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HOUSE BILL 934

43RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 1997

INTRODUCED BY

GARY K. KING

AN ACT

RELATING TO PUBLIC REGULATION; ENACTING THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION ACT; PROVIDING FOR POWERS AND DUTIES; TRANSFERRING BUDGETS, FUNDS, PERSONNEL, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, OTHER OBLIGATIONS; IMPOSING PENALTIES; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

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

Section 1. [NEW MATERIAL] SHORT TITLE. -- Sections 1 through 13 of this act may be cited as the "Public Regulation Commission Act".

Section 2. [NEW MATERIAL] PURPOSE OF ACT.--The purpose of the Public Regulation Commission Act is to provide for the manner in which the commission shall carry out its responsibilities under Article 11 of the constitution of New Mexico. The Public Regulation Commission Act is also designed

to ensure that all laws previously applicable to the agencies that preceded the commission remain in full force and effect, unless and until further amended by law. This includes enacting into statute provisions previously included in the constitution of New Mexico and thereby preserving case law interpretations of those provisions.

Section 3. [NEW MATERIAL] DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public Regulation Commission Act:

- A. "commission" means the public regulation commission;
- C. "person" means a natural person or other entity recognized by law.

Section 4. [NEW MATERIAL] PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION--CREATION.--The "public regulation commission", consisting of five commissioners, is created as provided in Article 11, Section 1 of the constitution of New Mexico. The commissioners shall be elected from districts as provided in the Public Regulation Commission Act.

Section 5. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSIONERS--ELECTION-TERMS.--

A. Commissioners shall be elected at the general election for staggered four-year terms, beginning on January 1 next following their election; provided that the first election

of commissioners and the initial terms of those commissioners shall be as provided in Subsection B of this section.

- B. Five commissioners shall be elected at the first election of commissioners in 1998. The commissioners elected at the first election shall immediately classify themselves by lot, so that two of the five elected shall hold office for an initial two-year term and three for an initial four-year term. Thereafter, all terms shall be for four years; provided that if a vacancy occurs prior to completion of a term, the vacancy shall be filled for the unexpired term only.
- C. After serving two consecutive terms, including the initial two-year terms of the two commissioners chosen by lot after the first election, a commissioner is ineligible to hold office as a commissioner until one full four-year term has intervened.
- Section 6. COMMISSIONER DISTRICTS. -- One commissioner shall be elected from each of the following districts:
- A. commissioner district one shall consist of the first and fourth state board of education districts;
- B. commissioner district two shall consist of the second and third state board of education districts;
- C. commissioner district three shall consist of the fifth and tenth state board of education districts;
- D. commissioner district four shall consist of the eighth and ninth state board of education districts; and

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sixth and so	eventh	state boar	rd of educ	eation	distr	ricts.		

Section 7. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION ORGANIZATIONAL UNITS. -- The commission's administrative structure shall consist of the following divisions and any other organizational units created by law or commission order, including:

- A. the administrative services division;
- B. the corporation department;
- C. the insurance department;
- D. the motor carrier division;
- E. the pipeline division;
- F. the office of the state fire marshal;
- G. the public utility division; and
- H. the telecommunications division.

Section 8. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES. --

- A. The commission shall administer and enforce the laws with which it is charged.
- B. To perform its duties, the commission has every power expressly conferred by law. In order to effectuate its powers and carry out its duties, the commission:
- (1) may, except as otherwise provided by law, exercise general supervisory and appointing authority over commission employees, subject to the Personnel Act;
 - (2) may, delegate authority to subordinates as

the commission deems necessary and appropriate, clearly delineating such delegated authority and its limitations;

- (3) may organize the commission staff into those organizational units that the commission deems will enable it to function most efficiently, subject to any provisions of law recognizing or establishing specific organizational units;
- (4) may, within the limitations of available appropriations and except as provided otherwise by law, employ and fix the compensation of those persons necessary to discharge the commission's duties:
- (5) may take administrative action by issuing orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the law, to assure implementation of and compliance with the provisions of law for which the commission is responsible and to enforce those orders and instructions by appropriate administrative action and court proceedings;
- (6) may conduct research and studies to improve the commission's operations or to improve the provision of services to the citizens of the state;
- (7) may investigate any person, as necessary, to carry out the commission's responsibilities;
- (8) may provide courses of instruction and practical training for commission employees and other persons with the objective of improving operations and efficiency;
 - (9) shall prepare the commission's annual

budget;

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- (10)shall elect annually by majority vote a chairperson, who shall have general administrative responsibility for commission operations;
- (11)shall give bond as provided in the Surety Bond Act. The commission shall pay the cost of the bond;
- (12)shall require faithful performance or other fidelity bonds of such commission employees and officers as the commission deems necessary, as provided in the Surety Bond Act. The commission shall pay the costs of any such bonds;
- may apply for and receive in the name of the commission or the state any public or private funds, including United States government funds, available to carry out the commission's responsibilities, powers and duties; and
- may adopt such reasonable administrative, (14)regulatory and procedural rules and regulations as may be necessary or appropriate to carry out its responsibilities, powers and duties; provided that this provision does not modify or supersede statutory authority to adopt rules and regulations with regard to specific areas of regulation. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no regulation affecting a person other than the commission and its employees shall be adopted, amended or repealed except after a public hearing before the commission or its designated hearing officer. Notice of the subject matter of the regulation, the action proposed to be taken, the time and

place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed regulation, amendment or repealing provisions may be obtained shall be published at least once not less than thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed not less than thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearings. All rules and regulations shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act.

- C. A majority of the commissioners constitutes a quorum for the transaction of any business, for the performance of any duty or for the exercise of any power of the commission. The act of a majority of the commissioners shall be the act of the commission.
- D. The attorney general shall advise, represent and appear for the commission in all court proceedings. In addition, subject to the attorney general's consent and approval, the commission may employ or contract with competent attorneys to advise the commission and handle in-house legal matters and administrative proceedings. If commissioned by the attorney general, commission attorneys may represent the commission in court proceedings as well.

Section 9. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES-CORPORATIONS AND OTHER BUSINESS ENTITIES. -- With respect to
corporations and other business entities placed under the

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commission's regulatory authority by law, the commission shall:

A. accept, review, approve or disapprove and preserve all filings of documents, including articles of incorporation, articles of organization, articles of dissolution, amendments, annual reports and other corporate and business entity documents as provided by law;

- B. issue certificates of incorporation, corporate charters, certificates of good standing and other certificates and documents as the commission deems appropriate;
- C. collect and deposit all fees with the state treasurer: and
- D. carry out all duties and exercise all powers provided by law.

Section 10. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES-PUBLIC UTILITIES. -- With respect to public utilities, including
utilities supplying natural gas, electricity, water, and sewer
services, the commission shall carry out its duties and exercise
its powers as provided by law.

Section 11. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES-TRANSPORTATION AND TRANSMISSION COMPANIES AND COMMON CARRIERS-APPEALS.--

- A. With respect to transportation and transmission companies and common carriers, the commission shall:
- (1) fix, determine, supervise, regulate and control all charges and rates of railway, express, telegraph,

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telephone, sleeping car and other transportation and transmission companies and common carriers within the state;

- (2) determine any matters of public convenience and necessity with respect to matters subject to its regulatory authority as provided by law;
- (3) require railway companies and other common carriers to provide and maintain adequate equipment, depots, stockpens, station buildings, agents and facilities for the accommodation of shippers and passengers and for receiving and delivering freight and express and to provide and maintain necessary crossings, culverts, sidings and other facilities for convenience and safety whenever in the commission's judgment the public interest demands;
- (4) require intrastate railways, transportation companies and common carriers to provide such reasonable safety appliances and use such reasonable safety practices as may be necessary and proper for the safety of employees and the public;
 - (5) change, amend and rescind rates;
- (6) adopt, amend and rescind rules and regulations;
- (7) enforce its rules and regulations through administrative sanctions and in the courts; and
- (8) carry out all other duties and have all other powers provided by law.
 - B. In fixing rates of telephone and telegraph

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companies, due consideration shall be given to the earnings, investment and expenditure as a whole within the state. commission shall include in that consideration the earnings, investment and expenditures derived from or related to the sale of directory advertising and other directory listing services.

- No change in a rate, fare or charge shall be collected by any telephone or telegraph company or common carrier until the proposed change is approved by the commission or, if subject to appeal under this section, until approved by the supreme court except as provided otherwise in this section.
- The commission may subpoena witnesses and documents, enforce its subpoenas through any court and, through the court, punish for contempt.
- Ε. The commission has the power, after notice and hearing of record, to determine and decide any question and to issue orders relating to its powers and duties under this section and Article 11, Section 2 of the constitution of New Mexi co.
- F. Any interested party may appeal from an order of the commission made pursuant to its powers and duties under this section and Article 11, Section 2 of the constitution of New Mexico by filing a notice of appeal with the commission not more than thirty days after the date the order is entered. commission shall transfer and certify the complete record to the supreme court, including the docket file, docketing sheet,

transcripts or tapes and exhibits, not more than thirty days after the date the order is entered. The appellant shall pay the costs of preparing and transmitting the record to the commission.

- G. The pendency of an appeal shall not automatically stay the order appealed from. The appellant shall seek to obtain a stay from the commission or the supreme court.
- H. The appeal shall be on the record of the hearing before the commission and shall be governed by the appellate rules applicable to administrative appeals. The supreme court shall affirm the commission's order unless it is:
- (1) arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion:
- $\mbox{(2)} \quad \mbox{not supported by substantial evidence in} \\ \mbox{the record; or} \\$
 - (3) otherwise not in accordance with law.
- I. In the case of a failure or refusal of any person to comply with an order of the commission within the time prescribed in the order or within thirty days after the order is entered, whichever is later, unless a stay has been granted, the commission shall seek enforcement of the order in the supreme court. The enforcement hearing shall be held on an expedited basis. At the hearing, the sole question shall be whether the person has failed to comply with or violated the order.

Section 12. [NEW MATERIAL] COMMISSION POWERS AND DUTIES--

INSURANCE DIVISION AND STATE FIRE MARSHAL. -- With respect to the insurance division and the <u>office of the</u> state fire marshal [division], the commission shall carry out its duties and exercise its powers through those agencies as provided by law.

Section 13. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION--ACCEPTING OR OFFERING ANYTHING OF VALUE--CONFLICTS OF INTEREST--PENALTY.--

- A. No commissioner, candidate for that office or person acting on behalf of either a commissioner or candidate shall accept anything of value from a person whose charges for services to the public are regulated by the commission.
- B. No person whose charges for services to the public are regulated by the commission shall offer, pledge, donate, pay, give or grant anything of value, directly or indirectly, to a commissioner or candidate for that office or to a person acting on behalf of a commissioner or candidate in any capacity. The prohibition of this subsection extends to the regulated person's officers, employees, servants and agents.
- C. No commissioner who is financially interested in a matter pending before the commission shall act on the matter.
- D. The attorney general or a district attorney may institute a civil action in district court for enforcement of this section. An action for relief may include a permanent or preliminary injunction, a restraining order or any other appropriate order, including a civil penalty of not more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) for each violation, and

forfeiture to the state of anything of value received in violation of the provisions of this section. Each unlawful offer, pledge, donation, payment, gift or grant, and each receipt of any these, shall constitute a separate violation.

- E. A person who knowingly and willfully violates a provision of this section is guilty of the following classes of crimes, subject to the penalties provided in the Criminal Sentencing Act for felonies and in Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978 for misdemeanors:
- (1) where the amount is one hundred dollars(\$100) or less, a petty misdemeanor;
- (2) where the amount is over one hundred dollars (\$100) but not more than two hundred fifty dollars (\$250), a misdemeanor;
- (3) where the amount is over two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) but not more than two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500), a fourth degree felony;
- $(4) \ \ \ \ where the amount is over two thousand five$ hundred dollars but not more than twenty thousand dollars $(\$20,000), \ \ a \ third \ degree \ felony; \ and$
- (5) where the amount is over twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), a second degree felony.
- F. As used in this section, "anything of value" means an aggregate value in any calendar year of more than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00).

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Section 14. Section 8-1-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 260, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

COMPENSATION OF ELECTIVE STATE OFFICERS. --

Annual compensation of elective state officers shall be paid as follows:

governor	\$90, 000
secretary of state	65, 000
state auditor	65, 000
state treasurer	65, 000
attorney general	72, 500
commissioner of public lands	72, 500
[state corporation] public regulation	
commissioner	[65,000]
<u>72, 500</u> .	

В. Any person succeeding to the office of governor as provided in Article 5, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico shall receive the salary of the office. Every person serving as acting governor during the incapacity or absence of the governor from the state, other than the secretary of state, shall receive one hundred fifty dollars (\$150) as compensation for each day's service as acting governor.

All compensation under this section shall be paid from the general fund, except that the amount paid to the commissioner of public lands shall be paid from the state [land office] lands maintenance fund."

Section 15. Section 53-8-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 217, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

- "53-8-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Nonprofit Corporation Act, unless the context otherwise requires, the term:
- A. "corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a nonprofit corporation subject to the provisions of the Nonprofit Corporation Act, except a foreign corporation;
- B. "foreign corporation" means a nonprofit corporation organized under laws other than the laws of New Mexico for a purpose [or purposes] for which a corporation may be organized under the Nonprofit Corporation Act;
- C. "nonprofit corporation" means a corporation, no part of the income or profit of which is distributable to its members, directors or officers;
- D. "articles of incorporation" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of consolidation and all amendments thereto, including articles of merger;
- E. "bylaws" means the code [or codes] of rules adopted for the regulation or management of the affairs of the corporation, irrespective of the name [or names] by which such rules are designated;
- F. "member" means one having membership rights in a corporation in accordance with the provisions of its articles of incorporation or bylaws;

1	G. "board of directors" means the group of persons
2	vested with the management of the affairs of the corporation,
3	irrespective of the name by which such group is designated;
4	H. "insolvent" means inability of a corporation to
5	pay its debts as they become due in the usual course of its
6	affairs;
7	I. "commission" or "corporation commission" means
8	the [state corporation] public regulation commission or its
	del egate;
9	J. "address" means:
10	(1) the mailing address and the street address,
11	if within a municipality; or
12	(2) the mailing address and a rural route
13	number and box number, if any, or the geographical location,
14	using well-known landmarks, if outside a municipality;
15	K. "duplicate original" means a document [which]
16	that is signed or executed in duplicate;
17	L. "delivery" means:
	(1) if personally served, the date
18	documentation is received by the commission's corporation
19	department; and
20	(2) if mailed to the commission, the date of
21	the postmark plus three days, upon proof thereof by the party
22	delivering the documentation; and
23	M "person" includes individuals, partnerships,
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corporations and other associations."

Section 16. Section 53-11-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 81, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"53-11-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Business Corporation Act, unless the text otherwise requires:

A. "corporation" or "domestic corporation" means a corporation for profit subject to the provisions of the Business Corporation Act, except a foreign corporation;

- B. "foreign corporation" means a corporation for profit organized under laws other than the laws of this state for a purpose [or purposes] for which a corporation may be organized under the Business Corporation Act;
- C. "articles of incorporation" means the original or restated articles of incorporation or articles of consolidation and all amendments thereto, including articles of merger;
- D. "shares" means the units into which the proprietary interests in a corporation are divided;
- E. "subscriber" means one who subscribes for shares in a corporation, whether before or after incorporation;
- F. "shareholder" means one who is a holder of record of shares in a corporation;
- G. "authorized shares" means the shares of all classes [which] that the corporation is authorized to issue;
- H. "annual report" means the corporate report required by the Corporate Reports Act;

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I. "distribution" means a direct or indirect
transfer of money or other property (except its own shares) or
incurrence of indebtedness, by a corporation to or for the
benefit of any of its shareholders in respect of any of its
shares, whether by dividend or by purchase redemption or other
acquisition of its shares, or otherwise;

- J. "franchise tax" means the franchise tax imposed by the <u>Corporate Income and</u> Franchise Tax Act;
- K. "fees" means the fees imposed by Section 53-2-1
 NMSA 1978;
- L. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission or its delegate;
 - M. "address" means:
- (1) the mailing address and the street address,if within a municipality; or
- (2) the mailing address and a rural route number and box number, if any, or the geographical location, using well-known landmarks, if outside a municipality;
- N. "duplicate original" means a document [which] that is signed or executed in duplicate;
 - 0. "delivery" means:
- (1) if personally served, the date on which the documentation is received by the commission's corporation department; and
 - (2) if mailed, the date of the postmark plus

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three days, upon proof thereof by the party delivering the documentation; and

P. "person" includes individuals, partnerships, corporations and other associations."

Section 17. Section 53-19-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 280, Section 2) is amended to read:

"53-19-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Limited Liability Company Act:

- A. "articles of organization" means the original or restated articles filed pursuant to the Limited Liability

 Company Act and any amendments to those articles, including articles of merger or consolidation;
- B. "corporation" means an organization incorporated under the laws of New Mexico or a foreign corporation;
- C. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission or its designee;
- D. "court" means a court having jurisdiction in the case;
- E. "event of dissociation" means an event that causes a person to cease to be a member of a limited liability company;
- F. "foreign corporation" means a corporation that is organized under the laws of another state or a foreign country;
- G. "foreign limited liability company" means an entity that is:

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- (1) an unincorporated association;
- (2) organized under the laws of another state or foreign country;
- (3) organized under a statute pursuant to which an association may be formed that affords to each of its members limited liability with respect to the liabilities of the entity; and
- (4) is not required to be registered or organized under the laws of New Mexico other than the Limited Liability Company Act;
- H. "foreign limited partnership" means a limited partnership formed under the laws of another state or a foreign country;
- I. "limited liability company" or "domestic limited liability company" means an organization formed pursuant to the provisions of the Limited Liability Company Act;
- J. "limited liability company interest" means a member's or assignee's right to receive distributions and a return of capital from the limited liability company. A member's or assignee's limited liability company interest does not include rights the member or assignee has on account of other matters, such as a right to receive accrued salary for services the member or assignee rendered to, repayment of a loan the member or assignee made to or indemnification by the limited liability company;

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- K. "limited partnership" means a limited partnership under the laws of New Mexico or a foreign limited partnership;
- L. "manager" means, with respect to a limited liability company that has included a statement in its articles of organization that it is to be managed by a manager [or managers], the person [or persons] designated as [managers] manager in accordance with the articles of organization or an operating agreement;
- M "member" means a person who has been admitted to membership in a limited liability company and who has not dissociated from that company;
- N. "membership interest" or "interest" means a member's limited liability company interest and his rights to participate in management and control of the limited liability company;
- 0. "operating agreement" means a written agreement providing for the conduct of the business and affairs of a limited liability company and that agreement as amended in writing;
- P. "person" means an individual, a general partnership, a limited partnership, a domestic or foreign limited liability company, a trust, an estate, an association, a corporation or any other legal entity; and
- Q. "state" means a state, territory or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia or the commonwealth

of Puerto Rico."

Section 18. Section 59A-1-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 4) is amended to read:

"59A-1-4. "CORPORATION COMMISSION" OR "PUBLIC REGULATION

COMMISSION". -- "Corporation commission" or "public regulation

commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation

commission [of New Mexico]."

Section 19. Section 62-3-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 96, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-3-3. DEFINITIONS, WORDS AND PHRASES.--Unless otherwise specified, when used in the Public Utility Act:

A. "affiliated interest" means a person who directly or indirectly, through one or more intermediaries, controls or is controlled by or is under common control with a public utility. Control includes instances where a person is an officer, director, partner, trustee or person of similar status or function or who owns directly or indirectly or has a beneficial interest in ten percent or more of any class of securities of a person;

- B. "commission" means the [New Mexico public utility] public regulation commission;
- C. "commissioners" means any member of the commission:
- D. "municipality" means any municipal corporation organized under the laws of the state and H class counties;

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Ε. "person" means individuals, firms, partnerships, companies, rural electric cooperatives organized under Laws 1937, Chapter 100 or the Rural Electric Cooperative Act, as amended, corporations and lessees, trustees or receivers appointed by any court. It shall not mean any class A county as described by Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978 or any class B county as described by Section 4-36-8 NMSA 1978. It shall not mean any municipality as defined in this section unless the municipality has elected to come within the terms of the Public Utility Act as provided in Section 62-6-5 NMSA 1978. In the absence of [such] voluntary election by [any] a municipality to come within the provisions of the Public Utility Act, the municipality shall be expressly excluded from the operation of that act and from the operation of all of its provisions, and no such municipality shall for any purpose be considered a public utility;

- F. "securities" means stock, stock certificates, bonds, notes, debentures, mortgages or deeds of trust or other evidences of indebtedness issued, executed or assumed by any utility;
- G. "public utility" or "utility" means every person not engaged solely in interstate business and, except as stated in Sections 62-3-4 and 62-3-4.1 NMSA 1978, that [now does or hereafter] may own, operate, lease or control:
- (1) any plant, property or facility for the generation, transmission or distribution, sale or furnishing to

or for the public of electricity for light, heat or power or other uses:

- (2) any plant, property or facility for the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale or furnishing to or for the public of natural or manufactured gas or mixed or liquefied petroleum gas, for light, heat or power or for other uses; but the term "public utility" or "utility" shall not include any plant, property or facility used for or in connection with the business of the manufacture, storage, distribution, sale or furnishing of liquefied petroleum gas in enclosed containers or tank truck for use by others than consumers who receive their supply through any pipeline system operating under municipal authority or franchise and distributing to the public;
- (3) any plant, property or facility for the supplying, storage, distribution or furnishing to or for the public of water for manufacturing, municipal, domestic or other uses; provided, however, nothing contained in this paragraph shall be construed to apply to irrigation systems, the chief or principal business of which is to supply water for the purpose of irrigation;
- (4) any plant, property or facility for the production, transmission, conveyance, delivery or furnishing to or for the public of steam for heat or power or other uses; or
- (5) any plant, property or facility for the supplying and furnishing to or for the public of sanitary sewers

for transmission and disposal of sewage produced by manufacturing, municipal, domestic or other uses; provided that the terms "public utility" or "utility" as used in the Public Utility Act do not include any utility owned or operated by any class A county as described in Section 4-36-10 NMSA 1978 either directly or through a corporation owned by or under contract with such a county;

- H. "rate" means every rate, tariff, charge or other compensation for utility service rendered or to be rendered by any utility and every rule, regulation, practice, act, requirement or privilege in any way relating to such rate, tariff, charge or other compensation and any schedule or tariff or part of a schedule or tariff thereof;
- I. "service" or "service regulation" means every rule, regulation, practice, act or requirement in any way relating to the service or facility of a utility;
- J. "Class I transaction" means the sale, lease or provision of real property, water rights or other goods or services by an affiliated interest to any public utility with which it is affiliated or by a public utility to its affiliated interest;

K. "Class II transaction" means:

(1) the formation after May 19, 1982 of a corporate subsidiary by a public utility or a public utility holding company by a public utility or its affiliated interest;

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- (2) the direct acquisition of the voting securities or other direct ownership interests of a person by a public utility if such acquisition would make the utility the owner of ten percent or more of the voting securities or other direct ownership interests of that person;
- (3) the agreement by a public utility to purchase securities or other ownership interest of a person other than a nonprofit corporation, contribute additional equity to, acquire additional equity interest in or pay or guarantee any bonds, notes, debentures, deeds of trust or other evidence of indebtedness of any such person; provided, however, that a public utility may honor all agreements entered into by such utility prior to May 19, 1982; or
- (4) the divestiture by a public utility of any affiliated interest that is a corporate subsidiary of the public utility;
- L. "corporate subsidiary" means any person ten
 percent or more of whose voting securities or other ownership
 interests are directly owned by a public utility; and
- M. "public utility holding company" means an affiliated interest that controls a public utility through the direct or indirect ownership of voting securities of such public utility."

Section 20. Section 59A-13-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1984, Chapter 127, Section 230, as amended) is amended to read:

"59A-13-2. DEFINITIONS. --

- A. For the purposes of the Insurance Code:
 - (1) "adjuster" is any person:
 - (a) who or which investigates,

negotiates, settles or adjusts losses or claims arising under insurance contracts on behalf of an insurer, insured or self-insurer, for fee, commission or other compensation; however, an adjuster acting on behalf of an insured shall not investigate, negotiate, settle or adjust any claims involving personal injury to the insured; and

- (b) who [shall advise] advises the insured of his rights to settlement and his rights to settle, arbitrate and litigate the dispute;
- (2) "staff adjuster" is an adjuster individual who is a salaried employee of an insurer, representing and adjusting claims solely under policies of the employer insurer; and
- (3) "independent adjuster" is every adjuster not a staff adjuster and includes representatives and employees of such an independent adjuster.
- B. Except as provided hereafter, "adjuster" does not include:
- (1) an attorney-at-law who adjusts insurance losses or claims from time to time incidental to practice of law and who does not advertise or represent himself to be an

adjuster;

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- a licensed agent or general agent of an **(2)** authorized insurer, or an employee of such an agent or general agent, who adjusts claims or losses under specific authority from such insurer and solely under policies issued by such insurer:
- an agent or employee of a life or health (3) insurer who adjusts claims or losses under such insurer's policies; or
- (4) salaried or part-time claims agents or investigators employed by self-insured persons subject to regulation pursuant to Section [7, Article 11 of the constitution of New Mexico 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act."

Section 21. Section 62-3-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1967, Chapter 96, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"62-3-4. LIMITATIONS AND EXCEPTIONS. -- The term "public utility" or "utility", when used in the Public Utility Act, as amended, shall not include:

any person not otherwise a public utility who furnishes the service or commodity only to himself, his employees or tenants, when such service or commodity is not resold to or used by others, or who engages in the retail distribution of natural gas for vehicular fuel; or

> a corporation engaged in the business of В.

operating a railroad and that does not primarily engage in the business of selling the service or commodity but that only incidentally to its railroad business or occasionally furnishes the service or commodity to another under a separate limited or revocable agreement or sells to a utility or municipality for resale, or that sells the service or commodity to another railroad, the state or federal government or a governmental agency, or that sells or gives for a consideration under revocable agreements or permits quantities of water out of any surplus of water supply acquired and held by it primarily for railroad purposes; and such railroad corporation shall not be subject to any of the provisions of the Public Utility Act.

The business of any public utility other than of the character defined in Subsection G of Section 62-3-3 NMSA 1978 is not subject to provisions of the Public Utility Act, as amended.

[Nothing contained in that act shall be construed as giving to the commission any powers or jurisdiction over public utilities covered by Section 7 of Article 11 of the constitution of New Mexico.]"

Section 22. Section 63-7-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1912, Chapter 78, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-7-1. PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION--TERMS DEFINED-OFFICE--ORGANIZATION.--[SEC. 59.] As used in Chapter 63, Article
7 NMSA 1978, the terms "commission" and "clerk" [where used in this article shall] mean [respectively, the state corporation]

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commission and the clerk thereof. The office of the commission shall be located in the city of Santa Fe, New Mexico. The commission shall annually elect one of its members chairman, who shall preside at hearings, and, in the absence of the chairman, it may appoint any other member to preside] the public regulation commission."

Section 23. Section 63-7-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1951, Chapter 194, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-7-20. UTILITY AND CARRIER INSPECTION--FEE. -- Each utility and carrier doing business in this state [which] that is subject to the control and jurisdiction of the commission by virtue of the provisions of Article 11 of the constitution of New Mexico and Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act with respect to its rates and service shall pay annually to the commission a fee in performance of its duties as now provided by law. The fee for carriers shall not exceed onefourth of one percent of its gross receipts from business transacted in New Mexico for the preceding calendar year. The fee for utilities shall not exceed one-half of one percent of its gross receipts from business transacted in New Mexico for the preceding calendar year. This sum shall be payable annually on or before January 20 or in equal quarterly installments on or before January 20, April 20, July 20 and October 20 in each No similar fee shall be imposed upon the utility or vear. In the case of utilities or carriers engaged in carri er.

interstate business, the fees shall be measured by the gross receipts of the utilities or carriers from intrastate business only for the preceding calendar year and not in any respect upon receipts derived wholly or in part from interstate business. As used in this section, "utility" includes telephone companies and transmission companies."

Section 24. Section 63-7-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1995, Chapter 175, Section 1) is amended to read:

"63-7-23. TELECOMMUNI CATIONS--ADMINI STRATIVE FINES. --

- A. For purposes of this section:
- (1) "commission" means the [state corporation]

 public regulation commission; and
- telegraph company, telephone company, transmission company, telecommunications common carrier, telecommunications company, cellular service company or pay telephone provider regulated in whole or in part by the commission under law, including but not limited to Article 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act, the Telephone and Telegraph Company Certification Act, the New Mexico
 Telecommunications Act, the Cellular Telephone Services Act and Sections 63-9E-1 and 63-9E-3 NMSA 1978.
- B. The commission may impose an administrative fine on a telecommunications provider for any act or omission that the provider knew or should have known was a violation

of any applicable law or rule or order of the commission.

- C. An administrative fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) may be imposed for each violation or each of multiple violations arising out of the same facts, up to a maximum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), or an administrative fine of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) may be imposed for each day of a continuing violation or violations arising out of the same facts, up to a maximum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection, the commission may impose an administrative fine not to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) for a single violation:
- (1) that results in substantial harm to the customers of the telecommunications provider or substantial harm to the public interest; or
- (2) for failure to obtain a certificate of public convenience and necessity required by law or for operation outside the scope of any such certificate.
- D. The commission shall initiate a proceeding to impose an administrative fine by giving written notice to the provider that the commission has facts as set forth in the notice that, if not rebutted, may lead to the imposition of an administrative fine under this section and that the telecommunications provider has an opportunity for a hearing. The commission may only impose an administrative fine by written

order that, in the case of contested proceedings, shall be supported by a preponderance of the evidence.

- E. The commission may initiate a proceeding to impose an administrative fine within two years from the date of the commission's discovery of the violation, but in no event shall a proceeding be initiated more than five years after the date of the violation. This limitation shall not run against any act or omission constituting a violation under this section for any period during which the telecommunications provider has fraudulently concealed the violation.
- F. The commission shall consider mitigating and aggravating circumstances in determining the amount of administrative fine imposed.
- G. For purposes of establishing a violation, the act or omission of any officer, agent or employee of a telecommunications provider, within the scope of such person's authority, duties or employment, shall be deemed the act or omission of the telecommunications provider.
- H. Any telecommunications provider or other person aggrieved by an order assessing an administrative fine may [remove] appeal the order to the supreme court of New Mexico as authorized by the provisions of [Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act. [Any telecommunications provider or other person aggrieved by an order assessing an administrative fine

that is not removable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico may file a notice of appeal in the supreme court of New Mexico asking for a review of the commission's order therein.] A notice of appeal shall be filed within thirty days after the entry of the commission's order. Notice of appeal shall name the commission as appellee and shall identify the order from which the appeal is taken.

I. The commission shall promulgate procedural rules and regulations for the implementation of this section."

Section 25. Section 63-8-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1955, Chapter 43, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-8-1. DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION. -- For the purpose of protecting the health and safety of employees of railroads, the [state corporation] public regulation commission, hereinafter called the "commission", shall prescribe standards of safety and safety devices requiring:

A. the installation and maintenance by railroads of electric marker warning lights or a single electric marker warning light on the rear of all trains, with sufficient candle power to be visible at a distance of three thousand feet under ordinary atmospheric conditions; and

B. the installation and maintenance by railroads of adequate electrical lighting within cabooses for clerical work."

Section 26. Section 63-9-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,

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Chapter 292, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-9-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Telephone and Telegraph Company Certification Act:

- A. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission;
- B. "telephone company" means a company, corporation, partnership, individual or others, not engaged solely in interstate business, furnishing mobile telephone service or radio paging;
- C. "public utility telephone service" means making and offering mobile telephone or radio paging service to or for the public generally and being ready, willing and able to furnish such service with adequate equipment; and
- D. "certificated area" means the geographical area [which] that a telephone company is authorized to serve by a certificate of public convenience and necessity and [which] that is defined on the map as part of the certificate."

Section 27. Section 63-9-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 6) is amended to read:

"63-9-6. ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATE--TERRITORY ON MAP. --

A. After conclusion of a hearing on an application for a certificate of convenience and necessity, the commission shall make and file an order containing its findings of fact and decision. The order shall become operative twenty days after issuance, except as the commission may otherwise provide.

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В. [The commission shall grant all certificates as required by Section 4 of this act.

C. As to all applications other than those based upon Section 4 of this act The commission has the power, after having determined public convenience and necessity, to grant a certificate as applied for or to refuse to grant it or to grant it for the construction or operation of only a portion of the contemplated plant or system or extension [thereof] or for the partial exercise only of the rights and privilege sought and may attach to the exercise of the rights and privilege granted by a certificate such terms and conditions as in its judgment the public convenience and necessity may require.

[D.] C. The geographical field or area that a telephone company is authorized and required to serve by a certificate shall be defined on a map which [will] shall be part of the certificate. The commission shall prescribe the form of the map to be used."

Section 28. Section 63-9-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 9) is amended to read:

"63-9-9. NONDUPLICATION IN CERTIFICATED AREAS. --

It shall [hereafter] be unlawful to construct, own, operate, manage, lease or control any plant or equipment for the furnishing of telephone or telegraph service contemplated by Article [XH] 11, Section [7] 2 of the constitution of New Mexico, the Public Regulation Commission Act

and this [act] article, in any certificated area granted to another telephone company unless public convenience and necessity [shall require such] requires the second plant or equipment.

- B. Any person, corporation, municipal corporation, partnership or association proposing to construct or operate [such] the second plant or equipment shall first file an application with the commission, to which application the authority proposing to authorize the construction of [such] the second plant or equipment and the owner, manager or operator of the plant or equipment then in operation shall be made parties. The applications shall set up the reasons why public convenience and necessity require [such] the second plant or equipment. In determining whether the public convenience and necessity require [such] the second plant or equipment, the commission shall consider and determine upon substantial evidence whether the following conditions existed at the time of the filing of [said] the application:
- (1) the existing telephone or telegraph service is inadequate to meet the reasonable needs and convenience of the public;
- (2) the proposed second plant or equipment would eliminate such inadequacy;
- (3) it is economically feasible to operate the proposed second plant or equipment successfully and continuously

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for the furnishing of telephone or telegraph service;

- (4) the applicant for [said] the second plant or equipment has sufficient financial resources to provide the proposed telephone or telegraph service properly and continuously:
- (5) the applicant for [said] the second plant or equipment has competent and experienced management and personnel to provide the proposed telephone or telegraph service:
- (6) the applicant for [said] the second plant or equipment is willing and able to conform to the constitution and law of [the state of] New Mexico and the rules and regulations of the commission; and
- (7) the applicant for [said] the second plant or equipment is in every respect willing and able to provide the proposed telephone or telegraph service properly.
- <u>C.</u> If the commission [shall find] finds upon substantial evidence that each of the [foregoing] conditions enumerated in Paragraphs (1) through (7) of Subsection B of this section existed at the time of filing [said] the application and after determining that the public convenience and necessity require that additional plant or equipment is necessary, the commission shall issue an order in the alternative directing the owner, manager or operator of the plant or equipment then in operation to make such changes and additions in plant as may be

reasonably necessary to meet the public convenience and necessity within not less than ninety days or such other additional time as the commission finds from the testimony would be reasonably required to expeditiously make the changes and additions specified and required by the commission. [Such] The order shall specifically direct what changes or additions in plant shall be made or what services shall be provided. If such changes or additions are not made within the time ordered by the commission or such additional time as may be ordered, then a certificate of public convenience and necessity for such second plant or equipment may issue."

Section 29. Section 63-9-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 13) is amended to read:

"63-9-13. ACTION TO SET ASIDE [NONREMOVABLE] CERTAIN
ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION. --

A. Any telephone company and any other person in interest being aggrieved by an order or determination of the commission in connection with the issuance or nonissuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity not [removable] appealable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of [Article XI, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act may commence an action in the district court for Santa Fe county against the commission as defendant to set aside the order or determination.

- B. If after review of the record made before the commission the district court finds an order or determination arbitrary, capricious, unsupported by substantial evidence or unlawful, it can set [i+] the order or determination aside and may grant relief by injunction, mandamus or other extraordinary remedy.
- C. In any action [hereunder] pursuant to this section, the complaint shall be served with the summons. The answer of the commission to the complaint shall be served and filed within [twenty] thirty days after service of the complaint, whereupon [said] the action shall be at issue without further pleading and stand ready for trial upon ten days' notice.
- D. Any person not a party to the action but having an interest in the subject [thereof] may be made a party upon order of the court.
- E. All such actions shall have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature, and the district court shall always be deemed open for the trial [thereof] of such actions."

Section 30. Section 63-9-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 14) is amended to read:

"63-9-14. TIME LIMIT FOR SEEKING RECOURSE IN THE COURTS. -Every action to vacate or set aside any determination or order
of the commission or to enjoin the enforcement [thereof] or to
prevent [such] the order or determination from becoming

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effective shall be commenced and every appeal [removal] or right of recourse to the courts shall be taken or exercised within [minety] thirty days after the entry or rendition of the order or determination. The right to commence any such action or to take or exercise any appeal or right of recourse to the courts shall terminate absolutely at the end of the [minety] thirty days."

Section 31. Section 63-9-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 16) is amended to read:

"63-9-16. APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT.--Any party to an action to set aside a [nonremovable] commission order or determination not subject to appeal under the provisions of Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act may appeal within [sixty days after service of a copy] thirty days after entry of the order or judgment of the district court [may appeal] to the supreme court and the cause shall be placed on the calendar of the then pending term and shall be assigned and brought to a hearing in the same manner as other causes on the calendar."

Section 32. Section 63-9-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 19) is amended to read:

"63-9-19. INJUNCTIONS--CONTEMPT.--In any matter not [removable] appealable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of [Article XI, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act, the commission may apply to courts having jurisdiction for

injunctions to prevent violations of any provision of [this] the

Telephone and Telegraph Company Certification Act or of any rule
or order of the commission in connection with the issuance or
nonissuance of certificates of public [necessity and]
convenience and necessity pursuant to [this] that act. [and]
Such courts shall have power to grant such injunctions and to
enforce [such injunctions] them by contempt procedure."

Section 33. Section 63-9A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 242, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-9A-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the New Mexico Telecommunications Act:

A. "affordable rates" means local exchange service rates that promote universal service within a local exchange service area, giving consideration to the economic conditions and costs to provide service in such area;

- B. "cable television service" means the one-way transmission to subscribers of video programming or other programming service and subscriber interaction, if any, [which] that is required for the selection of such video programming or other programming service;
- C. "commission" means the [state corporation] <u>public</u> regulation commission;
- D. "competitive telecommunications service" means a service [which] that has been determined to be subject to effective competition pursuant to Section 63-9A-8 NMSA 1978;

- E. "effective competition" means that the customers of the service have reasonably available and comparable alternatives to the service:
- F. "fund" means the New Mexico universal service fund;
- G. "local exchange area" means a geographic area encompassing one or more local communities, as described in maps, tariffs or rate schedules filed with the commission, where local exchange rates apply;
- H. "local exchange service" means the transmission of two-way interactive switched voice communications furnished by a telecommunications company within a local exchange area;
- I. "message telecommunications service" means telecommunications service between local exchange areas within the state for which charges are made on a per-unit basis, not including wide area telecommunications service, or its equivalent, or individually negotiated contracts for telecommunications services;
- J. "noncompetitive telecommunications service" means a service [which] that has not been determined to be subject to effective competition pursuant to Section 63-9A-8 NMSA 1978;
- K. "private telecommunications service" means a system, including the construction, maintenance or operation thereof, for the provision of telecommunications service, or any portion of such service, by a person or entity for the sole and

exclusive use of that person or entity and not for resale, directly or indirectly. For purposes of this definition, the person or entity [which] that may use such service includes any affiliates of the person or entity, provided that at least eighty percent of the assets or voting stock of the affiliates is owned by the person or entity. If any other person or entity uses the telecommunications service, whether for hire or not, the private telecommunications service is a public telecommunications service:

L. "public telecommunications service" means the transmission of signs, signals, writings, images, sounds, messages, data or other information of any nature by wire, radio, lightwaves or other electromagnetic means originating and terminating in this state regardless of actual call routing. "Public telecommunications service" does not include the provision of terminal equipment used to originate or terminate such service; private telecommunications service; broadcast transmissions by radio, television and satellite broadcast stations regulated by the federal communications commission; radio common carrier services, including but not limited to mobile telephone service and radio paging; or one-way cable television service; and

M "telecommunications company" means an individual, corporation, partnership, joint venture, company, firm, association, proprietorship or other entity [which] that

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provides public telecommunications service."

Section 34. Section 63-9A-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 242, Section 14) is amended to read:

"63-9A-14. ACTION TO SET ASIDE [NONREMOVABLE] ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION. -- Any provider of telecommunications services and any other person in interest being aggrieved by an order or determination of the commission under the New Mexico Telecommunications Act [not removable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico may file a notice of appeal in the supreme court asking for a review of the commission's final [therein. A] The notice of appeal [must] shall be filed within thirty days after the entry of the commission's Every notice of appeal shall name the [state final order. corporation] public regulation commission as appellee and shall identify the order from which the appeal is taken. Any person whose rights may be directly affected by the appeal may appear and become a party, or the supreme court may upon proper notice order any person to be joined as a party."

Section 35. Section 63-9A-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 242, Section 20) is amended to read:

"63-9A-20. INJUNCTIONS--CONTEMPT.--In any matter not [removable] appealable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of [Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act,

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the commission may apply to courts having jurisdiction for injunctions to prevent violations of any provision of the New Mexico Telecommunications Act or of any rule or order of the commission issued pursuant to that act. [and] Such courts shall have power to grant such injunctions and to enforce [such injunctions] them by contempt procedure. "

Section 63-9B-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Section 36. Chapter 296, Section 3) is amended to read:

"63-9B-3. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Cellular Telephone Services Act:

"commission" Α. means the [state corporation] public regulation commission;

"cellular service company" means a cellular B. telephone company that uses cellular telephone equipment and is a radio common carrier or telephone or telecommunications company licensed by the federal communications commission and operates within the [800] eight hundred megahertz band of frequency. A cellular service company operates a cellular system [which] that is a high capacity land mobile system in which assigned spectrum is divided into discrete channels [which] that are assigned in groups to geographic cells covering a cellular geographic area, as defined by the federal communications commission. "Cellular service company" does not include noncellular radio common carrier service, including but not limited to noncellular mobile telephone service, radio-

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paging service or one-way cable television service; and

"certificated area" means the geographical area [which] that a cellular service company is authorized to serve by a certificate of public convenience and necessity and [which] that is defined on the map as part of the certificate issued under such law authorizing the issuance of a certificate of public convenience and necessity for such purpose."

Section 37. Section 63-9B-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 296, Section 8) is amended to read:

"63-9B-8. ACTION TO SET ASIDE [NONREMOVABLE] CERTAIN ORDERS OF THE COMMISSION. -- Any cellular service company and any other person in interest being aggrieved by an order or determination of the commission under the Cellular Telephone Services Act [not removable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico may file a notice of appeal in the supreme court asking for a review of the commission's final orders. [A] The notice of appeal shall be filed within thirty days after the entry of the commission's final order. notice of appeal shall name the commission as appellee and shall identify the order from which the appeal is taken. Any person whose rights may be directly affected by the appeal may appear and become a party, or the supreme court may upon proper notice order any person to be joined as a party."

Section 38. Section 63-9B-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987,

Chapter 296, Section 14) is amended to read:

"63-9B-14. INJUNCTIONS--CONTEMPT.--In any matter not [removable] appealable to the supreme court of New Mexico under the provisions of [Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act, the commission may apply to courts having jurisdiction for injunctions to prevent violations of any provision of the Cellular Telephone Services Act or of any rule or order of the commission issued pursuant to that act. [and] The courts shall have power to grant such injunctions and to enforce [injunctions] them by contempt procedure."

Section 39. Section 63-9C-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 197, Section 3) is amended to read:

"63-9C-3. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Low-Income Telephone Service Assistance Act:

- A. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission;
- B. "department" means the human services department; and
- C. "local exchange company" means a person, company, corporation, partnership, cooperative, joint venture or other business organization or association not engaged solely in interstate business [which] that provides services or facilities for the transmission of two-way interactive switched voice communications over a telephone line within a local exchange

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area for single-line customers."

Section 40. Section 63-9D-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 25, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"63-9D-3. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Enhanced 911 Act:

- "911 emergency surcharge" means the monthly uniform charge assessed on each local exchange service customer in the state for each local exchange access line to pay for the purchase, lease, installation and maintenance of equipment necessary for the establishment of a 911 system, including the repayment of bonds issued pursuant to the Enhanced 911 Bond Act;
- "911 service area" means the area within a local governing body's jurisdiction that has been designated by the local governing body or the division to receive enhanced 911 servi ce:
- C. "911 system" means the basic 911 system or the enhanced 911 system;
- "basic 911 system" means a telephone service that automatically connects a person dialing the single three-digit number 911 to an established public safety answering point through normal telephone service facilities;
- **E**. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission;
- F. "department" means the taxation and revenue department;
 - "division" means the local government division of G.

the department of finance and administration;

H. "enhanced 911 system" means a telephone system consisting of network, database and on-premises equipment that utilizes the single three-digit number 911 for reporting police, fire, medical or other emergency situations, thereby enabling the users of a public telephone system to reach a public safety answering point to report emergencies by dialing 911, and includes the capability to:

- (1) selectively route incoming 911 calls to the appropriate public safety answering point operating in a 911 service area: and
- (2) automatically display the name, address and telephone number of an incoming 911 call on a video monitor at the appropriate public safety answering point;
- I. "enhanced 911 equipment" means the customer premises equipment directly related to the operation of an enhanced 911 system, including, but not limited to, automatic number identification or automatic location identification controllers and display units, printers, cathode ray tubes and software associated with call detail recording;
- J. "equipment supplier" means any person or entity who provides or offers to provide telecommunications equipment necessary for the establishment of enhanced 911 services;
- K. "local 911 surcharge" means the additional charge imposed by a local governing body of a community served by a

local exchange telephone company that has not otherwise provided for enhanced 911 capability in its network in order to provide funding for the local governing body to pay for development of the network and database;

L. "local exchange access line" means any telephone line that connects a local exchange service customer to the local switching office and has the capability of reaching local public safety service agencies, but does not include any line used by a carrier for the provision of interexchange services;

M "local exchange area" means a geographic area encompassing one or more local communities, as described in maps, tariffs or rate schedules filed with the commission, where local exchange rates apply;

- N. "local exchange service" means the transmission of two-way interactive switched voice communications furnished by a local exchange telephone company within a local exchange area, including access to enhanced 911 systems;
- 0. "local exchange telephone company" means a telecommunications company, as defined by Subsection M of Section 63-9A-3 NMSA 1978, certified to provide local exchange service;
- P. "local governing body" means the board of county commissioners of a county or the governing body of a municipality as defined in the Municipal Code;
 - $\label{eq:quantum} \textbf{Q}. \quad \text{"network" means any system designed to provide}$

one or more access paths for communications between users at different geographic locations; provided that a system may be designed for voice, data or both and may feature limited or open access and may employ appropriate analog, digital switching or transmission technologies;

- R. "network and database surcharge" means the monthly uniform charge assessed on each local exchange service customer in the state for each local exchange access line to pay for the costs of developing and maintaining a network and database for a 911 emergency system; and
- S. "public safety answering point" means a twentyfour-hour local jurisdiction communications facility that
 receives 911 service calls and directly dispatches emergency
 response services or that relays calls to the appropriate public
 or private safety agency."

Section 41. Section 64-1-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1929, Chapter 71, Section 6) is amended to read:

"64-1-6. COMMON CARRIERS.--[That] Every person, firm, corporation, association or company at any time engaged, either regularly or for the time being only, in the transportation of persons or property for hire between points within this state or from a point within this state and return thereto is hereby declared to be a common carrier within the meaning and purview of [Section 7 of] Article 11, Section 2 of the constitution of [the State of] New Mexico."

Section 42. Section 65-2-82 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 358, Section 3, as amended by Laws 1989, Chapter 250, Section 1 and also by Laws 1989, Chapter 375, Section 1) is amended to read:

"65-2-82. DEFINITIONS. -- As used in the Motor Carrier Act:

- A. "antitrust laws" means the laws of this state relating to combinations in restraint of trade;
- B. "broker" means any person not included in the term "motor carrier" and not a bona fide employee or agent of any motor carrier who, as principal or agent, sells or offers for sale any transportation subject to the Motor Carrier Act or negotiates for or holds himself [or itself] out by solicitation, advertisement or otherwise as one who sells, provides, furnishes, contracts or arranges for such transportation;
- C. "certificate" means a certificate of public convenience and necessity issued under authority of the laws of the state to common motor carriers;
- D. "clerk" means the chief clerk of the [state corporation] public regulation commission;
- E. "commission" means the [state corporation] public regulation commission;
- F. "common motor carrier" means any person who undertakes, whether directly or indirectly or by lease of equipment or operating rights or any other arrangement, to transport persons or property or any class of property for the

general public by motor vehicle for compensation, whether over regular or irregular routes and under scheduled or nonscheduled service, but does not include farm carriers;

- G. "contract motor carrier" means any person not a common motor carrier who, under individual contracts or agreements and whether directly or indirectly or by lease of equipment or operating rights or any other arrangements, transports persons or property by motor vehicle for compensation, but does not include farm carriers;
- II. "farm carrier" means any motor vehicle registered in this state being used in the transportation for hire of a cargo consisting of only one or several of the following: farm produce, including but not limited to grains, cotton, cottonseed, vegetables, hay and other farm products, livestock feed, livestock, stock salt, manure, wire, posts, dairy products and farm or ranch machinery except tractors weighing more than forty-five thousand pounds;
- I. "highway" means the public roads, highways, streets and ways in this state;
 - J. "household goods" means:
- (1) personal effects and property used or to be used in a dwelling when a part of the equipment or supply of the dwelling and other similar property as the commission may provide by regulation; except that this paragraph shall not be construed to include property moving from a factory or store,

except property as the householder has purchased with intent to use in his dwelling and [which] that is transported at the request of, and the transportation charges paid to the carrier by, the householder;

(2) furniture, fixtures, equipment and the property of stores, offices, museums, institutions, hospitals of

- property of stores, offices, museums, institutions, hospitals or other establishments when a part of the stock, equipment or supply of stores, offices, museums, institutions, hospitals or other establishments and other similar property as the commission may provide by regulation; except that this paragraph shall not be construed to include the stock-in-trade of any establishment, whether consignor or consignee, other than used furniture and used fixtures, except when transported as incidental to the moving of the establishment, or a portion thereof, from one location to another; and
- (3) articles, including objects of art, displays and exhibits, [which] that, because of their unusual nature or value, require the specialized handling and equipment usually employed in moving household goods and other similar articles as the commission may provide by regulation; except that this paragraph shall not be construed to include any article, whether crated or uncrated, [which] that does not, because of its unusual nature or value, require the specialized handling and equipment usually employed in moving household goods;

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K. "interested parties" shall in all cases include all carriers operating over the routes or any part thereof or in the territory involved in any application for a certificate or permit or any application to file or change any schedule of rates, charges, fares or any rule, regulation or practice, and other parties as the commission may deem interested in the particular matter;

- L. "irregular route" means that the route to be used by a motor carrier is not restricted to any specific highway within the area the motor carrier is authorized to serve;
- M "lease" means any arrangement whereby a motor carrier augments his equipment by use of equipment owned by others:
- N. "license" means a license issued under the Motor Carrier Act to a broker;
- 0. "motor carrier" includes common motor carriers, contract motor carriers, any person performing for-hire transportation service without authority from the commission and farm carriers;
- P. "motor vehicle" means any vehicle, machine, tractor, trailer or semi-trailer propelled or drawn by mechanical power and used upon the highways in the transportation of property or persons, but does not include any vehicle, locomotive or car operated exclusively on rail or rails:

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- Q. "permit" means a permit issued under authority of the laws of this state to contract motor carriers;
- R. "person" means any individual, firm, partnership, corporation, company, association or organization and includes any trustee, receiver, assignee or personal representative thereof:
- S. "regular route" means a fixed, specific and determined course to be traveled by a motor carrier's vehicles rendering service to, from or between various points, localities or municipalities in this state;
- T. the "services" and "transportation" to which the Motor Carrier Act applies include all vehicles operated by, for or in the interest of any motor carrier irrespective of ownership or of contract, express or implied, together with all facilities and property controlled by any motor carrier and used in the transportation of persons or property or in the performance of any service in connection therewith;
- U. "shipper" means a person who consigns or receives goods for transportation;
- V. "single-line rate" means a rate, charge or allowance proposed by a single common motor carrier of property that is applicable only over its line and for which the transportation can be provided by that common motor carrier;
 - W. "state" means the state of New Mexico;
 - X. "towing company" means any common motor carrier

engaged in transporting for hire disabled or abandoned motor vehicles by means of a tow truck or flatbed vehicle carrier; and

Y. "weight-bumping" means the knowing and willful making or securing of a fraudulent weight on a shipment of household goods which is subject to the jurisdiction of the commission under the Motor Carrier Act."

Section 43. Section 65-2-120 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 358, Section 41, as amended) is amended to read:

"65-2-120. ACTION TO VACATE COMMISSION ORDERS--TIME LIMITS--VALIDITY OF ORDERS--APPEAL TO SUPREME COURT--COURT PROCEDURE. --

A. Any motor carrier and any other person in interest being dissatisfied with any order or determination of the commission not [removable] appealable to the supreme court of this state under the provisions of [Article 11, Section 7 of the constitution of New Mexico] Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act, may commence an action in the district court for Santa Fe county against the commission as defendant to vacate and set aside the order or determination on the ground that it is unlawful or unreasonable. In any such proceeding, the court may grant relief by injunction, mandamus or other extraordinary remedy. In any action, the complaint shall be served with the summons. The person who files the complaint shall, by certified mail, send a copy of the complaint to all persons who participated as parties in the action before

the commission.

- B. The answer of the commission to the complaint shall be served and filed within thirty days after service of the complaint, whereupon the action shall be at issue without further pleading and stand ready for trial upon ten days' notice.
- C. Any person not a party to the action but having an interest in the subject may be made a party.
- D. All such actions shall have precedence over any civil cause of a different nature, and the district court shall always be deemed open for the trial of the action and the action shall be tried and determined as other civil actions without a jury.
- E. Every action to vacate or amend any determination or order of the commission or to enjoin the enforcement of the determination or order or to prevent the order or determination from becoming effective shall be commenced and every appeal to the courts or right of recourse to the courts shall be taken or exercised within [ninety] thirty days after the entry or rendition of the order or determination. The right to commence any action or to take or exercise any appeal or right of recourse to the courts shall terminate absolutely at the end of [ninety] thirty days.
- F. A substantial compliance by the commission with the requirements of the Motor Carrier Act shall be sufficient to

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give effect to all rules, orders, acts and regulations of the commission, and they shall not be declared inoperative, illegal or void for any omission of a technical nature in respect thereto.

- G. Any party to the action, within [sixty] thirty days after service of a copy of the order or judgment of the district court, may appeal to the supreme court, and the cause shall be placed on the calendar of the then pending term and shall be assigned and brought to a hearing in the same manner as other causes on the calendar.
- H. In such actions and proceedings in court, all processes shall be served and the practice and rules of evidence shall be the same as in civil actions, except as otherwise provided."

Section 44. Section 65-4-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1933, Chapter 120, Section 4) is amended to read:

"65-4-4. ADMINISTRATION OF ACT. -- The [State Corporation]
public regulation commission [of the State of New Mexico] is
[hereby] vested with the authority to administer [this act with]
Sections 65-4-1 through 65-4-18 NMSA 1978. The commission shall
have full power to regulate and control the issuance and
revocation of licenses to be issued under the provisions of
[this act] those sections and to perform all other acts [and
duties provided in this act and] necessary for [its] their
enforcement."

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Section 45. Section 65-6-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1974, Chapter 82, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"65-6-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Ambulance Standards
Act:

- A. "ambulance" means any vehicle, including motor vehicles or watercraft, designed and used or intended to be used for the transportation of sick or injured persons;
- B. "driver" means a person who, on a regular or irregular basis, either paid or voluntary, serves as the operator of an ambulance;
- C. "attendant" means a person who, on a regular or irregular basis, either paid or voluntary, serves as an assistant to the ambulance driver in the operation of the ambulance; and
- D. "commission" means the [state corporation] <u>public</u> regulation commission."

Section 46. Section 70-3-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 71, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

- "70-3-12. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Pipeline Safety Act:
- A. "person" means any individual, firm, joint venture, partnership, corporation, association, state, municipality, political subdivision, cooperative association, joint stock association or any combination thereof and includes any receiver, trustee, assignee or personal representative

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- "commission" means the [state-corporation] public В. regulation commission;
- "gas" means natural gas, flammable gas or gas that is toxic or corrosive;
- "oil" means crude oil and liquid hydrocarbons and D. manufactured products derived from either;
- "transportation of gas" means the gathering, transmission or distribution of gas by pipeline or its storage, except that it shall not include the gathering of gas in those rural locations which lie outside the limits of any municipality or unincorporated city, town or village or any residential or commercial area such as a subdivision, a business or shopping center, a community development or any similar populated area which the commission may define by order as a nonrural area;
- F. "transportation of oil" means the transmission of oil by pipeline, except pipelines operated exclusively for the gathering of oil in any field or area or pipelines constituting a part of any tank farm, plant facilities of any processing plant, gasoline plant, refinery, carbon-black plant, recycling system or similar operations;
- G. "gas pipeline facilities" means new and existing pipeline rights of way and any equipment, facility or structure used in the transportation of gas or the treatment of gas during the course of transportation;

H. "oil pipeline facilities" means new and existing pipeline rights of way and any equipment facility or structure used in the transportation of oil; and

I. "intrastate pipeline facilities" means oil pipeline facilities or gas pipeline facilities within the state that are not gas pipeline facilities subject to the jurisdiction of the federal energy regulatory commission pursuant to the federal Natural Gas Act or oil pipeline facilities used in the transportation of oil in interstate or foreign commerce, except that it shall include pipeline facilities within the state that transport gas from an interstate gas pipeline to a direct sales customer within the state purchasing gas for its own consumption."

Section 47. Section 76-13-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1927, Chapter 101, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"76-13-2. REGULATION BY PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION. -- The [state corporation commission shall have] public regulation commission has the power and [be] is charged with the duty of fixing, determining, supervising, regulating and controlling all considerations, charges or fees of all public utilities defined in Section [1, hereof] 76-13-1 NMSA 1978 in the same manner and to the same extent that [they are] it is authorized to fix, determine, supervise, regulate and control charges and rates of transportation and transmission companies and common carriers in Article [XI] 11, Section 2 of the constitution of [the State of]

New Mexico and Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission

Act, except that appeals from the action of the commission shall be taken to the district court."

Section 48. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS--TRANSFER OF

APPROPRIATIONS, FUNDS, PERSONNEL, PROPERTY, CONTRACTS, AND OTHER

OBLIGATIONS--LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEEDINGS--CONSTRUCTION

OF REFERENCES.--

- A. All appropriations, money, personnel and property of the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission are transferred to the public regulation commission.
- B. All rules, regulations, tariffs, orders and other official acts of the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission shall continue in effect under and be administered and enforced by the public regulation commission until repealed, rescinded or otherwise nullified.
- C. All contracts, debts and other obligations of the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission shall continue in effect and shall be enforceable by and against the public regulation commission.
- D. All pending legal actions, appeals, removals to the supreme court and other legal proceedings of every description and all pending administrative proceedings that involve the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission shall be unaffected, and shall continue

in the name of the public regulation commission.

E. All references in law, including statutes, rules, regulations, tariffs, orders and other official acts, to the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission shall be construed to be and shall mean the public regulation commission.

F. All references in law, including statutes, rules, regulations, orders and other official acts, to removal of state corporation commission orders or proceedings to the supreme court shall be construed to be and shall mean the appeal procedure provided in Section 11 of the Public Regulation Commission Act.

Section 49. TEMPORARY PROVISION--RESTRICTION ON EXPENDITURES.--The New Mexico public utility commission and the state corporation commission are prohibited from expending and encumbering more than fifty percent of their respective budgets and appropriations for fiscal year 1999. The financial control division of the department of finance and administration shall administer and enforce this section to assure that its restrictions are not violated.

Section 50. TEMPORARY PROVISION--1998 ELECTION FOR THE PUBLIC REGULATION COMMISSION.--The first election for the public regulation commission, which shall include all five commissioners, shall occur at the primary and general elections in 1998. The secretary of state shall designate the five

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positions for which candidacies will be accepted. There shall be no election for a state corporation commissioner in 1998.

Section 51. REPEAL. -- Sections 53-1-2 through 53-1-6, 62-5-1 through 62-5-11, 63-7-14, 63-8-6 and 63-9-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1913, Chapter 68, Sections 2 and 3, Laws 1912, Chapter 83, Section 18, Laws 1913, Chapter 83, Section 11, Laws 1951, Chapter 93, Section 1, Laws 1941, Chapter 84, Section 3, Laws 1977, Chapter 255, Section 121, Laws 1941, Chapter 84, Sections 4 through 8 and 10 through 13, Laws 1912, Chapter 78, Section 13, Laws 1955, Chapter 43, Section 6 and Laws 1965, Chapter 292, Section 4, as amended) are repealed.

Section 52. EFFECTIVE DATES. --

- A. The effective date of the provisions of Sections 1 through 48 and 51 of this act is January 1, 1999.
- B. The effective date of the provisions of Section49 of this act is July 1, 1998.
- C. The effective date of the provisions of Section 50 of this act is July 1, 1997.

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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March 5, 1997

Mr. Speaker:

Your JUDICIARY COMMITTEE, to whom has been referred

HOUSE BILL 934

has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that it **DO PASS**, and thence referred to the APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Respectfully submitted,

Thomas P. Foy, Chairman

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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State of New Mexico House of Representatives

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

1 2 3 4 March 8, 1997 5 6 Mr. Speaker: 7 8 Your APPROPRIATIONS AND FINANCE COMMITTEE, to 9 whom has been referred **10 HOUSE BILL 934** 11 **12** has had it under consideration and reports same with **13** recommendation that it **DO PASS**, amended as follows: 14 On pages 3 and 4, strike Section 6 in its entirety. 1. **15 16** 2. Renumber the succeeding sections accordingly. 17 Respectfully submitted, 18 **19 20** 21 Max Coll, Chairman 22 23

FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

	FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE
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7	HOUSE FLOOR AMENDMENT number1 to HOUSE BILL 934, as amended
8	Amendment sponsored by Representative Gary K. King
9	michaniche sponsorea sy kepreseneaerve aary in ming
10	1. On page 66, line 3, after "Sections" insert "1-19-34.2,".
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12	2. On page 66, line 5, after "being" insert "Laws 1993, Chapter 46,
13	Section 13, ".
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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE 1 FIRST SESSION, 1997 2 3 4 5 Mr. President: 6 Your **CONSERVATION COMMITTEE**, to whom has been referred 7 8 **HOUSE BILL 934, as amended** 9 has had it under consideration and reports same with recommendation that 10 t **DO PASS**, amended as follows: 11 12 On page 12, line 5, after the period insert [NEW MATERIAL]. 1. **13** On page 14, lines 13 and 14, strike the brackets and line-2. 14 through and strike "72,500". **15 16** The roll call vote on Amendment No. 2 was 5 For 1 Against. 17 18 Yes: 5 Sanchez No: 19 Excused: Griego, Kysar, Lyons, Tsosie 20 Absent: None 21 and thence referred to the JUDICIARY COMMITTEE. 22 23 Respectfully submitted, 24 25

HB 934/a

March 18, 1997

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FORTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE FIRST SESSION, 1997

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