactured goods and local services;

10 Q. green building design and construction  
11 certification by a nationally recognized organization;

12 R. innovations in energy efficiency or generation;  
13 and

14 S. other criteria that the public partner and the  
15 board deem appropriate.

16 SECTION 7. FUNDING AND FINANCING.--

17 A. Any lawful source of funding may be used for the  
18 development or management of a public project pursuant to the  
19 Public-Private Partnerships Act, including:

20 (1) proceeds of grant anticipation revenue  
21 bonds, private activity bonds, revenue bonds or other bonds  
22 allowed by federal or state law;

23 (2) grants, loans, loan guarantees, lines of  
24 credit, revolving lines of credit or other arrangements as  
25 allowed by federal or state law;

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- 1 (3) other federal, state or local revenues;  
2 (4) user fees, lease payments, availability  
3 payments, gross or net receipts from sales, proceeds from the  
4 sale of development rights, franchise charges, permit charges,  
5 advertising and sponsorship charges, service charges or any  
6 other lawful form of consideration; and  
7 (5) other forms of public and private capital  
8 that are available.

9 B. As security for the payment of financing  
10 described in this section, the revenues from the public project  
11 may be pledged, but no pledge of revenues constitutes in any  
12 manner or to any extent a general obligation of the state or  
13 local government. Financing may be structured on a senior,  
14 parity or subordinate basis to any other financing.

15 C. The public partner may accept money from the  
16 United States or any of its agencies to carry out the  
17 provisions of the Public-Private Partnerships Act, whether the  
18 money is made available by grant, loan or other financing  
19 arrangement. The public partner assents to any federal  
20 requirements, conditions or terms of any federal funding  
21 accepted by the public partner pursuant to this subsection.  
22 The public partner may enter into agreements or other  
23 arrangements with the United States or any of its agencies as  
24 may be necessary to carry out the provisions of that act.

25 D. The public partner may accept from any source

1 any grant, donation, gift, conveyance of land, other real or  
 2 personal property or other thing of value made to the public  
 3 partner for the purposes of a public project.

4 E. A public project may be funded in whole or in  
 5 part by contributions of money or property made by a private  
 6 person or the state or any agency, institution, instrumentality  
 7 or political subdivision of the state.

8 F. Federal, state and local money may be combined  
 9 with private sector money for public project purposes as  
 10 allowed by law or by the grant, gift or donation provisions.

11 G. Any revenue bonds issued pursuant to the Public-  
 12 Private Partnerships Act are not general obligations of this  
 13 state or any local government and are not secured by or payable  
 14 from any money or assets of the state or any local government  
 15 other than the money and revenues specifically pledged to the  
 16 repayment of the revenue bonds.

17 **SECTION 8. PROJECT DELIVERY METHODS--PROPOSALS.--**A public  
 18 partner, in consultation with the board, may provide for the  
 19 development of a public project using a variety of project  
 20 delivery methods and forms of agreements. The methods may  
 21 include:

22 A. predevelopment agreements leading to other  
 23 implementing agreements;

24 B. design-build agreements;

25 C. design-build-maintain agreements;

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- 1 D. design-build-finance agreements;
- 2 E. design-build-finance-maintain agreements;
- 3 F. construction manager at risk; or
- 4 G. concession agreements that provide for the
- 5 private partner to design, build, maintain, manage or lease a
- 6 public project.

7 SECTION 9. BOARD--ADVICE AND ASSISTANCE--REVIEW AND  
8 APPROVAL OF AGREEMENTS.--

9 A. The board, when consulting with and advising a  
10 public partner, may assign each member of the board to evaluate  
11 proposals and proposed partnership agreements using the  
12 member's agency or private-sector resources in their areas of  
13 expertise.

14 B. Before approval of a partnership agreement, the  
15 attorney general and the secretary of finance and  
16 administration shall, within thirty days of the board's  
17 request:

18 (1) advise the board and the public partner  
19 concerning the legality of specific proposed partnerships;

20 (2) advise the board and the public partner on  
21 legal procedures and practices related to implementation of  
22 specific projects that use a partnership;

23 (3) assist the public partner in negotiating  
24 partnership agreements;

25 (4) assist the public partner in preparing any



1 documents related to a specific partnership;

2 (5) advise the board and the public partner  
3 regarding any relevant federal securities or other laws and  
4 related disclosure requirements; and

5 (6) advise the board and the public partner  
6 regarding accounting, investment and tax requirements  
7 applicable to specific projects that use a partnership.

8 C. The board may ask other agencies of state or  
9 local governments to assist in the review of a proposed public-  
10 private partnership.

11 SECTION 10. PROCUREMENT CODE--PUBLIC WORKS--LABOR  
12 AGREEMENTS.--

13 A. Procurements pursuant to the Public-Private  
14 Partnerships Act are subject to the provisions of the  
15 Procurement Code. The resident preferences provided in  
16 Sections 13-1-21 and 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 apply to procurements  
17 pursuant to that act. The construction of a public project is  
18 a public works for the purposes of the Public Works Minimum  
19 Wage Act, the Subcontractors Fair Practice Act, other  
20 provisions of Chapter 13, Article 4 NMSA 1978 and the Public  
21 Works Apprentice and Training Act.

22 B. Should a public project include building  
23 maintenance, as to the maintenance activities, the board shall  
24 not approve a project that displaces or replaces government  
25 employees whose employment is under the Public Employee

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1 Bargaining Act, and any employees hired for maintenance who are  
2 not from the public employee work force shall be hired and  
3 trained pursuant to the Public Employee Bargaining Act.

4 SECTION 11. PUBLIC-PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP AGREEMENTS--  
5 REQUIREMENTS--PENALTIES.--

6 A. In a public-private partnership, the public  
7 partner and the board shall require the agreement to include  
8 provisions as applicable that:

9 (1) authorize the public partner or the  
10 private partner to establish and collect user fees, rents,  
11 advertising and sponsorship charges, service charges or other  
12 charges allowed in the agreement, including provisions that:

13 (a) specify how revenue will be  
14 collected, accounted for and audited;

15 (b) establish circumstances under which  
16 the public partner may receive all or a share of revenue from  
17 such charges; and

18 (c) govern enforcement of user fees,  
19 including provisions for the use of cameras or other mechanisms  
20 to ensure that users are identified and notified of fees owed  
21 and provisions that allow the private partner access to  
22 relevant public databases for enforcement purposes. Misuse of  
23 the data contained in the databases, including negligence in  
24 properly securing the data, shall result in a civil penalty of  
25 ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for each violation;

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1 (2) if user fees and other charges are  
2 allowed, the agreement shall provide for a reasonable rate of  
3 return on the private partner's investment, including  
4 provisions such as the following:

5 (a) the fees and charges may be  
6 collected directly by the private partner or a third party  
7 engaged by the private partner for that purpose;

8 (b) a formula for the adjustment of user  
9 fees and other charges during the term of the public-private  
10 partnership;

11 (c) for an agreement that does not  
12 include a formula described in Subparagraph (b) of this  
13 paragraph, provisions regulating the private partner's return  
14 on investment; or

15 (d) other strategies that the public  
16 partner determines are appropriate;

17 (3) allow for payments to be made by the  
18 public partner to the private partner, including availability  
19 payments or performance-based payments;

20 (4) allow the public partner to accept  
21 payments and share revenue with the private partner;

22 (5) address how the public and private  
23 partners will share management of the risks of the public  
24 project;

25 (6) specify how the public and private

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1 partners will share the costs of development of the public  
2 project;

3 (7) allocate financial responsibility for cost  
4 overruns to the partner or partners that were responsible for  
5 the cost overruns;

6 (8) establish the damages to be assessed for  
7 nonperformance;

8 (9) establish performance criteria or  
9 incentives, or both;

10 (10) address the acquisition of property  
11 interests that may be required, including provisions that allow  
12 the public or private partner to acquire real property,  
13 including acquisition by exchange of other real property that  
14 is owned by the state, a local government or the federal  
15 government;

16 (11) establish recordkeeping, accounting and  
17 auditing standards to be used for the public project;

18 (12) for a long-term public project, address  
19 responsibility for reconstruction or renovations that are  
20 required so that the public project meets all applicable  
21 government standards before the public project reverts to the  
22 public partner;

23 (13) provide for responsibilities for law  
24 enforcement on public projects;

25 (14) identify public partner specifications

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1 that must be satisfied, including provisions allowing the  
2 private partner to request and receive authorization to deviate  
3 from the specifications on a showing satisfactory to the public  
4 partner that the deviation is necessary;

5 (15) require a private partner to provide  
6 performance and payment bonds as required by Section 13-4-18  
7 NMSA 1978 for those components of a public project that involve  
8 construction. For components that do not involve construction,  
9 require parent company guarantees, letters of credit or other  
10 acceptable forms of security or a combination of any of these,  
11 the penal sum or amount of which may be less than one hundred  
12 percent of the value of the contract involved based on the  
13 public partner's determination of what is required to  
14 adequately protect the public partner, made on a project-by-  
15 project basis;

16 (16) provide clawback or recapture provisions  
17 that protect the public investment; and

18 (17) specify remedies available to the parties  
19 and dispute resolution procedures to be followed.

20 B. The public-private partnership agreement shall  
21 include a clear statement that the public partner will own any  
22 real property pertaining to the public project when the project  
23 reverts to the public partner.

24 C. The term of agreements entered into pursuant to  
25 the Public-Private Partnerships Act may be for a term not to

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1 exceed twenty-five years, and such agreements may be extended  
2 for additional terms.

3 D. The public-private partnership agreement shall  
4 contain a provision by which the private partner expressly  
5 agrees that it is prohibited from seeking injunctive or other  
6 equitable relief to delay, prevent or otherwise hinder the  
7 public partner or any other jurisdiction from developing,  
8 constructing or maintaining a public project that was planned  
9 and that would or might affect the revenue that the private  
10 partner would or might derive from the public project developed  
11 under an agreement pursuant to the Public-Private Partnerships  
12 Act, except that the agreement may provide for reasonable  
13 compensation to the private partner for the adverse effect  
14 resulting from development, construction and maintenance of an  
15 unplanned facility that affects the public project's revenue.

16 E. The public-private partnership agreement shall  
17 require that the state board of finance must approve the  
18 assignment, transfer or sale of assets or investment in a  
19 public project. Sale or lease for longer than twenty-five  
20 years of state property requires legislative approval.

21 SECTION 12. USER FEES AT END OF AGREEMENT PERIOD.--The  
22 public partner may continue or cease collection of user fees  
23 after the end of the term of the agreement.

24 SECTION 13. REVERSION OF PUBLIC PROJECT TO PUBLIC  
25 PARTNER.--If the public-private partnership is terminated, the

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

6 SECTION 14. MATERIAL DEFAULT--REMEDIES.--

7 A. Upon the occurrence and during the continuation  
8 of material default by the private partner, not related to an  
9 event of force majeure, the public partner may:

10 (1) elect to take over the public project,  
11 including the succession of all right, title and interest in  
12 the public project, subject to any liens on revenue previously  
13 granted by the private partner; and

14 (2) terminate the public-private partnership  
15 and exercise any other rights and remedies that may be  
16 available.

17 B. If the public partner elects to take over a  
18 public project pursuant to Subsection A of this section, the  
19 public partner:

20 (1) shall collect and pay any revenue that is  
21 subject to lien to satisfy an obligation;

22 (2) may develop and operate the public  
23 project, impose user fees for the use of the public project and  
24 comply with any service contracts; and

25 (3) may solicit proposals for the maintenance

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

3 SECTION 15. POLICE POWERS--VIOLATIONS OF LAW.--All law  
4 enforcement officers of the state or local government have the  
5 same powers and jurisdiction within the limits of the public  
6 project as they have in their respective areas of jurisdiction  
7 and access to the public project at any time to exercise such  
8 powers and jurisdictions.

9 SECTION 16. UTILITY CROSSINGS.--A public or private  
10 partner and any utility whose facility is to be crossed or  
11 relocated shall cooperate fully in planning and arranging the  
12 manner of the crossing or relocation of the utility facility.

13 SECTION 17. PENALTIES.--A person who fails to pay a user  
14 fee required for the privilege of using property included in a  
15 public project is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be  
16 sentenced as provided in Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

17 SECTION 18. EFFECTIVE DATE.--The effective date of the  
18 provisions of this act is July 1, 2013.