



2024-2025

STATEMENT

OF

MUNICIPAL

POLICY

Adopted by:
NMML Membership
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Clovis, NM

2024-2025

GENERAL STATEMENT OF MUNICIPAL POLICY

The **General Statement of Municipal Policy** of the New Mexico Municipal League is the method by which the municipalities of New Mexico make known their basic, common aims and purposes. This policy statement is the foundation upon which the League builds its legislative program at both the state and national levels. The statement generally does not set forth positions on specific legislation -- rather it attempts to set forth principles and guidelines as the basis for action by League officers, committees, individual municipal officials, and League staff.

This statement recognizes that local and state officials are a team whose problems are largely mutual and whose close cooperation and understanding are essential to secure the best possible solutions for New Mexico municipalities.

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**COMMUNITY, ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT & GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS,
PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE & HUMAN RESOURCES**

Community Growth and Development

1.1.00 General Statement. The majority of the state's population reside within its incorporated municipalities. Municipal officials should anticipate, plan, control and evaluate the growth and development of their communities in order to provide necessary services, protect the safety and welfare of the people and preserve our environment.

1.1.01 Incorporation of Municipalities. The Municipal League strongly believes that qualifications for incorporation of communities should be consistent, equitable and impartial throughout the state. Such qualifications should be designed to ensure that any municipality which is incorporated will be fiscally viable.

Further, any new legislation should not be inconsistent with the provisions of § 3-2-3, NMSA 1978, which limits incorporation of a municipality within an "urbanized territory." Legislation should also avoid encouraging incorporation of suburban municipalities which impede the natural growth of existing full-service municipalities. Such new suburban municipalities usually cannot provide municipal services equivalent to those, which could be provided by annexation by the hub municipality, but inevitably duplicate some services at additional cost to public resources. Provisions should be made to provide a temporary revenue source for newly incorporated municipalities until permanent sources of revenue are established and generating revenue.

1.1.02 Municipal Growth Management. Municipalities should be empowered to manage internal and adjacent land use and development. Expansion of boundaries should provide for orderly growth and avoid duplication of services and facilities. Municipalities should be empowered to de-annex territory from the municipality under specific circumstances that shall include limiting de-annexation to areas that had been previously annexed by the municipality and only to territory that is contiguous to the exterior boundaries of the municipality. De-annexation should be within the sole authority of the governing body of the municipality. In order to provide orderly growth and manage resources within the municipalities, the federal and state government should not preempt traditional and local land use powers. The League opposes any effort to limit the use and flexibility of tax increment development districts. Annexation laws should be amended to allow the municipality to annex pockets of unincorporated territory. The statutes governing extraterritorial zoning, planning, and platting should be amended to establish uniform limits and allow all municipalities regardless of size to exercise the same powers. Additionally, the extraterritorial zoning statute should be amended to allow municipalities to exercise zoning powers, if the county does not act on the joint zoning agreement, and to provide a mechanism for extraterritorial zoning for municipalities located in multiple counties. The League opposes any legislation that adversely affects municipalities' historic extraterritorial zoning authority and right to annex. Housing development near airport operations and the complaints that accompany such development are of increasing concern to

municipalities. The League supports disclosure to potential buyers of real estate where the proposed purchase is in an area of municipal airport operations.

1.1.03 **Land Use By Other Jurisdictions.** Owners of federal, state, tribal, county, school and special district real property lying within a municipal zoning authority's boundary should cooperate and be subject to land use approval by the municipal zoning authority. This will minimize problems in traffic control, police and fire protection, utility demands and other municipally supplied services.

1.1.04 **The Metropolitan Redevelopment Code.** Municipal authority to designate slum or blight areas for redevelopment, to plan and execute such redevelopment under designated procedures should be protected.

1.1.05 **Municipal Regulatory Authority.** The League opposes any federal or state regulation, statute or constitutional amendment which would place restrictions on state and local government actions regulating private property or requiring additional compensation.

1.1.06 **Preemption of Local Authority.** At both the state and federal levels attempts have been and currently are being made to preempt local government authority in a variety of areas; telecommunications, utility franchising and the recent "takings" legislation are examples. Preemption deprives local governments of the ability to regulate activities occurring at the local level and affecting local inhabitants. Municipal governments should be empowered to regulate, to the greatest extent possible, local affairs and issues. The League opposes federal and state legislation that preempts local authority.

1.1.07 **Art in Public Places.** The Art in Public Places Act (NMSA §§ 13-4A-1 through 13-4A-11) requires municipalities to expend a portion of the cost of public works projects to purchase art to place in, upon or around public buildings. The Art in Public Places Act should be amended to clarify its applicability and to provide that Local Public Bodies control the funds and the procurement process. Part of the procurement process should encourage artists from the local area to submit proposals.

Governmental Operations and Services

1.2.00 **General Statement.** New Mexico State Statutes regulating municipal organization and operation should be broad enough to allow responsible exercise of authority by locally elected officials.

1.2.01 **Local Determination.** The State should avoid unwarranted intervention in local affairs and should act to assure municipal autonomy. The League opposes any direct or indirect attempts to restrict constitutional grants of authority to those municipalities that have adopted Home Rule Charters by vote of the citizens. Existing statutes requiring state agency approval of intergovernmental arrangements, such as joint powers agreements and sales, transfers, or exchanges of real or personal property between municipalities and other governmental entities, should be repealed. Municipalities should be exempt

from the statutory requirement of awarding all public works contracts to a resident contractor; and of the requirement to pay those employees the prevailing wage and benefits rates. Many times, municipal employees can do a better job at a lower cost.

1.2.02 **Public Records**. The Inspection of Public Records Act (IPRA) (set forth in NMSA §§ 14-2-1 through 14-2-12) should be amended to enhance the ability of municipalities to respond timely and effectively to records requests in line with the intent of the Act, by ensuring that such entities have the proper resources, providing additional clarity, where needed, and adopting best practices from other states, when appropriate, in order to advance transparency and provide insight into government operations. Provisions should be made to accommodate public inspection of police audio recordings and bodycam footage while preserving the privacy rights of our citizens.

1.2.03 **Whistleblower Protection Act**. The Whistleblower Protection act needs to be amended to better define the definition of “good faith” by requiring some minimal threshold of evidence for an employee to file a claim under the Act. Further amendments are necessary to narrow the definition of “retaliatory action” as the current definition encompasses any “discriminatory or adverse” employment action against a public employee in the terms and conditions of public employment. The Act should further be amended to limit “unlawful or improper act(s)” to narrow the universe of individuals to whom an employee can make a complaint as a precondition of filing a claim under the Act.

1.2.04 **Municipal Elections**. Conducting municipal elections is an essential function of municipal government. Municipal governments, the Secretary of State's Office, County Clerks, and other local governments must work together to provide more effective and efficient administration of municipal elections. Municipalities should continue to be authorized to conduct their own municipal elections.

1.2.05 **Municipal Libraries**. Free access to timely, accurate information is vital to the economic development and educational advancement of our citizens and state. Municipal governments should support public libraries serving as a community information resource, enabling people of all ages and conditions to enhance their effectiveness as citizens, workers, businesspeople, parents and students. Many New Mexico municipalities often serve rural patrons beyond municipal boundaries. Municipal governments believe that the State has the responsibility to provide library services to the municipalities of New Mexico. State aid to public libraries is one of the lowest levels of State support in the country. State aid to public libraries should be established and appropriated at an amount at least equal to the national average to ensure continued service to all New Mexico citizens. The Municipal League supports continued robust support through the library division of the Cultural Affairs Department and other funding avenues to provide grants and other funding for library services and operations. The League also supports passage of a General Obligation bond bill for every thirty-day legislative session that includes funding for libraries.

1.2.06 **Compliance with Local Codes**. Municipalities should be empowered to inspect construction and use of federal, state, tribal, county and school facilities

within their corporate limits and to enforce compliance with municipal codes governing construction and utilities, fire prevention, life, safety, health, zoning and land use and environmental protection. State laws and regulations should not interfere with or supersede local laws protecting the health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

1.2.07 Municipal Courts. Municipal Courts in conjunction with local law enforcement are a vital function of municipal government, providing a sense of law and order and stability. The League opposes any attempt to merge this important service into a statewide court system.

1.2.08 Telecommunications. The League opposes any federal or state legislation or regulation that would preempt a local government's control over rights-of-way, zoning authority or right to receive usage and rental compensation from telecommunications providers. All telecommunications providers in New Mexico should offer their products and services to all consumers in their market area. Broadband telecommunications access has become a vital aspect of municipalities' daily operations. Broadband access is a vital component of economic development, education, law enforcement and health. The League urges the New Mexico Legislature to explore policy mechanisms to support development of universal municipal broadband telecommunications access.

1.2.09 Rights-of-Way, Zoning and Land Use Controls. Local governments should retain their traditional authority over rights-of-way, zoning and land use controls and usage or rental revenues.

1.2.10 Confirmation of Appointive Officials at Organizational Meetings. Section 3-11-5, NMSA 1978, requires a municipality to in essence re-hire its employees after every election by requiring confirmation of appointees by the local governing body at the "organizational meeting". Municipalities have enacted ordinances that protect the rank and file employees and the requirement of having to re-hire and confirm each employee at every organizational meeting is not an economical use of resources.

1.2.11 Time Limit for Municipalities in a Class A County to Act on Annexation Petitions. New Mexico Municipal League seeks legislation amending Section 3-7-17.1 NMSA 1978 to extend the time for a municipality in a Class A county to approve or disapprove an annexation petition from sixty (60) to one hundred eighty (180) days after receiving the petition.

Federal and State Financial Programs

2.1.00 General Statement. Infrastructure is vital to the functioning of New Mexico's municipalities. Those municipalities in greatest need of public works and infrastructure replacement or improvement are often those with the least resources. Although various financial assistance programs have already been established, such as Community Development Block Grants, Community Assistance Act and Rural Infrastructure Act, these programs are increasingly

under-funded or unfunded. The League urges Congress and the State Legislature to invest in municipalities by providing a reliable, permanent means of financial assistance in the form of grants and low- or zero-interest loans for public works and infrastructure projects.

Housing

2.2.00 General Statement. Municipal government should work toward the provision of safe, sanitary, and affordable housing for all municipal residents. Municipalities should support existing and new programs that provide for substantial housing assistance, rehabilitation, and construction of housing units for low- and moderate-income households for both rental and home ownership programs. The League supports the efforts of the New Mexico Mortgage Finance Authority to acquire additional personnel that would be devoted to increasing the availability and quality of affordable housing in rural areas.

Personnel

2.3.00 General Statement. Municipal government personnel determine the quality of its performance and its service to citizens. Municipalities should aggressively and continually improve all components of personnel management. Personnel administrative systems are a prerogative of management. Responsible personnel administration requires that municipal governments:

- A. Operate personnel systems in compliance with all applicable laws.
- B. Base all employment decisions and actions on individual merit, without regard to race, color, creed, national origin, ancestry, age, or gender, and without regard to mental or physical disability of otherwise qualified individuals.
- C. Recruit, select, and advance employees based on their relative experience, ability, knowledge, and skills.
- D. Provide training to assist employees to perform to their best abilities.
- E. Retain employees based on the quality of their performance.
- F. Provide adequate compensation to attract and maintain high quality employees.
- G. Support maintenance of a drug-free workplace.
- H. Support employee assistance programs.

The League advocates on-going training for municipal elected officials and employees to supply up-to-date knowledge and professionally acceptable methods and practices for performing their duties and to minimize municipal exposure to liability risk.

2.3.01 **Public Employee Collective Bargaining.** Elected municipal officials bear the responsibility of providing service in an efficient and economical manner and in establishing employee compensation and benefits that are equitable and economically feasible. Municipal employees should be given the opportunity to express their individual and collective views on conditions of employment and work. The League supports any state legislation concerning public employee collective bargaining allowing the free choice of municipal governing bodies to determine whether the municipality shall bargain collectively. The League opposes any state statute, regulation, or regulatory interpretation, which would undermine management rights, the authority of local boards or that, would erode grandfathered rights. The prerogatives and obligations of locally elected officials to exercise fully their responsibilities to govern must be retained. The League opposes any legislation to require binding arbitration as a means of impasse resolution.

2.3.02 **National Legislation.** New Mexico municipal officials urge Congress to refrain from placing collective bargaining, special wage and hour conditions or mandatory employment benefits on local government. The League believes that states should retain their prerogative to regulate public retirement.

2.3.03 **Public Employee Retirement Association.** Municipalities of this State have a vital interest in the operation, benefits, costs, and future of the PERA program. Prior to adoption of major PERA policy and to the submission of PERA sponsored legislation, the PERA Board should notify all member municipalities in sufficient time so they may consider the impact of such proposals and voice ideas and concerns about such matters.

The New Mexico Legislature should provide adequate safeguards for the soundness of retirement systems for New Mexico public employees. The New Mexico Legislature should also require an independent certified annual audit and an annual report to contributing members, employers, and annuitants.

2.3.04 **Personnel Systems.** Over 50% of municipal operating funds go to pay salaries and benefits of employees. A sound, functional personnel management system is essential for successfully dealing with rising costs and increased demand for services as well as minimizing liability. Local governments should develop and implement written personnel systems and re-evaluate such systems periodically. Municipalities have personnel needs in essential areas of municipal operations including but not limited to public safety and public works. Retirement and relocation of personnel often make filling these critical positions exceedingly difficult. The League supports legislation permitting employees who are eligible to retire from a PERA affiliated employer to retire and be employed in the same or similar position by a PERA affiliated employer. The League opposes any increased requirement that a retired employee wait a period of time prior to being eligible for re-employment and opposes any cap on potential earnings of the worker returning to work.

2.3.05 **Regional Training.** Centralized training often creates a hardship for smaller municipalities and smaller departments in terms of travel and per diem expense and time away from the job. The League supports the concept of on-site or regional training, wherever practicable, including in-house training using

programmed learning materials, in-service training by qualified staff, and the sharing of training, materials, and qualified instructors among neighboring jurisdictions.

2.3.06 Personnel Safety and Protection. Municipal employees and volunteers should have adequate protection against self-injury and injury by others. Municipalities should provide ongoing training in safety and injury avoidance, provide modern protective equipment and apparel for the duties involved, and require, by proper disciplinary action, use of safe working procedures and protective clothing and equipment. Municipalities should keep abreast of possible environmental dangers and provide any necessary protective clothing and equipment to employees whose duties expose them to hazardous materials. Where duties subject personnel to possible exposure to contagion, municipalities should also provide current inoculations. The League will oppose any attempts to mandate the arbitrary imposition of any presumption of disease or disability based upon a person's employment with a municipality. Municipalities should provide training in conflict resolution to personnel whose duties may expose them to violence.

Public Health, Welfare and Social Services

2.4.00 General Statement. Direct involvement in areas such as public health, social services and education is among the growing number of responsibilities facing municipal governments. Municipalities should interact and cooperate with the agencies providing services related to these areas to assess their communities' needs and to ensure that adequate services are provided to their citizens. Municipalities should create a community environment, which provides families with the support they need to foster healthy and productive futures for their children.

2.4.01 Health Care. The rural nature of New Mexico presents special problems regarding availability and access to health care. One of the principal problems relates to an inadequate health care delivery system and, in particular, a shortage of health care providers. New Mexico communities must work together to facilitate improvement of health care delivery and to find the solutions necessary to meet the health care needs of all New Mexicans.

2.4.02 Detoxification/Substance Abuse Treatment and Facilities. The abuse of alcohol, drugs and other substances is a problem statewide and is especially severe in certain areas of the state. The League specifically requests financial assistance for operation and maintenance, construction and/or improvement of detoxification and regional treatment facilities, including treatment services in local detention facilities.

2.4.03 Prevention of Substance Abuse. New Mexico has significant problems created by substance abuse. The causes of substance abuse are complex and cannot be solved by law enforcement alone. Joint efforts of federal, state and local governments are needed to assist in comprehensive strategies that include prevention, education, treatment, rehabilitation and law enforcement to help solve these serious problems. Local governments must have adequate resources and flexibility to address these problems and are in the best position

to implement anti-substance abuse policies. Municipal officials should become directly involved and coordinate with Federal, state and community leaders who are trying to solve these problems.

2.4.04 **Education.** Many problems currently exist in the education system, including high dropout rates and lack of skills necessary to obtain and hold jobs. The quality of education systems is one of the major factors determining a municipality's ability to offer satisfactory quality of life for its residents as well as to attract and retain business and industry jobs which support its residents. Municipal leaders have a role to play in advocating that children, youth and adults have equal and appropriate educational opportunities to reach their potential to become responsible citizens and competent workers. Municipalities should cooperate and collaborate with their educational entities, the business community, and social services agencies in areas of common community concerns that affect education.

Public and Private Utilities

2.5.00 **General Statement.** All New Mexico municipalities are involved in the provision of utility services, either by municipally owned and operated utilities or through utility service contracts or utility franchises with member-owned cooperatives or investor-owned utilities. Municipalities should ensure that quality utility services are consistently available and are fairly priced to consumers.

2.5.01 **Municipal Utilities Relocation.** When the construction or reconstruction of Federal and State highways is mandated, the cost of necessary relocations and the replacement of existing utilities should be borne by federal and state funds.

Public Works/Infrastructure

2.6.00 **General Statement.** Responsiveness to infrastructure needs is basic to the survival of municipal government. The problem of maintaining existing systems and building new ones has reached gigantic proportions. It is a fundamental municipal responsibility to provide citizens with the services that preserve and improve the quality of life.

2.6.01 **Infrastructure Funding.** Municipalities are required to fund capital projects to provide essential services. The state should provide permanent, reliable, and adequate financial assistance for municipal capital projects.

Where growth in municipalities creates increased demands for public services, the League supports the use of Development Fees as an additional method of having growth pay for itself. The Development Fees Act (NMSA §§ 5-8-1 through 5-8-43) should be amended to streamline and simplify its application and expand the universe of projects including a municipal option for public schools and public libraries, for which development fees may be assessed and expected.

2.6.02 **Federal, State and Local Co-operative Effort.** Too many of our existing infrastructure facilities are inadequate and deteriorating. The Municipal League

advocates that all segments of government jointly identify and address the problem areas, needs and solutions.

2.6.03 **Public Works.** The administration of the state Public Works Minimum Wage Act (NMSA §§ 13-4-10 through 13-4-17) singles out public projects of political subdivisions and unjustifiably places economic burdens on public projects by mandating wage scales not applicable to similar work in the locality. This Act should be repealed or amended to raise the dollar amount of projects exempted from this Act.

2.6.04 **Public Works Maintenance Projects.** Current law requires a legal resident registered architect or a registered professional engineer to prepare the plans and specifications and have charge of certain public works construction projects. Routine public works asphalt, concrete or utilities maintenance projects, excluding bridges and other structural components if they follow standard architectural and engineering design, should be exempt from this requirement.

Transportation Systems and Facilities

2.7.00 **General Statement.** The health and welfare of New Mexico citizens and visitors, as well as the economy of the state, require dependable road, rail, and air transportation. The League urges federal, state, tribal, local governments, and private sector cooperation in creating and implementing a transportation master plan to adequately serve all areas of the state and to foster economic growth.

2.7.01 **New and Existing Roads.** The location of new roads and the improvement of existing roads are important factors in attracting economic and industrial development to the state and its municipalities. New Mexico municipalities should develop a plan of funding for new and existing municipal roads. The Legislature should approve sufficient funding and commit these resources to new and existing roadways, streets, and bridges.

2.7.02 **Transfer of State Roads to Municipalities.** The Department of Transportation should not consider transfer of existing state-designated roadways to municipalities. Initial and subsequent construction projects on nearly all these roadways were funded with federal funds with a non-transferable agreement by the New Mexico Department of Transportation to maintain these roadways. Therefore, state-designated routes are and should continue to be the responsibility of the state.

2.7.03 **Airports.** As an essential part of the state's inter-modal transportation system, the League believes that the condition and viability of airports throughout New Mexico have a direct impact on the economic development of the state as a whole and generate diverse economic activity at the local level. Airports provide critical access to the community and have a direct effect on the health, security, fire protection and general welfare of all citizens within the region. The League recognizes the fundamental importance of communities being accessible by the new generation of business jets. The League supports stabilized funding for the state Aviation Division to be used to leverage federal Airport

Improvement Program grant funds, and to assist municipalities in the maintenance and continued improvement of their airport infrastructure.

Environment

3.1.00 General Statement. A basic obligation of each municipality is to protect the health, welfare, and safety of its citizens, which includes not only protecting the environment from further degradation but preserving and improving the quality of the total environment.

Conservation of limited natural resources is a primary consideration guiding the actions of all levels of government. The effects of social, physical, and technological change upon the environment must be recognized so that such change does not reduce environmental quality.

Municipalities are faced with an overwhelming array of environmental regulatory mandates, both state and federal, with little guidance as to priorities for implementation. The municipalities of New Mexico, on their own and through the Municipal League, must continue to work with state, tribal and federal regulators, and legislators to develop priorities for implementation utilizing rigorous cost-benefit analyses and health risk assessments. Only by doing so can the scarce resources of the municipalities be best utilized to protect and enhance our environment and the quality of life. Additionally, state, and federal governments must provide local government adequate time and funds to comply with federal and state environmental mandates in accordance with the 1995 Federal Unfunded Mandates Act and Article X, Section 8 of the New Mexico Constitution.

Enforceable requirements imposed by the New Mexico Environment Department are subject to the public hearing process by either the Water Quality Control Commission or the Environmental Improvement Board for adoption as a regulation or standard in order to ensure compliance with the New Mexico Water Quality Act [74-6-6(A) NMSA 1978], New Mexico regulations (Rulemaking Procedures [20.1.1 NMAC]) and Surface and Groundwater Protection [20.6.2 NMAC] when implementing permits and other environmental protection requirements on municipalities.

The municipal perspective should be well represented at the Congressional and State level whenever the reauthorization of environmental mandates, affecting local governments, are being considered. Every consideration should be given to the level of protection and at what cost.

3.1.01 Tribal Water and Air Standards. Tribal governments have been authorized by Congress to promulgate water quality and air quality standards under the Clean Water Act and the Clean Air Act that may be more stringent than those set by the US Environmental Protection Agency or the New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission. As a result, tribal governments may establish differing environmental standards from those approved by the state or federal government which have a direct consequence on municipalities that are upstream from, or within the air quality jurisdiction of tribal lands. More stringent

standards passed by tribal governments could pose severe financial consequences for affected municipalities.

Tribal governments must be held accountable for any environmental standards they promulgate that are more stringent than those approved by the federal Environmental Protection Agency. Justification must be provided in setting differing environmental standards to include a comprehensive health-risk assessment and a cost-benefit analysis as is required of federal agencies. Affected municipalities and the State must be allowed to participate fully in the rule-making process.

The Municipal League fully supports Congressional action that subjects tribal governments to the same requirements as those provided the federal government under the Unfunded Mandates Act and requiring that any standard promulgated by the tribal governments that are more stringent than those approved by the EPA be subjected to the requirements noted above. If tribal governments fail to meet the above requirements, then the standards they promulgate should apply only to discharges within tribal borders.

- 3.1.02 **Hazardous and Toxic Wastes**. The improper disposal of hazardous, toxic, and transuranic nuclear wastes, as well as hazardous material spills, are national problems which can endanger public health and pollute our nation's air, water, and land resources. The municipalities of New Mexico are willing to work with the state and federal governments as well as with generators and transporters of hazardous waste to develop and implement a state and national hazardous wastes and materials management strategy. The strategy must recognize the varying capabilities of municipalities to manage these materials.
- 3.1.03 **Water and Wastewater Systems**. Municipalities experiencing significant growth and demands to expand their water and wastewater systems must retain municipal control over these facilities. Municipal autonomy is imperative in comprehensively managing water and wastewater utilities or the effects of these systems in relation to that growth.
- 3.1.04 **Water Planning Process**. Water planning by municipalities is imperative for the reasonable development and use of water resources and promotes the public welfare and conservation of water within the state. To make the most efficient use of state and local resources, there is a need to have a uniform template for the preparation of water plans and a uniform and timely process for the state review of such plans.
- 3.1.05 **Water Use Planning Period**. Municipalities subject to the forty-year planning period must protect their ability to adequately plan and manage their water supply portfolio in a manner consistent with the protection of the public welfare. The current planning period should be assessed as to its adequacy. Municipalities support a reasonable extension of the water use planning period.
- 3.1.06 **National Pollutant Discharge Elimination Systems**. Municipalities are concerned that the waters of New Mexico are protected from polluted discharges to safeguard municipal water supplies. However, any amendments to the administration of such state or federal programs should be fully funded

by the entity administering such programs on a state-wide basis and should not require payment of any fees by municipalities. Additionally, adequate definitions should be developed to protect the waters of New Mexico.

The State should re-examine existing Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) water quality criteria to ensure that the criteria are based on credible scientific data, are technically achievable, and are reasonably cost-effective to allow for the maximum beneficial use of public money directed toward maintenance of a cleaner environment. State water quality permits should not require use of analytical methods that are not included in EPA's adopted Rule 40 CFR 136.

3.1.07 Preservation of Water Supplies. Municipalities, with state support, should adopt sustainable water management policies that encourage conjunctive use strategies, conservation, drought reserves and additional supplies for future development, in the supply and storage of the water.

The State Engineer and the Interstate Stream Commission Director should consider alternative sources of water supply including the development of clear guidance to municipalities for demonstration projects that promote inland desalination and by further development of reclaimed wastewater as a substitute for potable water.

3.1.08 Water Adjudication. The adjudication of water rights is a long-drawn-out process that could take years to accomplish. For the State Engineer to determine the amount of unappropriated water available, the state should establish Water Courts to streamline the adjudication process.

Several municipalities are currently involved in water adjudication suits. The effects of these suits could seriously impair the ability of municipalities to provide water resources for municipal purposes. Where appropriate, the League should participate as amicus curiae on behalf of municipal interests.

3.1.09 Environmental Protection of Water Supplies. Recognizing that the state is required to adopt any federal regulations promulgated under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, municipalities are faced with tremendous increases in monitoring and analytical costs for compliance. With state support, municipalities should adopt policies which assess potential contamination of water supplies and protect existing and future water sources from contamination. In developing monitoring requirements for municipalities, the state should assess the need and should not require excessive monetary monitoring requirements.

3.1.10 Water Conservation Fee. The Water Conservation Fee is appropriated to the New Mexico Environment Department for administration of a public water supply program to test public water supplies for contaminants required to be monitored pursuant to the provisions of the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. This state program is funded by municipalities based on a fee per gallon of water produced per month (currently three cents per thousand gallons of water produced). Prior to any statutory amendments the Water Conservation Fee should be evaluated regarding the impact of decreased statutory monitoring, the lack of full implementation of the current statute and increases in federal funding. Any modification to the statute should be shared with the affected

municipalities that are paying the fee to reach a consensus prior to any introduction of legislation.

3.1.11 **Wastewater**. Federal and state governments must continue their partnership with municipalities in the funding of wastewater treatment facilities. Funds must be made available for adequate technical assistance in the transition from planning to actual implementation of plans.

Standards and regulations required by the State of New Mexico must be accompanied by adequate funds to cover their implementation. Communities must be included in the water quality standards development process with the State Environment Department. Municipalities should also be included in the approval process with the Water Quality Control Commission to ensure reasonable stream standards that reflect the necessary level of protection. Likewise, municipalities, New Mexico Environment Department and the Water Quality Control Commission should be involved in any development and approval involving tribal governments Stream Standards and any related revisions to the State's Stream Standards.

The water standards for the operation of treatment facilities should be consistent with the geological, hydrological, and climatic conditions in which they operate. Effluent standards for discharge must take into consideration usage by other municipalities and/or tribal governments. Regarding the management of municipal wastewater effluent, federal and state regulations should, by offering incentives, encourage beneficial reuse as determined by the municipality.

Any extensions of the deadline for compliance with the standards should allow adequate time for individual analysis of current discharge practices. The analysis should focus on all relevant environmental effects including air quality, land use and energy efficiency.

3.1.12 **Treatment of Biosolids**. Federal and state regulations on the management of municipal biosolids should encourage its beneficial use. Reasonably anticipated effects associated with potential biosolids exposure and local geographic and climate conditions must be considered in the beneficial use of biosolids. If site specific consideration can be shown by reasonable risk assessment analysis to be environmentally sound and economically prudent, then the use should be permitted.

3.1.13 **Solid Waste Management**. The management of solid waste must be addressed through aggressive programs of source and volume reduction, resource recovery and ultimate disposal, all of which must be compatible with the environment. The magnitude and complexity of funding solid waste management must be addressed by a committed partnership among the Federal, state, and local governments. A national and state policy for solid waste management should take an integrated approach to allow local governments to effectively mix and match management options to best meet local needs and economics.

The State should adopt modifications to the New Mexico Solid Waste Management Regulations to provide for:

- A. a performance-based standard set by the state or the numerical standard set by the local jurisdiction that is not less than the performance-based standard for siting of municipal solid waste facilities.
- B. temporary, short-term permits designed to allow and encourage small-scale experimentation with solid waste transformation and composting technologies; and
- C. a streamlined “registration” process for biosolids composting facilities that can demonstrate an existing permit through the federal NPDES program.

Municipal officials having jurisdiction over landfills must be equal partners with the Department of Environment in the development of solid waste management plans and regulations. Such regulations must reflect realistic cost-benefit assessments. Standards and regulations required by the State of New Mexico must be accompanied by adequate funds to cover their implementation.

A federal and state technical assistance program should be pursued to assist municipalities in complying with environmental mandates. Federal and state funding should support research and development and pilot programs to assist localities in demonstrating new recycling and resource/energy recovery techniques. In addition, federal and state governments should provide tax incentives to markets for recycled materials.

It is increasingly difficult for municipalities to acquire solid waste disposal sites that are environmentally safe and are economically feasible to develop. The state should identify all lands, which could comply with their siting criteria. In the event lands are available in federal or state jurisdictions, the state should take a lead role in assisting local governments in acquiring those lands.

3.1.14 Air Quality Standards. Good air quality is essential to the public health, safety, and welfare. Municipalities, with state support, should adopt policies, which protect the quality of the air and, in areas in which air quality is not satisfactory, impose reasonable requirements for bringing the quality of the air in line with state and federal standards.

Standards and regulations required by the state of New Mexico must be accompanied by adequate funds to cover their implementation.

The Clean Air Act, as amended, recognizes the primary responsibility for achieving clean air is with state and local governments. The federal government should explicitly strengthen the direct role of municipalities in air pollution prevention and control. Authority to conduct air quality planning for compliance should be vested with local governments or regional policy making organizations.

3.1.15 Storm Water. Federal and state supported research, training and development strategies for storm water management planning should be initiated to assist local governments in complying with the EPA Storm water Regulations.

Regional conditions should be taken into consideration in the development of storm water standards promulgated by the federal and state governments.

3.1.16 Impact Analysis for State Environmental Standards and Regulations.

Compliance with environmental protection standards and regulations requires the commitment of significant municipal funds and human resources. Before proposing any action that may have a significant impact on the resources of New Mexico municipalities, state agencies should be required to perform or obtain an assessment of the technical validity of the proposed action; an environmental assessment and fiscal analysis to define the impact of the proposed action; and an evaluation of the impact if the proposed action is abandoned. This requirement should be applied by state agencies adopting environmental standards or regulations, which are more stringent than federal mandates.

3.1.17 Waters of the United States. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and U.S. Army Corp of Engineers (COE) have issued a revised rule, which changes the definition of "Waters of the United States" (WOTUS), to "clarify" which waters are subject to Clean Water Act (CWA) permit programs.

The revised rule, which changes the scope of the definition of WOTUS and its applicability in permitting programs, is currently under appeal. The EPA, COE and State should not proceed to implement this new definition until all legal appeals have been resolved.

3.1.18 Green Jobs and Buildings. Municipal governments can be instrumental in

improving the quality of the environment while at the same time growing both the economy and green jobs at a local level. The League supports efforts to enhance and develop job training programs in the public and private sector that provide for economic development in environmentally sound ways. Municipalities are urged to participate in the environmental and social opportunities offered by building an inclusive green economy of high-quality jobs and a thriving green workforce.

Energy

3.2.00 General Statement. Energy production constitutes a major part of New

Mexico's economy. The League supports the leasing, production and exploration for energy sources as long as adequate safeguards are maintained to protect the environment and the health and safety of the citizenry.

3.2.01 Alternative Sources of Energy. State supported research and development

strategies for alternative sources of energy should be initiated which would benefit all regions of this state.

All levels of government should develop planning and decision-making processes, which relate energy to employment, environment, and other public priorities. At the same time, a concerted effort should be made to encourage private industry to fund research on increasing the use of clean, renewable forms of energy and to continue development of conventional energy resources in a careful, environmentally sound manner. Research should be pursued, with state and federal government support, in the areas of conversion of waste to

energy, wind power, solar power, geothermal energy, methane gas, nuclear energy and other alternative sources of energy.

3.2.02 **Support for Diverse Energy Sources.** All levels of government should give consideration to all carbo-free energy resources, including but not limited to, nuclear energy, hydroelectric, wind and solar, in affordably and reliably achieving New Mexico's renewable portfolio standard.

Natural Resources

3.3.00 **General Statement.** Conservation of limited natural resources must become a primary consideration guiding the actions of all individuals and governments. The effects of social, physical, and technological change upon our environment must be recognized so that such change does not reduce the quality of our environment.

Development of our hard rock natural resources should be consistent with the protection of our environment.

Our forests and rangelands are natural resources, which are renewable. The state should develop policies that regulate the use and protection of our native forests and rangelands, while not adversely affecting economic development without adequate justification.

Intergovernmental Relations

4.1.00 **General Statement.** Municipal officials recognize the interdependent responsibilities of all levels of government in serving the public. We advocate that municipal, county, state, tribal, and federal officials, and agencies cooperate as creative, fully participating partners in the establishment and implementation of policies and programs affecting all citizens. In particular, we urge that elected and appointed policy and decision-making officials of municipalities be included on any governmental body organized to administer cooperative programs among various levels of government. In addition, we encourage state government to appoint municipal officials to state rule and policy making bodies that make decisions directly affecting municipalities.

4.1.01 **Local Autonomy.** New Mexico municipalities are governed by locally elected officials with the duty and responsibility of protecting the health, safety, and welfare of all citizens of their community. It is one of the foremost concerns of the League to ensure that the local autonomy of New Mexico municipalities is protected from interference by other levels of government through legislative or regulatory mandates.

4.1.02 **Tribal/Municipal Government Relations.** Municipalities may be required to deal directly with tribes or the federal government because of the proximity of tribal lands to the municipality. The development or use of nearby tribal lands may raise issues pertaining to zoning, planning, and platting, taxation, environmental health, and law enforcement. If the lands are held in trust by the United States Government for the benefit of the tribe, the Secretary of the Interior must consider the impact of development or use of the lands on the

municipality. However, the laws that control and influence the Secretary of the Interior are not always clear. To avoid uncertainty, the municipality should consider a municipal/tribal agreement that is subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Interior. This would allow the municipality and the tribe to determine the status of their relationship to the greatest degree possible. The League supports written agreements that contain arbitration or mediation provisions in lieu of litigation. These agreements should include provisions that make them enforceable in federal court if either party breaches the agreement.

If a tribe or individual member has applied for trust acquisition that the municipality determines will adversely impact local interests, but the Secretary of the Interior has not yet approved the application, the municipality should submit comments to the Bureau of Indian Affairs under 25 C.F.R. 151.10. The League encourages Congress to add a requirement to 25 C.F.R. 151.10 that encourages the Bureau of Indian Affairs to assist the parties in entering development agreements with arbitration or mediation provisions.

4.1.03 Federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes to Municipalities. Many municipalities in New Mexico have federal property located within the municipal limits yet receive no Payments in Lieu of Taxes to offset the property tax revenues forgone as a result of the federal government owning the property. The League supports federal legislation that would provide for Federal Payments in Lieu of Taxes to municipalities in the State of New Mexico where federal property is located within the municipal limits of the municipality.

4.1.04 State Shared Gross Receipts Taxes. The League recognizes that many members of the legislative and executive branches of state government believe that the “State Shared Gross Receipts Tax” is a sharing of taxes imposed by the state. The League believes that the history of the “State Shared Gross Receipts Tax” is important to be clear to all citizens of New Mexico and especially to those serving in the executive and legislative branches of state government. The current 1.225% “State Shared Gross Receipts Tax” was originally locally imposed Gross Receipts Tax and an Occupancy Tax that were imposed and collected by municipalities in the 1950s and 1960s. During the 1970s the legislature determined that it would be in the interest of the state, municipalities, and businesses in the state to have all taxes reported to the state. As a result, the state incorporated those locally imposed taxes in the state rate and called that portion of the State Gross Receipts Tax Rate the “State Shared Gross Receipts Tax”.

Taxation and Revenue

4.2.00 General Statement. Municipalities are charged with the administration of government and delivery of basic services to their citizens. Elimination of federal and state funds and the shift of additional program responsibility to the local level are causing tremendous fiscal impact to municipalities. Additional burdens are placed on municipalities when state or federal government redirects local revenue sources to their use. Any such state redirection must comply with Article IV, Section 16 of the New Mexico State Constitution which provides that the State General Appropriation Act shall not be used to repeal

or amend existing statutes. Municipalities must have authority to generate adequate revenues to administer government and to provide basic services.

4.2.01 State Tax Policy and Municipal Tax Sources. Tax policy promulgated by the Legislature and Governor has a profound impact on New Mexico Municipalities. Because of these profound consequences, the League should be included in discussions and decisions regarding state tax policy. Proposals that create exemptions from the Gross Receipts Tax change the use or level of taxes on gasoline, alcohol or other taxable goods and services have an effect on the level of revenues received by municipalities to provide services to the citizenry.

New Mexico municipalities are heavily dependent on the Gross Receipts Tax for support of general government services. In addition, the League recognizes that other state shared taxes such as the gasoline tax are declining sources of revenue for support of services to the citizens of municipalities and the state. Franchise fees that are generated as a result of agreements with public utilities may decline as deregulation of the utility industry progresses.

The League supports legislation that will diversify the sources of revenue available to municipalities to support general government operations. Specifically, the League supports state sharing of a portion of its income tax collections with municipalities. The League opposes any legislation that would change the distribution of municipal gross receipts taxes to a per capita basis.

Any shifting of tax sharing between the state and municipalities must guarantee municipalities at least the same revenue levels they derive from current tax policy.

4.2.02 Diversified Tax Authority. Municipalities are not equal in their ability to raise revenues from taxes at the local level. Socio-economic factors influence the tax base. The League supports legislation that would allow a municipality to enact taxes at the local level that are appropriate to its tax base. The league supports legislative taxing authority to all municipalities in the following areas:

1. Gross Receipts Tax – Retain authority to enact at the local level and allow municipalities to impose local gross receipts tax rates on food. The legislature should adopt legislation to change the 1.225% state shared gross receipts tax to a local municipal tax.
2. Ad Valorem Tax – Retain authority to impose millage for municipal general-purpose government.
3. Income Tax – Grant municipalities a share of the State Income Tax or in the alternative grant municipalities the authority to impose a local option income tax.
4. Miscellaneous User Taxes – Grant local authority to levy local option taxes on sales of gasoline, cigarettes and alcohol or increase the municipal share of the current taxes.

5. Real Estate Transfer Tax – Retain authority to impose a local option Real Estate Transfer Tax as a diversified tax source.

Any restructuring of available revenue sources by the state or federal government should not result in the loss of actual revenue to any municipality.

State user fees directed at municipalities should be kept at a minimum. This type of fee should not be used as a substitute for funding through the Legislative appropriation process.

4.2.03 Municipalities with Inadequate Revenue Bases. Many municipalities do not have revenue bases sufficient to provide funding for basic public services. The League supports creation of new, permanent, assistance programs that address the need of municipalities in the areas of facilities, infrastructure, and equipment.

4.2.04 Home Rule Municipalities. Some municipalities have chosen to adopt Home Rule Charters as authorized by Article X, Section 6 of the New Mexico Constitution. However, the effective implementation of local Home Rule has been substantially impaired by action of the 1972 Legislature when it severely restricted Home Rule actions in financial matters. The League supports removal of limitations on municipal revenue sources for home rule municipalities.

4.2.05 State Shared Revenues. At present, several state-levied taxes are shared with municipalities. Any change made in the rates of state shared taxes must maintain or improve upon present distribution ratios. Any changes in the base for taxes should reduce neither present nor future municipal revenues.

4.2.06 Special State Formula Distributions. At the present time funds are appropriated by the legislature from fees, licenses, penalties, and taxes received from insurance businesses, distributed on a per unit basis to local fire and police agencies. Any balance remaining in those specifically created funds shall be distributed to the Law Enforcement Protection Fund and the Fire Fund for further distribution to municipalities. Distributions should not be reduced.

4.2.07 Revenues for State and Federal Mandates. The state and federal government must provide added financial assistance or revenues each time their legislative, executive, or judicial branches create new or expanded service requirements for municipalities and must provide realistic funding levels for new and existing mandates.

4.2.08 Existing State Financial Assistance. Municipalities strongly support state financial assistance in grant programs and request that all such programs recognize the increased cost of operating municipal government, as well as the reduction and elimination of federal funds.

4.2.09 Occupancy Tax. Municipalities have been granted the authority to impose the Occupancy Tax to a maximum of 5%. The League opposes any changes in the Occupancy Tax Statute which would negatively impact municipal authority to utilize the tax as they choose.

4.2.10 Gaming Revenues. The expansion of legalized gaming has created additional service demands on and economic losses for municipalities, especially in the delivery of public safety services. All municipalities are impacted by expansion of legalized gaming and should receive the portion of the gross revenues generated by gaming necessary to defray the cost of increased service demands and loss of revenues.

4.2.11 Dual Taxation. Situations exist where Native American tribal governments own lands within municipalities and claim the right to tax commercial activities conducted on those lands. In such cases, the municipality should be allowed to continue to levy locally imposed taxes and receive state shared revenues to defray the cost of providing municipal services to land owned by Native American tribal governments. The decision to share municipal tax receipts should be made at the local level.

4.2.12 Preemption of Taxing Authority. At both the state and federal level attempts are being made to preempt local government authority to tax certain transactions. Preemption of local taxing authority deprives local governments of the ability to raise revenue to provide service to their constituents. The League opposes federal and state legislation that preempts local taxing authority.

4.2.13 Local Government and State Road Funds. Preservation of both the Local Government and State Road Funds is extremely important to the transportation system of the state. The League opposes any legislation, which would impair the integrity of the Funds or appropriate their resource to other uses.

4.2.14 Unclaimed Property. Municipalities routinely receive money and other property of value that are held on behalf of other people and entities in order to secure certain rights, privileges and immunities from the municipality. Occasionally the owner or depositor cannot be located when the time comes to return the property. Because of the time and effort involved in protecting, preserving, and searching for the rightful owner, municipalities should be entitled to keep the property for its own use upon making a determination that the property has been abandoned and the owner cannot be found.

4.2.15 Federal and State Financial Assistance. Federal and state financial assistance for municipal operations and capital outlay construction has frequently been the only way such programs and facilities could be funded, especially for smaller municipalities with severely restricted tax bases and bonding capacity. In particular:

- A. Municipalities strongly urge Congress to resist efforts to reduce or eliminate useful general funding programs such as the Community Development Block Grant Program.
- B. Municipalities urge the New Mexico Legislature to provide a permanent source and adequate funding level for the Community Development Council and similar grant and loan programs.

C. Municipalities further urge the Legislature, together with local governments, to develop an effective funding system to supplement or replace federal funding in those program areas which they mutually recognize to be most essential to the well-being of New Mexico's citizens.

4.2.16 User Fees. All non-municipal suppliers of natural gas, electric, water, sewer, refuse and telecommunications utility services, including the incumbent and alternative suppliers, should be assessed a use and rental fee by municipalities in the form of user fees or a tax on telecommunication companies on a competitively neutral basis.

The League opposes any federal or state action that would limit the ability of municipalities to assess fees against users of public rights of way.

4.2.17 Corrections Fees. NMSA § 35-14-11 requires municipalities to enact an ordinance requiring assessment of a corrections fee to be collected as court costs from persons convicted of violating any ordinance relating to operation of a motor vehicle or any ordinance that may be enforced by the imposition of a term of imprisonment. All assessments are required to be deposited in a local government corrections fund and shall be used solely for the purpose of constructing, operating, or maintaining the municipal jail or for the paying for the cost of housing municipal prisoners in the county jail or other detention facilities in the state. Municipalities are subsidizing the cost of housing prisoners from their General Funds to meet the substantial increase of prisoner populations and costs charged by counties. The League seeks legislation that would allow a municipality to increase correction fees from persons convicted of violating City Traffic and Criminal ordinances.

4.2.18 Public Transit Funding. Local governments in New Mexico operate the majority of Public Transit Systems in the state. The League recognizes that reliable long-term funding certainty is crucial to continued operation of public transit systems in New Mexico. The League recognizes that local governments must contribute to the cost of providing Public Transit Systems to their citizens. The League calls on the Federal and State Governments to enact long term significant funding streams to allow public transit systems in New Mexico to have certainty of funding into the future. Further, the League calls on the Federal and State Governments to allow flexibility to Public Transit System Operators to provide for operation and capital funding for the systems' needs.

Finance

4.3.00 General Statement. Municipalities must allocate available resources among the various government functions. Accountability for revenue and expenditures is essential in the allocation process. The League supports legislation that provides for municipal accountability and at the same time gives municipal government adequate authority and resources to administer government.

4.3.01 Fiscal Notes. When legislation or regulation mandating new or expanded service requirements for municipalities is considered, it should be accompanied by a fiscal note that fully outlines the fiscal impact of such legislation or

regulation. It should clearly designate the source of new state or federal revenue to implement these mandated requirements.

Where agencies promulgate more than one set of regulations, both federal and state agencies should provide an aggregate economic and fiscal impact report showing the costs for all mandates so that municipalities may develop and implement realistic compliance schedules.

4.3.02 **Audits.** Most municipalities are required to have an annual audit. In 2009, the legislature enacted amendments to the Audit Act that exempts certain municipalities from the requirement to have an annual audit but imposes reporting requirements on those municipalities. The audits should be conducted by Certified Public Accountants selected exclusively by the local governing bodies. Some small municipalities have experienced difficulty in attracting Certified Public Accountants to make proposals to perform an audit due to the remoteness of the municipality in relation to the Certified Public Accountant. When proposals are received the cost of the Audit, in many cases, is disproportionately high and unaffordable to the municipality. The State Auditor, Local Government Division of DFA and the Municipal League should cooperate to develop a solution to this persistent and growing problem. A copy of the audit should be submitted to the Local Government Division of DFA and the State Auditor.

4.3.03 **Investment of Funds.** Municipalities should be empowered to invest all their public funds. State statutes controlling local investment procedures should provide flexibility necessary to assure maximum return on municipal investments while assuring their safety. Municipalities should be empowered to pool funds with other public entities for the purpose of improving their investment capabilities.

4.3.04 **Deposit of Public Funds.** Equitable distribution of interest-bearing deposits of public funds is mandated by New Mexico Law. This law should be amended to allow New Mexico local government to deposit public monies in institutions selected by the local government based upon security, yield and other factors.

4.3.05 **Cooperation with Taxation and Revenue Department.** The New Mexico Department of Taxation and Revenue ("TRD") is charged with the efficient collection and timely distribution of state shared and municipally imposed taxes. Municipalities in New Mexico depend on the ability of TRD to meet these goals. Municipalities pay TRD 3% of Local Option Gross Receipts taxes collected for administration and distribution of local tax revenues. However, data and information related to municipal tax revenues is often limited, difficult to access, and difficult to analyze. The Municipal League wants to see TRD share more data and information with municipalities, so municipalities can conduct their own analysis to better understand their tax bases and ensure accurate tax revenue distributions. The Municipal League is supportive of better communication, more transparency, and better access to tax data from TRD and desires a productive, collaborative relationship with the department.

4.3.06 **Collection and Distribution of Gross Receipts Taxes.** Accurate and complete reporting by taxpayers is necessary to avoid the untimely distribution

of the state shared and local option gross receipts tax to local governments. When taxes are remitted with erroneous information on the tax return or when taxes are remitted without a return the monies which should be distributed to the state and local governments are held in a "suspense" account until the taxpayer can be identified and the return is matched to the payment. The League is committed to seeing that TRD establish and comply with performance measures that are designed to minimize the impact of unmatched revenues on monthly distributions of the gross receipts tax and to minimize the balance in the suspense fund.

Municipal Bonds

4.4.00 **General Statement.** Tax-exempt status greatly increases the ability of municipalities, other political subdivisions, and the state to find a ready money market to purchase their bonds, greatly enhancing their ability to construct needed public improvements.

4.4.01 **Municipal Bond Taxation.** The League continues to oppose any federal legislation or regulation which would directly or indirectly subject the interest earned on such municipal bonds to federal income tax. Such action would limit the bond market and thereby increase the cost of public works projects and facilities at a time when local governments are hard pressed to meet present financial requirements.

4.4.02 **Fidelity Bonds of Municipal Treasurers.** The maximum amount that a municipality can require a municipal treasurer to give bond for is set in state statute at 20 percent of the public monies received by them in the preceding fiscal year but not to exceed \$50,000. This level was last adjusted in 1967. The League believes that in order to protect public money in the custody and control of the municipal treasurer it is prudent to allow New Mexico municipalities to set the amount of bond required to be given by the municipal treasurer. The League further believes that municipal treasurers should be allowed to comply with the bonding requirements by means of coverage through a blanket bond purchased by the municipality to cover all employees.

4.4.03 **State Action.** The League believes existing requirements of voter approval and constitutional debt limits provide adequate protection against improvident spending. The League opposes additional statutory or regulatory requirements, which add to the administrative burden without providing any additional protection for taxpayers.

4.4.04 **Impairment of Bonds.** The Legislature should not take any action to impair municipal bonds.

Public Safety

5.1.00 **General Statement.** Prominent among the responsibilities vested in municipalities by state statute is the duty to "protect generally the property of its municipality and its inhabitants" and to "preserve peace and order within the municipality". Providing quality services to preserve and improve the safety of their citizens is a vital and ongoing concern of New Mexico municipal officials.

Funding for such services constitutes a significant portion of the municipal budget.

5.1.01 **Law Enforcement/Community Relations.** As law enforcement agencies face the many changes occurring in their communities, they should strive for efficient and effective delivery of services and programs that seek input from the community. Law enforcement agencies must continue to develop relationships and trust within the community while being held accountable for their actions by the community. The establishment of citizen police review boards should remain a decision of the governing body of the municipality.

5.1.02 **Criminal Gang Activity.** New Mexico has a serious, growing gang problem and ranks high among states in violent crime rates that, in large part, can be attributed to criminal gang activity. The presence of gangs instills fear and impacts our children, public safety, and the quality of life in our communities. State laws should provide uniform statutory standards regarding criminal gangs and gang activity in order to assist municipal law enforcement agencies in sharing intelligence and effectively reducing or eliminating the furtherance of criminal gang activity.

5.1.03 **Law Enforcement - Detention Facilities.** Local government facilities used in the detention of persons accused or convicted of crimes should be secure and sanitary and should provide for individual safety. Standards and funding for construction should encourage city-county and regional facilities; such jurisdictional cooperation for construction would provide better quality at lower cost. When an arrest for a violation of state law is made by a municipal police officer, the Legislature should require the state to assume the financial responsibility for housing the alleged violator.

5.1.04 **Fire Prevention/Protection.** The protection of lives and property from fire must remain a priority with communities. Providing appropriate fire protection facilities, equipment and trained personnel should be considered standard practice for communities regardless of whether a career or volunteer department serves the community. A viable fire prevention program and current fire codes should be adopted to encourage a fire safe community. Municipalities shall have the authority to regulate fireworks, including the ability to impose a complete ban.

5.1.05 **Emergency Medical Services.** Each municipality is encouraged to provide emergency basic life support services. This may be done through public or private means. Standards and funding should assure quality service that meets the community need.

5.1.06 **Terrorism.** Terrorism may take many forms including the use of explosive devices, biological, nuclear, or chemical materials or weapons, and the sabotage of critical infrastructures, either by physical means or through use of computers and other technologies. No agency alone can prevent or respond to terrorist acts. Information and resource sharing among all levels of government, therefore, is critical. Municipalities should participate in regional coordination efforts to: reduce vulnerability to terrorism; deter acts before they occur; develop effective capabilities to address threats; and respond to any terrorist

acts that do occur. To these ends, municipalities need access to more resources for training and equipment for first responders, including training for handling of hazardous materials. Municipalities should identify resources to provide training for employees in recognizing unusual activities.

5.1.07 **Public Safety Communications.** It is imperative that municipalities ensure that all public safety entities within their jurisdictions have compatible incident management systems and collaborate on an ongoing basis to assure effective response to their citizens. The League strongly supports interoperability in local, regional, and statewide public safety communication.

5.1.08 **Homeland Security.** It is incumbent upon municipalities and all levels of government to ensure, to the greatest degree possible, the safety and security of their citizens. Providing for homeland security raises many important issues, among them the ability to respond on a regional basis. Municipalities and the state must take an active role in assuring that the federal homeland security funds are allocated to local governments by the state in a manner consistent with the intent of the federal statute. Municipalities and the state must also ensure that the state's funding mechanism guarantees the cooperation and mutual aid that are crucial components of any regional plan. The League opposes any state or federal legislation that would compel local law enforcement to enforce federal civil immigration laws and opposes any state or federal legislation that would prohibit local law enforcement from assisting federal agencies in the enforcement of federal immigration laws.

5.1.09 **Disaster Preparedness.** Municipalities should institute viable plans to quickly and efficiently respond to and mitigate man-made and natural disasters, including epidemics. Since local governments are the first responders to most disasters and emergencies, they must be consulted by state and federal emergency management officials for key-decision making affecting disaster preparedness and response at the local level. Ongoing cooperative relationships should be established among municipalities, counties, and the federal and state governments to ensure that disaster response is accomplished in the most coordinated and effective way possible. The federal and state government should provide assistance to local governments in conducting annual hazard and risk assessments and assure they have the necessary funding for emergency planning, management, equipment and communications. Municipalities should implement public education programs to inform citizens of disaster plans and how they, as individuals, can best prepare for disasters.

