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## FISCALIMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR: M.J. Garcia DATE TYPED: 2/6/03 H

SHORT TITLE: Local Option Elections $\quad$ SB
SB 57

ANALYST: Maloy

## APPROPRIATION

| Appropriation Contained |  | Estimated Additional Impact |  | Recurring <br> or Non-Rec | Fund <br> Affected |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| FY03 | FY04 | FY03 | FY04 |  |  |
|  |  |  | NFI |  |  |

## SOURCES OF INFORMATION

## Responses Received From

Alcohol and Gaming Division of the Regulation and Licensing Department
Secretary of State

## SUMMARY

## Synopsis

Senate Bill 57 eliminates the requirement that an election for determination of local option shall be initiated through the filing of a petition. SB 57 removes the requirement for a petition and proposes to allow local governing bodies to bring a local option election to voters through a simple resolution.

## Significant Issues

- The Liquor Control Act currently provides that any county or municipality with a population of 5,000 , or more, may adopt local option if its qualified electors petition the governing body to hold an election. The petition must contain $5 \%$ or more of the registered voters signatures. Upon determining the petition requirements have been met, the election shall be called within 75 days. If a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the sale, service, or public consumption of alcoholic beverages in the county or municipality, the chairman of the governing body shall declare by order that the county or municipality has adopted the local option provisions of the Liquor Control Act.
- New Mexico currently consists of 127 local option districts, of which approximately 50 have not had an election to allow beer and wine sales at restaurants.

