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CODE**

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1978**

ANNOTATED

**Chapter 13
Public Purchases and Property**

Pamphlet 29



2012 REPLACEMENT PAMPHLET

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13-1-1 to 13-1-20. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, repealed 13-1-1 to 13-1-20 NMSA 1978, relating to public purchases, effective November 1, 1984.

13-1-21. Application of preferences.

A. For the purposes of this section:

- (1) "business" means a commercial enterprise carried on for the purpose of selling goods or services, including growing, producing, processing or distributing agricultural products;
- (2) "formal bid process" means a competitive sealed bid process;
- (3) "formal request for proposals process" means a competitive sealed proposal process, including a competitive sealed qualifications-based proposal process;
- (4) "public body" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of the state or a political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts, local school boards and all municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;
- (5) "recycled content goods" means supplies and materials composed twenty-five percent or more of recycled materials; provided that the recycled materials content meets or exceeds the minimum content standards required by bid specifications;
- (6) "resident business" means a business that has a valid resident business certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 but does not include a resident veteran business; and
- (7) "resident veteran business" means a business that has a valid resident veteran business certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978.

B. Except as provided in Subsection C of this section, when a public body makes a purchase using a formal bid process, the public body shall deem a bid submitted by a:

- (1) resident business to be five percent lower than the bid actually submitted;
- (2) resident veteran business with annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less to be ten percent lower than the bid actually submitted;
- (3) resident veteran business with annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to be eight percent lower than the bid actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section; and
- (4) resident veteran business with annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more to be seven percent lower than the bid actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section.

C. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal bid process and the bids are received for both recycled content goods and nonrecycled content goods, the public body shall deem:

- (1) bids submitted for recycled content goods from any business, except a resident veteran business, to be five percent lower than the bids actually submitted;
- (2) bids submitted for recycled content goods from a resident veteran business with annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less to be ten percent lower than the bids actually submitted;
- (3) bids submitted for recycled content goods from a resident veteran business with annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to be eight percent lower than the bids actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section; and
- (4) bids submitted for recycled content goods from a resident veteran business with annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more to be seven percent lower than the bids actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section.

D. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process, not including contracts awarded on a point-based system, the public body shall award an additional:

- (1) five percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident business;
- (2) ten percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less;
- (3) eight percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section; and
- (4) seven percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section.

E. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process, and the contract is awarded based on a point-based system, the public body shall award an additional of the equivalent of:

- (1) five percent of the total possible points to a resident business;
- (2) ten percent of the total possible points to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less;
- (3) eight percent of the total possible points to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section; and
- (4) seven percent of the total possible points to a resident veteran business that has annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more subject to the limitation provided in Subsection G of this section.

F. When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted by a combination of resident veteran, resident or nonresident businesses, the preference provided pursuant to Subsection B, C, D or E of this section shall be calculated in proportion to the percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of the goods or services provided under the contract, that will be performed by each business as specified in the joint bid or proposal.

G. The preference pursuant to Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection B of this section, Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection C of this section, Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection D of this section and Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection E of this section shall be limited, in any calendar year, to an

aggregate of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) in purchases by public bodies from all resident veteran businesses receiving preferences pursuant to the provisions of those paragraphs.

H. A public body shall not award a business both a resident business preference and a resident veteran business preference.

I. The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the awarding of a contract in violation of this section.

J. This section shall not apply when the expenditure includes federal funds for a specific purchase.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-21, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 72, § 1; 1981, ch. 104, § 1; 1988, ch. 84, § 1; 1989, ch. 310, § 1; 1995, ch. 60, § 1; 1997, ch. 1, § 2; 1997, ch. 2, § 2; 1997, ch. 3, § 1; 2000, ch. 41, § 1; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 1; 2012, ch. 56, § 1.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1968, ch. 72, § 9, repealed former 6-5-32, 1953 Comp., relating to resident preference, and enacted a similar provision, also designated 6-5-32, 1953 Comp.

Laws 1979, ch. 72, § 1, repealed former 13-1-21 NMSA 1978, relating to resident preference, and enacted a new 13-1-21 NMSA 1978.

The 2012 amendment, effective July 1, 2012, alphabetized terms; gave resident veteran businesses a preference; limited the preference in any calendar year to an aggregate of ten million dollars in purchases by public bodies from all resident veteran businesses receiving preferences; in Subsection A, added Paragraph (5) and deleted former Paragraph (6) to alphabetize the definition of "recycled content goods", in Paragraph (6), after "Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978", added the remainder of the sentence, and added Paragraph (7); in Subsection B, in the introductory sentence, added "Except as provided in Subsection C of this section", and added Paragraphs (3) through (4); added Subsection C; in Subsection D, after "request for proposals process", added the remainder of the sentence, in Paragraph (1), after "evaluating the proposals", deleted "shall be awarded" and after "resident business", deleted "based on the resident business possessing a valid resident business certificate; or", and added Paragraphs (2) through (4); in Subsection E, in the introductory sentence, added "When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process" and after "point-based system", added the remainder of the sentence, in Paragraph (1), at the beginning of the sentence, deleted "a resident business shall be awarded the equivalent of", after "total possible points to", deleted "be awarded based on the" and added "a", and after "resident business", deleted "possessing a valid resident business certificate", and added Paragraphs (2) through (4); in Subsection F, after "proposal is submitted by", deleted "both resident and" and added "a combination of resident veteran, resident or", after "nonresident businesses, the", deleted "resident business", after "Subsection B, C", added "D or E", after "this section shall be", deleted "reduced" and added "calculated", and after "will be performed by", deleted "a nonresident" and added "each"; deleted former Subsection E, which provided a five percent preference for recycled content goods of equal quality when bids were received for the recycled content goods and nonrecycled content goods; and added Subsections G and H.

The 2011 (1st. S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, provided a five percent advantage to bids and proposals by resident businesses and to recycled content goods; specified the minimum percentage of recycled materials in recycled content goods; eliminated the practice of brokering the preference through joint bids or proposals by resident and

non-resident businesses by reducing the preference by the percentage of the contract performed by the nonresident business; eliminated the preference for resident manufacturers and New York state business enterprises; expanded the application of the resident business preference to contracts larger than \$5,000,000; provided the procedure for protesting violations of this section; deleted former Paragraphs (2) through (4) and (6) of Subsection A, which defined "New Mexico resident business", "New York state business enterprise", "resident manufacturer", and "virgin content goods"; added Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection A; in Paragraph (5) of Subsection A, after "means a", deleted "New Mexico resident business or a New York state business enterprise" and added the remainder of the sentence; in Paragraph (6) of Subsection A, after "materials composed", deleted "in whole or in part" and added "twenty-five percent or more"; deleted former Subsections B through J, which provided rules for awarding contracts for goods and services when the bid from a resident business or resident manufacturer or for virgin content goods and recycled goods is made lower, by the application of the five percent preference, than the lowest bid from other bidders; added new Subsections B through F; in Subsection G, after "when the expenditure", deleted "of" and added "includes", after the phrase "federal funds", deleted "designated", and at the end of the sentence, deleted "is involved or for any bid price greater than five million dollars (\$5,000,000)"; and deleted former Subsection L, which exempted the purchase of buses from resident manufacturers and resident businesses that manufactures buses in New Mexico.

The 2000 amendment, effective March 6, 2000, added Subsection L.

The 1997 amendment, January 24, 1997, in Subsection A, inserted "a New Mexico resident business or a New York state business enterprise," in Paragraph (1); designated Paragraph (2), adding "New Mexico resident business" means" at the beginning; added Paragraph (3), redesignating former Paragraphs (2) through (5) as Paragraphs (4) through (6), and added the proviso at the end of Paragraph (4).

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, substituted "a business that" for "one which" in Paragraph (1) in Subsection A, added Paragraphs (3) and (4) in Subsection A, added Subsections G through J, and redesignated former Subsection G as Subsection K.

ANNOTATIONS

Policy. — The underlying policy of this section is to give a preference to those persons and companies who contribute to the economy of the state of New Mexico by maintaining plants and other facilities within the state and giving employment to residents of the state. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-42.

Multiple preference policy. — A bidder who offers materials grown, processed or manufactured in this state may not claim both the manufacturer's 5%

preference and the resident dealer's 5% preference against an out-of-state supplier, giving the in-state supplier a 10% preference. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-42.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 52, 54, 67, 69.

Constitutionality of enactment or regulation forbidding or restricting employment of aliens in public employment or on public works, 38 A.L.R.3d 1213.

Validity, construction, and effect of requirement under state statute or local ordinance giving local or locally qualified contractors a percentage preference in determining lowest bid, 89 A.L.R.4th 587.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 7 to 9, 16.

13-1-21. Application of preferences. (Effective July 1, 2022.)

A. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "business" means a commercial enterprise carried on for the purpose of selling goods or services, including growing, producing, processing or distributing agricultural products;

(2) "formal bid process" means a competitive sealed bid process;

(3) "formal request for proposals process" means a competitive sealed proposal process, including a competitive sealed qualifications-based proposal process;

(4) "public body" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of the state or a political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts, local school boards and all municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;

(5) "resident business" means a business that has a valid resident business certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978; and

(6) "recycled content goods" means supplies and materials composed twenty-five percent or more of recycled materials; provided that the recycled materials content meets or exceeds the minimum content standards required by bid specifications.

B. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal bid process, the public body shall deem a bid submitted by a resident business to be five percent lower than the bid actually submitted.

C. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process:

(1) five percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals shall be awarded to a resident business based on the resident business possessing a valid resident business certificate; or

(2) if the contract is awarded based on a point-based system, a resident business shall be awarded the equivalent of five percent of the total possible points to be awarded based on the resident business possessing a valid resident business certificate.

D. When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted by both resident and nonresident businesses, the resident business preference provided pursuant to Subsection B or C of this section shall be reduced in proportion to the percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of the goods or services provided under the contract, that will be performed by a nonresident business as specified in the joint bid or proposal.

E. When bids are received for both recycled content goods and nonrecycled content goods, the public body shall deem the bids submitted for recycled content goods of equal quality to be five percent lower than the bids actually submitted. A bid calculation pursuant to this subsection for a resident business shall not also receive the bid calculation preference pursuant to Subsection B of this section.

F. The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the awarding of a contract in violation of this section.

G. This section shall not apply when the expenditure includes federal funds for a specific purchase.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-21, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 72, § 1; 1981, ch. 104, § 1; 1988, ch. 84, § 1; 1989, ch. 310, § 1; 1995, ch. 60, § 1; 1997, ch. 1, § 2; 1997, ch. 2, § 2; 1997, ch. 3, § 1; 2000, ch. 41, § 1; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 1; 2012, ch. 56, § 1; repealed and reenacted by Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 2.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 2 repeals former 13-1-21 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 72, § 1, and enacts the section set out above, effective July 1, 2022.

13-1-21.1. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, repealed 13-1-21.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1981, ch.

340, § 1, relating to public purchases of American-made motor vehicles, effective November 1, 1984.

13-1-21.2. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 2011 (1st. S.S.), ch. 3, § 8 repealed 13-1-21.2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 1, § 1 and Laws 1997, ch. 2, § 1, relating to equal procurement access for New York businesses,

effective October 5, 2011. For provisions of former section, see the 2011 NMSA 1978 on New Mexico One Source of Law.

13-1-22. Resident business, resident veteran business, resident contractor and resident veteran contractor certification.

A. To receive a resident business or resident veteran business preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 or a resident contractor or resident veteran contractor preference pursuant to Section 13-4-2 NMSA 1978, a business or contractor shall submit with its bid or proposal a copy of a valid resident business certificate, valid resident veteran business certificate, valid resident contractor certificate or valid resident veteran contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department.

B. An application for a resident business certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public accountant setting forth that the business is licensed to do business in this state and that:

(1) the business has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit;

(2) if the business is a new business, the owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied for a resident business or resident contractor certificate pursuant to this section during that time period;

(3) if the business is a relocated business, at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business in the year immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit were residents of the state and that, prior to the submission of the affidavit, the business either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or

(4) if the business is a previously certified business or was eligible for certification, the business has changed its name, has reorganized into one or more different legal entities, was purchased by another legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise or has merged with a different legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise.

C. An application for a resident veteran business certificate shall include the affidavit required by Subsection B of this section, an affidavit from a certified public accountant providing the previous year's annual revenues of the resident veteran business and:

(1) verification by the federal department of veterans affairs as being either a veteran-owned small business or a service-disabled veteran-owned small business; or

(2) verification of veteran status as indicated by the United States department of defense DD form 214 of release or discharge from active duty with an honorable discharge or of service-disabled veteran status by the department of veterans affairs and proof that a veteran or veterans own a majority of the business.

D. An application for a resident contractor certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public accountant setting forth that the contractor is currently licensed as a contractor in this state and that:

(1) the contractor has:

(a) registered with the state at least one vehicle; and

(b) in each of the five years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit: 1) paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid at least one other tax administered by the state; and 2) paid unemployment insurance on at least three full-time employees who are residents of the state; provided that if a contractor is a legacy contractor, the requirement of at least three full-time employees who are residents of the state is waived;

(2) if the contractor is a new contractor, the owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the five years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied for a resident business or resident contractor certificate pursuant to this section during that time period;

(3) if the contractor is a relocated business, at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business in the year immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit were residents of the state

and that, prior to the submission of the affidavit, the contractor either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or

(4) if the contractor is a previously certified contractor or was eligible for certification, the contractor has changed its name, has reorganized into one or more different legal entities, was purchased by another legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same enterprise or has merged with a different legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise.

E. An application for a resident veteran contractor certificate shall include the affidavit required by Subsection D of this section, an affidavit from a certified public accountant providing the previous year's annual revenues for the resident veteran contractor and:

(1) verification by the federal department of veterans affairs as being either a veteran-owned small business or a service-disabled veteran-owned small business; or

(2) verification of veteran status as indicated by the United States department of defense DD form 214 of release or discharge from active duty with an honorable discharge or of service-disabled veteran status by the department of veterans affairs and proof that a veteran or veterans own a majority of the business.

F. The taxation and revenue department shall prescribe the form and content of an application for certification and required affidavit. The taxation and revenue department shall examine the application and affidavit and, if necessary, may seek additional information to ensure that the business or contractor is eligible to receive the certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section. If the taxation and revenue department determines that an applicant is eligible, the department shall issue a certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section. If the taxation and revenue department determines that the applicant is not eligible, the department shall issue notification within thirty days. If no notification is provided by the department, the certificate is deemed approved. A certificate is valid for three years from the date of its issuance; provided that if there is a change of ownership of more than fifty percent, a resident business, resident veteran business, resident contractor or resident veteran contractor shall reapply for a certificate.

G. A business or contractor whose application for a certificate is denied has fifteen days from the date of the taxation and revenue department's decision to file an objection with the taxation and revenue department. The person filing the objection shall submit evidence to support the objection. The taxation and revenue department shall review the evidence and issue a decision within fifteen days of the filing of the objection.

H. If, following a hearing and an opportunity to be heard, the taxation and revenue department finds that a business or contractor provided false information to the taxation and revenue department in order to obtain a certificate or that a business or contractor used a certificate to obtain a resident business, resident veteran business, resident contractor or resident veteran contractor preference for a bid or proposal and the resident business, resident veteran business, resident contractor or resident veteran contractor did not perform the percentage of the contract specified in the bid or proposal, the business or contractor:

(1) is not eligible to receive a certificate or a preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 or 13-4-2 NMSA 1978 for a period of five years from the date on which the taxation and revenue department became aware of the submission of the false information or the failure to perform the contract as specified in the bid or proposal; and

(2) is subject to an administrative penalty of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each violation.

I. In a decision issued pursuant to Subsection G or H of this section, the taxation and revenue department shall state the reasons for the action taken and inform an aggrieved business or contractor of the right to judicial review of the determination pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

J. The taxation and revenue department may assess a reasonable fee for the issuance of a certificate not to exceed the actual cost of administering the taxation and revenue department's duties pursuant to this section.

K. The state auditor may audit or review the issuance or validity of certificates.

L. For purposes of this section:

(1) "new business" means a person that did not exist as a business in any form and that has been in existence for less than three years;

(2) "new contractor" means a person that did not exist as a business in any form and that has been in existence for less than five years;

(3) "legacy contractor" means a construction business that has been licensed in this state for ten consecutive years; and

(4) "relocated business" means a business that moved eighty percent of its total domestic personnel from another state to New Mexico in the past five years.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-5-32.1, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 184, § 1; 1979, ch. 72, § 2; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 2; 2012, ch. 56, § 3.

The 2012 amendment, effective July 1, 2012, provided for certification of resident veteran businesses and resident veteran contractors; in the title, after "Resident business", deleted "and" and added "resident veteran business" and after "resident contractor", added "and resident veteran contractor"; in Subsection A, after "resident business", added "or resident veteran business", after "resident contractor", added "or resident veteran contractor", after "resident business certificate", added "valid resident veteran business certificate", and after "resident contractor certificate", added "or valid resident veteran contractor certificate"; added Subsections C and E; in Subsection F, in the first sentence, after "content of an application", added "for certification" and in the sixth sentence, after "resident business", added "resident veteran business" and after "resident contractor", added "or resident veteran contractor"; in Subsection H, after "obtain a resident business", deleted "or" and added "resident veteran business", after "resident veteran business, resident contractor", added "or resident veteran contractor"; after "and the resident business", deleted "or" and added "resident veteran business, resident", and after "resident veteran business, resident contractor", added "or resident veteran contractor"; and in Subsection I, after "Subsection", deleted "E or F" and added "G or H".

The 2011 (1st S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, provided for the certification of resident businesses and contractors by the taxation and revenue department; specified the qualifications for certification as a resident business or contractor; required

businesses and contractors to submit a copy of a valid resident business or contractor certification with their bids or proposal as a condition to receiving the resident business and contractor preferences; provided for the review of denials of applications for certification; provided penalties for providing false information to obtain certification or for failure to perform the percentage of a contract specified in a bid or proposal; in the catchline, after "Resident business and", deleted "manufacturer", and added "resident contractor" and deleted "application; information"; deleted the former introductory paragraph and Subsections A through C, which provided for the certification of resident businesses and resident manufacturers and the issuance of a certification number by the state purchasing agent; and added new Subsections A through J.

Temporary provisions. — Laws 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 7, effective October 5, 2011, provided that a certification as a resident business or resident manufacturer by the general services department that is in effect prior to the passage of this 2011 act is valid until January 1, 2012 for the purpose of obtaining a resident business preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978. A certification as a resident contractor by the general services department that is in effect prior to passage of this 2011 act is valid until January 1, 2012 for the purpose of obtaining a resident contractor preference pursuant to Section 13-4-2 NMSA 1978. After January 1, 2012, a certification as a resident business or resident contractor by the taxation and revenue department for the purpose of obtaining a resident business preference or a resident contractor preference is required for all bids and proposals.

13-1-22. Resident business and resident contractor certification. (Effective July 1, 2022.)

A. To receive a resident business preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 NMSA 1978 or a resident contractor preference pursuant to Section 13-4-2 NMSA 1978, a business or contractor shall submit with its bid or proposal a copy of a valid resident business certificate or valid resident contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department.

B. An application for a resident business certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public accountant setting forth that the business is licensed to do business in this state and that:

(1) the business has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit;

(2) if the business is a new business, the owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the three years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied for a resident business or resident contractor certificate pursuant to this section during that time period;

(3) if the business is a relocated business, at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business in the year immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit were residents of the state and that, prior to the submission of the affidavit, the business either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or

(4) if the business is a previously certified business or was eligible for certification, the business has changed its name, has reorganized into one or more different legal entities, was purchased by another legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise or has

merged with a different legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise.

C. An application for a resident contractor certificate shall include an affidavit from a certified public accountant setting forth that the contractor is currently licensed as a contractor in this state and that:

- (1) the contractor has:
 - (a) registered with the state at least one vehicle; and
 - (b) in each of the five years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit: 1) paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and paid at least one other tax administered by the state; and 2) paid unemployment insurance on at least three full-time employees who are residents of the state; provided that if a contractor is a legacy contractor, the requirement of at least three full-time employees who are residents of the state is waived;
- (2) if the contractor is a new contractor, the owner or majority of owners has paid property taxes or rent on real property in the state and has paid at least one other tax administered by the state in each of the five years immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit and has not applied for a resident business or resident contractor certificate pursuant to this section during that time period;
- (3) if the contractor is a relocated business, at least eighty percent of the total personnel of the business in the year immediately preceding the submission of the affidavit were residents of the state and that, prior to the submission of the affidavit, the contractor either leased real property for ten years or purchased real property greater than one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) in value in the state; or
- (4) if the contractor is a previously certified contractor or was eligible for certification, the contractor has changed its name, has reorganized into one or more different legal entities, was purchased by another legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same enterprise or has merged with a different legal entity but operates in the state as substantially the same commercial enterprise.

D. The taxation and revenue department shall prescribe the form and content of the application and required affidavit. The taxation and revenue department shall examine the application and affidavit and, if necessary, may seek additional information to ensure that the business or contractor is eligible to receive the certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section. If the taxation and revenue department determines that an applicant is eligible, the department shall issue a certificate pursuant to the provisions of this section. If the taxation and revenue department determines that the applicant is not eligible, the department shall issue notification within thirty days. If no notification is provided by the department, the certificate is deemed approved. A certificate is valid for three years from the date of its issuance; provided that if there is a change of ownership of more than fifty percent, a resident business or resident contractor shall reapply for a certificate.

E. A business or contractor whose application for a certificate is denied has fifteen days from the date of the taxation and revenue department's decision to file an objection with the taxation and revenue department. The person filing the objection shall submit evidence to support the objection. The taxation and revenue department shall review the evidence and issue a decision within fifteen days of the filing of the objection.

F. If, following a hearing and an opportunity to be heard, the taxation and revenue department finds that a business or contractor provided false information to the taxation and revenue department in order to obtain a certificate or that a business or contractor used a certificate to obtain a resident business or resident contractor preference for a bid or proposal and the resident business or contractor did not perform the percentage of the contract specified in the bid or proposal, the business or contractor:

- (1) is not eligible to receive a certificate or a preference pursuant to Section 13-1-21 or 13-4-2 NMSA 1978 for a period of five years from the date on which the taxation and revenue department became aware of the submission of the false information or the failure to perform the contract as specified in the bid or proposal; and
- (2) is subject to an administrative penalty of up to fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) for each violation.

G. In a decision issued pursuant to Subsection E or F of this section, the taxation and revenue department shall state the reasons for the action taken and inform an aggrieved business or contractor of the right to judicial review of the determination pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

H. The taxation and revenue department may assess a reasonable fee for the issuance of a certificate not to exceed the actual cost of administering the taxation and revenue department's duties pursuant to this section.

I. The state auditor may audit or review the issuance or validity of certificates.

J. For purposes of this section:

(1) "new business" means a person that did not exist as a business in any form and that has been in existence for less than three years;

(2) "new contractor" means a person that did not exist as a business in any form and that has been in existence for less than five years;

(3) "legacy contractor" means a construction business that has been licensed in this state for ten consecutive years; and

(4) "relocated business" means a business that moved eighty percent of its total domestic personnel from another state to New Mexico in the past five years.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-5-32.1, enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 184, § 1; 1979, ch. 72, § 2; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 2; 2012, ch. 56, § 3; repealed and reenacted by Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 4 repeals former 13-1-22 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1969, ch. 184, § 1, and enacts the section set out above, effective July 1, 2022.

13-1-23 to 13-1-27. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, repealed 13-1-23 to 13-1-27 NMSA 1978, relating to public purchases, effective November 1, 1984.

13-1-28. Short title.

Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Procurement Code".

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 1; 2006, ch. 23, § 1.

The 2006 amendment, effective March 2, 2006, changed the session law reference to the NMSA reference.

13-1-29. Rules of construction; purposes.

A. The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] shall be liberally construed and applied to promote its purposes and policies.

B. All references in law to the Public Purchases Act [repealed] shall be construed to be references to the Procurement Code.

C. The purposes of the Procurement Code are to provide for the fair and equitable treatment of all persons involved in public procurement, to maximize the purchasing value of public funds and to provide safeguards for maintaining a procurement system of quality and integrity.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 2.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler and is not part of the law.

The Public Purchases Act, referred to in Subsection B, was compiled as 13-1-1 to 13-1-27 NMSA 1978, and was repealed by Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, effective November 1, 1984.

ANNOTATIONS

Purposes. — The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] protects against the evils of favoritism, nepotism, patronage, collusion, fraud, and corruption in the award of public contracts. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Duty of fair and equitable treatment. — The duty of good faith and fair dealing in the bidding process required that the city abide by the strictures of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] and the purchasing manual. Specifically, the criteria provided by the city were an implied contract that if any bids were accepted, the acceptance would be based on these criteria and no

others. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Breach of implied contract to follow Procurement Code. — By unlawfully introducing, considering, and relying on a criterion not listed in the request, the city breached an informal contract that it would follow the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] and the purchasing manual in considering each bid. Thus, though no formal contract was ever concluded between the parties, the city's conduct was a breach of an implied contract for which damages will lie. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Licensed contractors only. — Reading the Procurement Code, [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978], and the Construction Industries Licensing Act, Chapter 60, Article 13 NMSA 1978, together, it is clear that the legislature intended (1) that public contracts should be awarded only to licensed contractors and (2) that purchasing authorities should be relieved from the necessity of making an

independent investigation into the qualifications and fiscal responsibility of a contractor who is not licensed at the time of bidding. Thus, the doctrine of substantial compliance does not apply to the requirement of

60-13-12B NMSA 1978 that a contractor have a valid license when submitting a bid on a public contract. *BC&L Pavement Servs. v. Higgins*, 2002-NMCA-087, 132 N.M. 490, 51 P.3d 533.

13-1-30. Application of the code.

A. Except as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978], that code shall apply to every expenditure by state agencies and local public bodies for the procurement of items of tangible personal property, services and construction. That code also applies to concession contracts at the New Mexico state fair in excess of twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000), whether those concession contracts generate revenue and earnings or expand funds.

B. When a procurement involves the expenditure of federal funds, the procurement shall be conducted in accordance with mandatory applicable federal law and regulations. When mandatory applicable federal law or regulations are inconsistent with the provisions of the Procurement Code, compliance with federal law or regulations shall be compliance with the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 3; 1994, ch. 143, § 1; 2005, ch. 131, § 1.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, amended Subsection A to provide that the Procurement Code increase the applicability of the code for concession contracts at the state fair from ten to twenty thousand dollars.

The 1994 amendment, effective July 1, 1994, in Subsection A, deleted "and" preceding "construction" and added the language following "construction".

ANNOTATIONS

An incorporated electric cooperative is neither a state agency nor a local public body; therefore, the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] does not apply to it. *Fratello v. Socorro Elec. Corp.*, 107 N.M. 378, 758 P.2d 792 (1988).

Cooperative formed pursuant to the Joint Powers Agreements Act. — An agreement entered into by 30 school districts forming a cooperative pursuant to the Joint Powers Agreements Act, Section 11-1-1 NMSA 1978 et seq., for the purpose of procuring and delivering educational services, was required to comply with the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978]. *State ex rel. Educ. Assmts. Sys. v. Cooperative Educ. Servs.*, 115 N.M. 196, 848 P.2d 1123 (1993).

Applicable to municipalities. — The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] applies to all nonfederal expenditures by state agencies and local public bodies for the procurement of items of tangible personal property, services, and construction. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Private non-profit corporations. — The standard to be applied when determining whether private non-profit corporations that lease hospitals from government entities meet the definition of "local public

bodies" under this section and are, therefore, subject to the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is whether under the totality of the circumstances the private entity is so intertwined with a public entity that the private entity becomes an alter ego of the public entity. *Memorial Med. Ctr. v. Tatsch Constr., Inc.*, 2000-NMSC-030, 129 N.M. 677, 12 P.3d 431.

Agreement to administer deferred compensation program. — The public employees' retirement board's administrator's agreement with the company provided professional services by administering and marketing the state's deferred compensation program must be let for proposals pursuant to the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to the extent the administrator receives as compensation an amount exceeding \$20,000, although the administrator's sole compensation under the contract derives from sales commission, etc., from the underwriter. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-35.

Federal law governed state agency on aging's designation of area agencies on aging, and such agencies need not qualify for sole source status under this article. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-72.

Purchase of computer voting devices. — Section 1-9-14 NMSA 1978, governing computer voting devices, does not bar application of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to the purchase of internal computers used to record and tabulate votes, and the Procurement Code applies to such machines used for such purposes after November 1, 1984, the effective date of the Procurement Code. 1988 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-68.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 1, 29, 33, 66.

72 C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 2 to 4, 6 to 8.

13-1-31. Definition; architectural services.

"Architectural services" means services related to the art and science of designing and building structures for human habitation or use and includes planning, providing preliminary studies, designs, specifications, working drawings and providing for general administration of construction contracts.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 4.

13-1-32. Definition; blind trust.

"Blind trust" means a trust managed by a person other than the employee-beneficiary in which the employee-beneficiary is not given notice of alterations in the property of the trust.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 5.

13-1-33. Definition; brand-name specification.

"Brand-name specification" means a specification limited to describing an item by manufacturer's name or catalogue number.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 6.

13-1-34. Definition; brand-name or equal specification.

"Brand-name or equal specification" means a specification describing one or more items by manufacturer's name or catalogue number to indicate the standard of quality, performance or other pertinent characteristics and providing for the substitution of equivalent items.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 7.

13-1-35. Definition; business.

"Business" means any corporation, partnership, individual, joint venture, association or any other private legal entity.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 8.

13-1-36. Definition; catalogue price.

"Catalogue price" means the price of items of tangible personal property in the most current catalogue, price list, schedule or other form that:

- A. is regularly maintained by the manufacturer or vendor of an item; and
- B. is either published or otherwise available for inspection by a customer.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 9.

13-1-37. Definition; central purchasing office.

"Central purchasing office" means that office or officer within a state agency or a local public body responsible for the control of procurement of items of tangible personal property, services or construction. "Central purchasing office" includes the purchasing division of the general services department and the state purchasing agent.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 10.

13-1-38. Definition; change order.

"Change order" means a written order signed and issued by a procurement officer directing the contractor to make changes which the changes clause of the contract authorizes the procurement officer to order with or without the consent of the contractor.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 11.

13-1-39. Definition; confidential information.

"Confidential information" means any information which is available to an employee because of the employee's status as an employee of a state agency or a local public body and which is not a matter of public knowledge or available to the public on request.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 12.

13-1-40. Definition; construction.

A. "Construction" means building, altering, repairing, installing or demolishing in the ordinary course of business any:

- (1) road, highway, bridge, parking area or related project;
- (2) building, stadium or other structure;
- (3) airport, subway or similar facility;
- (4) park, trail, athletic field, golf course or similar facility;
- (5) dam, reservoir, canal, ditch or similar facility;
- (6) sewage or water treatment facility, power generating plant, pump station, natural gas compressing station or similar facility;
- (7) sewage, water, gas or other pipeline;
- (8) transmission line;
- (9) radio, television or other tower;
- (10) water, oil or other storage tank;
- (11) shaft, tunnel or other mining appurtenance;
- (12) electrical wiring, plumbing or plumbing fixture, gas piping, gas appliances or water conditioners;
- (13) air conditioning conduit, heating or other similar mechanical work; or
- (14) similar work, structures or installations.

B. "Construction" shall also include:

- (1) leveling or clearing land;
- (2) excavating earth;
- (3) drilling wells of any type, including seismographic shot holes or core drilling; and
- (4) similar work, structures or installations.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 13.

13-1-40.1. Definition; construction management and construction manager.

A. "Construction management" means consulting services related to the process of management applied to a public works project for any duration from conception to completion of the project for the purpose of controlling time, cost and quality of the project.

B. "Construction manager" means a person who acts as an agent of the state agency or local public body for construction management, for whom the state agency or local public body shall assume all the risks and responsibilities.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-40.1, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 171, § 1.

13-1-41. Definition; contract.

"Contract" means any agreement for the procurement of items of tangible personal property, services or construction.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 14.

Cross references. — For definition of "procurement," see 13-1-74 NMSA 1978.

For definition of "tangible personal property," see 13-1-93 NMSA 1978.

approval and legislative appropriation, since the pending actions were not mere legal formalities, but conditions precedent to contract formation. *Wisznia v. Human Servs. Dep't*, 1998-NMSC-011, 125 N.M. 140, 958 P.2d 98.

ANNOTATIONS

Formation of contract. — A contract was not formed when the Human Services Department selected a bid pending General Service Department

13-1-42. Definition; contract modification.

"Contract modification" means any written alteration in the provisions of a contract accomplished by mutual action of the parties to the contract.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 15.

13-1-43. Definition; contractor.

"Contractor" means any business having a contract with a state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 16.

13-1-44. Definition; cooperative procurement.

"Cooperative procurement" means procurement conducted by or on behalf of more than one state agency or local public body, or by a state agency or local public body with an external procurement unit.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 17.

13-1-45. Definition; cost analysis.

"Cost analysis" means the evaluation of cost data and profit for the purpose of arriving at costs actually incurred by a contractor, estimates of costs to be incurred by a contractor and a profit to be allowed to a contractor.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 18.

13-1-46. Definition; cost data.

"Cost data" means factual information concerning the cost of labor, material, overhead and other cost elements which are expected to be incurred by a contractor or which have been actually incurred by a contractor in performing the contract.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 19.

13-1-47. Definition; cost reimbursement contract.

"Cost reimbursement contract" means a contract which provides for a fee other than a fee based on a percentage of cost and under which a contractor is reimbursed for costs which are allowable and allocable in accordance with the contract terms.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 20.

13-1-48. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 90, § 1 repealed 13-1-48 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 21, re-

lating to the definition of "current ownership" or "current officers and directors," effective April 1, 1985.

13-1-49. Definition; data.

"Data" means recorded information regardless of form or characteristic.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 22.

13-1-50. Definition; definite quantity contract.

"Definite quantity contract" means a contract which requires the contractor to furnish a specified quantity of services, items of tangible personal property or construction at or within a specified time.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 23.

13-1-51. Definition; designee.

"Designee" means a representative of a person holding a superior position.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 24.

13-1-52. Definition; determination.

"Determination" means the written documentation of a decision of a procurement officer including findings of fact required to support a decision. A determination becomes part of the procurement file to which it pertains.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 25.

13-1-53. Definition; direct or indirect participation.

"Direct or indirect participation" means involvement through decision, approval, disapproval, recommendation, formulation of any part of a purchase request, influencing the content of any specification, investigation, auditing or the rendering of advice.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 26.

13-1-53.1. Definition; electronic.

"Electronic" includes electric, digital, magnetic, optical, electronic or similar medium.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 292, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 292, § 8 makes the act effective July 1, 2001.

13-1-54. Definition; employee.

"Employee" means an individual receiving a salary, wages or per diem and mileage from a state agency or a local public body whether elected or not and any noncompensated individual performing personal services as an elected or appointed official or otherwise for a state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 27.

13-1-55. Definition; engineering services.

"Engineering services" means any service or creative work, the adequate performance of which requires engineering education, training and experience in the application of special knowledge of the mathematical, physical and engineering sciences to such services or creative work as consultation, investigation, evaluation, planning and design of engineering works and systems, engineering studies and the review of construction for the purpose of assuring substantial compliance with drawings and specifications; any of which embrace such services or work, either public or private, in connection with any utilities, structures, buildings, machines, equipment, processes, work systems, projects and industrial or consumer products or equipment of a mechanical, electrical, hydraulic, chemical, pneumatic or thermal nature, insofar as they involve safeguarding life, health or property, and including such other professional services as may be necessary to the planning, progress and completion of any engineering services. Such practice includes the performance of architectural work incidental to the practice of engineering. "Engineering services" does not include responsibility for the superintendence of construction, site conditions, operations, equipment, personnel or the maintenance of safety in the work place.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-55, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 1.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 1 repealed former 13-1-55 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 28, relating to the definition

of engineering services, and enacted the above section, effective June 16, 1989.

13-1-56. Definition; external procurement unit.

"External procurement unit" means any procurement organization not located in this state which, if in this state, would qualify as a state agency or a local public body. An agency of the United States government is an external procurement unit.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 29.

13-1-57. Definition; financial interest.

"Financial interest" means:

- A. holding a position in a business as officer, director, trustee or partner or holding any position in management; or
- B. ownership of more than five percent interest in a business.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 30.

13-1-58. Definition; firm fixed price contract.

"Firm fixed price contract" means a contract which has a fixed total price or fixed unit price.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 31.

13-1-59. Definition; gratuity.

"Gratuity" means a payment, loan, subscription, advance, deposit of money, service, or anything of more than nominal value, received or promised, unless consideration of substantially equal or greater value is exchanged.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 32.

13-1-60. Definition; heavy road equipment.

"Heavy road equipment" means any motor-driven vehicle or apparatus capable of use for earth moving or mixing components which has an aggregate value or price of over one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 33.

13-1-61. Definition; highway reconstruction.

"Highway reconstruction" means the rebuilding, altering or repairing of any road, highway, bridge, parking area or related project. "Highway reconstruction" does not include routine maintenance.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 34.

13-1-62. Definition; immediate family.

"Immediate family" means a spouse, children, parents, brothers and sisters.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 35.

13-1-63. Definition; indefinite quantity contract.

"Indefinite quantity contract" means a contract which requires the contractor to furnish an indeterminate quantity of specified services, items of tangible personal property or construction during a prescribed period of time at a definite unit price or at a specified discount from list or catalogue prices.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 36.

13-1-64. Definition; invitation for bids.

"Invitation for bids" means all documents, including those attached or incorporated by reference, utilized for soliciting sealed bids.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 37.

13-1-65. Definition; surveying services.

"Surveying services" means any service or work, the substantial performance of which involves the application of the principles of mathematics and the related physical and applied sciences for:

- A. the measuring and locating of lines, angles, elevations, natural and man-made features in the air, on the surface of the earth, within underground workings and on the beds or bodies of water for the purpose of defining location, areas and volume;
- B. the monumenting of property boundaries and the platting and layout of lands and subdivisions thereof;
- C. the application of photogrammetric methods used to derive topographic and other data;
- D. the establishment of horizontal and vertical controls for surveys for design, topographic surveys including photogrammetric methods, construction surveys for engineering and architectural public works; and
- E. the preparation and perpetuation of maps, records, plats, field notes and property descriptions.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-65, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 2.

Cross references. — For licensing of surveyors, see Chapter 61, Article 23 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 2 repealed former 13-1-65 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 38, relating to the definition of land surveying services, and enacted the above section, effective June 16, 1989.

13-1-66. Definition; landscape architectural services.

"Landscape architectural services" means services including but not limited to consultation, investigation, reconnaissance, research, design, preparation of drawings and specifications and administration of contracts where the dominant purposes of such services are:

- A. the preservation or enhancement of land uses and natural features;
- B. the location and construction of functional approaches for structures, pathways or walkways; or
- C. the design of trails, plantings and landscape irrigation. Excluded from the provisions of this section are the services of architects, engineers and surveyors as defined in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 39; 1989, ch. 69, § 3.

Cross references. — For licensing of landscape architects, see Chapter 61, Article 24B NMSA 1978.

13-1-66.1. Definition; local public works project.

"Local public works project" means a project of a local public body that uses architectural or engineering services requiring professional services costing fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or more or landscape architectural or surveying services requiring professional services costing ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, excluding applicable state and local gross receipts taxes.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-66.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 4; 1993, ch. 72, § 1; 2007, ch. 315, § 1.

The 2007 amendment, effective June 15, 2007, increased the minimum amount of a local public works project requiring professional services from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and landscape architectural or surveying services from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, rewrote this section, which read "Local public works project" means a project of a local public body which uses architectural landscape architectural engineering or surveying services requiring professional services costing fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or more, excluding applicable state and local gross receipts taxes."

13-1-67. Definition; local public body.

"Local public body" means every political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts and local school boards and municipalities, except as exempted pursuant to the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 40; 1999, ch. 258, § 1; 2003, ch. 267, § 1.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003 added "school districts and local school boards and municipalities, except as exempted pursuant to the Procurement Code" at the end of the section.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, added "including two-year post-secondary educational institutions" at the end of the section.

ANNOTATIONS

Municipality and school district within definition. — A municipality and a school district fall within the definition of "local public body" in this section, and, thus, a transaction involving the purchase of water services by the school district from the water utility of the municipality is within the exemptions contained in Subsections A and D of Section 13-1-98 NMSA 1978 because the municipality is a local public body selling water services to another local public body and the school district is purchasing "publicly provided" water. *Morningstar Water Users Ass'n v. Farmington Mun. Sch. Dist. No. 5*, 120 N.M. 307, 901 P.2d 725 (1995).

County-municipal hospital is "local public body" and, therefore, purchases made by such a hospital must be made in compliance with any provisions governing public procurement. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-78.

County commission is "local public body". 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-135.

An intercommunity water supply association qualifies as a local public body for purposes of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] given the availability of municipal funds to pay the association's expenses and the extent of the control over the management of the association by the member villages. 1991 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 91-07.

An intercommunity water supply association qualifies as a local public body for purposes of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] given the availability of municipal funds to pay the association's expenses and the extent of the control over the management of the association by the member villages. 1991 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 91-07.

13-1-68. Definition; multi-term contract.

"Multi-term contract" means a contract having a term longer than one year.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 41.

ANNOTATIONS

County fair board publishing book affected. — Under the former Public Purchases Act, a county fair board publishing an annual fair book at a cost exceeding \$1000 was required to comply with the bidding provisions of the act. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-110.

County fair board publishing book affected. — Under the former Public Purchases Act, a county fair board publishing an annual fair book at a cost exceeding \$1000 was required to comply with the bidding provisions of the act. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-110.

13-1-69. Definition; multiple source award.

"Multiple source award" means an award of an indefinite quantity contract for one or more similar services, items of tangible personal property or construction to more than one bidder or offeror.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 42.

13-1-70. Definition; notice of invitation for bids.

"Notice of invitation for bids" means a document issued by a procurement officer which contains a brief description of the services, construction or items of tangible personal property to be procured, the location where copies of the invitation for bid may be obtained, the location where bids are to be received, the cost, if any, for copies of plans and specifications, the date and place of the bid opening and such other information as the procurement officer deems necessary.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 43.

13-1-71. Definition; price agreement.

"Price agreement" means a definite quantity contract or indefinite quantity contract which requires the contractor to furnish items of tangible personal property, services or construction to a state agency or a local public body which issues a purchase order, if the purchase order is within the quantity limitations of the contract, if any.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 44.

13-1-72. Definition; price analysis.

"Price analysis" means the evaluation of pricing data without analysis of the separate cost components and profit.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 45.

13-1-73. Definition; pricing data.

"Pricing data" means factual information concerning prices for items identical to or substantially similar to those being procured.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 46.

13-1-74. Definition; procurement.

"Procurement" means:

A. purchasing, renting, leasing, lease purchasing or otherwise acquiring items of tangible personal property, services or construction; and

B. all procurement functions, including but not limited to preparation of specifications, solicitation of sources, qualification or disqualification of sources, preparation and award of contract and contract administration.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 47.

13-1-75. Definition; procurement officer.

"Procurement officer" means any person or a designee authorized by a state agency or a local public body to enter into or administer contracts and make written determinations with respect thereto.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 48.

13-1-76. Definition; professional services.

"Professional services" means the services of architects, archeologists, engineers, surveyors, landscape architects, medical arts practitioners, scientists, management and systems analysts, certified public accountants, registered public accountants, lawyers, psychologists, planners, researchers, construction managers and other persons or businesses providing similar professional services, which may be designated as such by a determination issued by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 49; 1989, ch. 69, § 5; 1997, ch. 171, § 2.

Cross references. — For professional and occupational licenses, see Chapter 61 NMSA 1978.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, substituted the language beginning "construction managers and" for "and persons or businesses providing similar services" at the end of the section.

13-1-77. Definition; purchase order.

"Purchase order" means the document issued by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office that directs a contractor to deliver items of tangible personal property, services or construction.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 50; 2001, ch. 292, § 2.

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, deleted "pursuant to an existing contract" from the end of the section.

13-1-78. Definition; purchase request.

"Purchase request" means the document by which a using agency requests that a contract be obtained for a specified service, construction or item of tangible personal property and may include but is not limited to the technical description of the requested item, delivery schedule, transportation requirements, suggested sources of supply and supporting information.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 51.

13-1-79. Definition; qualified products list.

"Qualified products list" means a list of items of tangible personal property described by model or catalogue number which, prior to the solicitation of competitive sealed bids or competitive sealed proposals, are items the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office has determined will meet the applicable specifications.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 52.

13-1-80. Definition; regulation.

"Regulation" means any rule, order or statement of policy, including amendments thereto and repeals thereof, issued by a state agency or a local public body to affect persons not members or employees of the issuer.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 53.

13-1-81. Definition; request for proposals.

"Request for proposals" means all documents, including those attached or incorporated by reference, used for soliciting proposals.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 54.

13-1-82. Definition; responsible bidder.

"Responsible bidder" means a bidder who submits a responsive bid and who has furnished, when required, information and data to prove that his financial resources, production or service facilities, personnel, service reputation and experience are adequate to make satisfactory delivery of the services, construction or items of tangible personal property described in the invitation for bids.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 55.

ANNOTATIONS

Factor affecting adequacy of agent. — The length of time an insurance agency has been located within the school district may be considered by the school district in determining whether the service, reputation and experience of an agent are adequate. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-19.

Burden on bidder. — If the central purchasing office of the school district believes that a bidder is not a "responsible bidder" because he has not maintained an office in the district for a reasonable period of time, the burden is on the bidder to prove that his service facilities, service reputation and experience are adequate to make satisfactory delivery of the services required. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-19.

13-1-83. Definition; responsible offeror.

"Responsible offeror" means an offeror who submits a responsive proposal and who has furnished, when required, information and data to prove that his financial resources, production or service facilities, personnel, service reputation and experience are adequate to make satisfactory delivery of the services or items of tangible personal property described in the proposal.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 56.

13-1-84. Definition; responsive bid.

"Responsive bid" means a bid which conforms in all material respects to the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids. Material respects of a bid include but are not limited to price, quality, quantity or delivery requirements.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 57; 1987, ch. 348, § 1.

ANNOTATIONS

Responsible bid must be within bid request specifications. — A bid price not in conformity with the specifications of the bid request is not a responsible bid. *Shed Indus., Inc. v. King*, 95 N.M. 62, 618 P.2d 1226 (1980).

Bid must incorporate public works minimum wage rates. — A bid is not a responsible bid when it fails to incorporate the state's public works minimum wage rates. *Shed Indus., Inc. v. King*, 95 N.M. 62, 618 P.2d 1226 (1980).

13-1-85. Definition; responsive offer.

"Responsive offer" means an offer which conforms in all material respects to the requirements set forth in the request for proposals. Material respects of a request for a proposal include, but are not limited to, price, quality, quantity or delivery requirements.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 58.

13-1-86. Definition; secretary.

"Secretary" means the secretary of general services.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 59.

Cross references. — For powers and duties of secretary of general services, see 9-17-5 NMSA 1978.

13-1-87. Definition; services.

"Services" means the furnishing of labor, time or effort by a contractor not involving the delivery of a specific end product other than reports and other materials which are merely incidental to the required performance. "Services" includes the furnishing of insurance but does not include construction or the services of employees of a state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 60.

13-1-88. Definition; small business.

"Small business" means a business, not a subsidiary or division of another business, having an average annual volume for the preceding three fiscal years which does not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000).

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 61.

13-1-89. Definition; specification.

"Specification" means a description of the physical or functional characteristics or of the nature of items of tangible personal property, services or construction. "Specification" may include a description of any requirement for inspecting or testing, or for preparing items of tangible personal property, services or construction for delivery.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 62.

13-1-90. Definition; state agency.

"State agency" means any department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of this state. "State agency" includes the purchasing division of the general services department and the state purchasing agent but does not include local public bodies.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 63.

13-1-91. Definition; state public works project.

"State public works project" means a project of a state agency, not including projects of the state educational institutions, the supreme court building commission, the legislature or local public bodies, that uses architectural or engineering services requiring professional services costing fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or more or landscape architectural or surveying services requiring professional services costing ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) or more, excluding applicable state and local gross receipts taxes.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 64; 1989, ch. 69, § 6; 1991, ch. 127, § 1; 1993, ch. 72, § 2; 2007, ch. 312, § 4; 2007, ch. 315, § 2.

2007 Multiple Amendments. — Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 4 and Laws 2007, ch. 315, § 2 both enacted amendments to this section. Pursuant to 12-1-8 NMSA 1978, Laws 2007, ch. 315, § 2, as the last act signed by the governor, has been compiled into the NMSA 1978 as set out above, and Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 4, while not compiled pursuant to 12-1-8 NMSA 1978, is set out below.

Laws 2007, ch. 315, § 2 [set out above], effective June 15, 2007, increased the minimum amount of a state public works project requiring professional services from \$25,000 to \$50,000 and landscape architectural or surveying services from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 4 [set out below], effective July 1, 2007, increased the minimum cost of professional services to \$50,000 and provided:

"13-1-91. Definition; state public works project.

"State public works project" means a project of a state agency, not including projects of the state educational institutions, the supreme court building commission, the legislature or local public bodies, that

uses architectural or engineering services requiring professional services costing fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) or more or landscape architectural or surveying services requiring professional services costing five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or more, excluding applicable state and local gross receipts taxes."

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, deleted "highway projects of the state highway and transportation department, or" following "not including" near the beginning and substituted "five thousand dollars (\$5,000)" for "fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000)" near the end of the section.

The 1991 amendment, effective June 14, 1991, substituted "architectural or engineering services requiring professional services costing twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more, or landscape architectural or surveying services requiring professional services costing fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or more" for "architectural, landscape architectural, engineering or surveying services requiring professional services costing fifteen thousand dollars (\$15,000) or more."

13-1-92. Definition; state purchasing agent.

"State purchasing agent" means the director of the purchasing division of the general services department.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 65.

13-1-93. Definition; tangible personal property.

"Tangible personal property" means tangible property other than real property having a physical existence, including but not limited to supplies, equipment, materials and printed materials.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 66.

13-1-94. Definition; using agency.

"Using agency" means any state agency or local public body requiring services, construction or items of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 67.

ANNOTATIONS

When state fair commission neither "user" nor making "purchase". — State fair commission

need not advertise or invite bids from prospective concessionaires because the commission would not be a "user" of the services provided and because the commission is actually licensing, not expending public funds in a "purchase". 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-07.

13-1-95. Purchasing division; creation; director is state purchasing agent; appointment; duties.

A. The "purchasing division" is created within the general services department.

B. Subject to the authority of the secretary, the state purchasing agent shall be the administrator and chief executive of the purchasing division. The state purchasing agent shall be appointed by the secretary with the approval of the governor.

C. The purchasing division and state purchasing agent shall be responsible for the procurement of services, construction and items of tangible personal property for all state agencies except as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] and shall administer the Procurement Code for those state agencies not excluded from the requirement of procurement through the state purchasing agent.

D. The state purchasing agent shall have the following additional authority and responsibility to:

- (1) recommend procurement regulations to the secretary;
- (2) establish and maintain programs for the development and use of procurement specifications and for the inspection, testing and acceptance of services, construction and items of tangible personal property;

- (3) cooperate with the state budget division of the department of finance and administration in the preparation of statistical data concerning the acquisition and usage of all services, construction and items of tangible personal property by state agencies;

- (4) require state agencies to furnish reports concerning usage, needs and stocks on hand of items of tangible personal property, and usage and needs for services or construction;

- (5) prescribe, with consent of the secretary, forms to be used by state agencies to requisition and report the procurement of items of tangible personal property, services and construction;

- (6) provide information to state agencies and local public bodies concerning the development of specifications, quality control methods and other procurement information; and

- (7) collect information concerning procurement matters, quality and quality control of commonly used services, construction and items of tangible personal property.

E. The state purchasing agent shall, upon the request of the central purchasing office of a local public body, procure a price agreement for the requested services, construction or items of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 68.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and

Other Political Subdivisions §§ 491 to 515; 68 Am. Jur. 2d Schools § 75 et seq.

20 C.J.S. Counties §§ 143 to 149; 63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 874, 897; 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts §§ 328, 402; 81A C.J.S. States § 154 et seq.

13-1-95.1. Electronic transmissions.

A. The state purchasing agent shall develop guidelines for central purchasing offices to use electronic media, including distribution of solicitations and acceptance of sealed bids and competitive sealed proposals that include electronic signatures. The guidelines shall include:

- (1) appropriate security to prevent unauthorized access to electronically submitted bids or proposals prior to the date and time set for opening of bids or the deadline set for receipt for proposals, including the electronic bidding, approval and award process; and

- (2) accurate retrieval or conversion of electronic forms of information into a medium that permits inspection and copying.

B. A central purchasing office, in an invitation for bids or a request for proposals, may require all or any part of a sealed bid or a competitive sealed proposal to be submitted electronically if the office determines that an electronic submission will be advantageous to the procurement process. If electronic submission is required:

- (1) no hard copy documentation shall be submitted to the central purchasing office prior to the award of the contract, except as specifically identified in the invitation for bids or the request for proposals;

- (2) the invitation for bids or request for proposals shall specify an opening date and time, a fixed closing date and time and an email account or other secure electronic location to which the electronic bid or proposal shall be submitted;

- (3) sealed bids submitted electronically shall be opened publicly in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The amount of each bid and each bid item, if appropriate, and such other relevant information as may be specified by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office, together with the name of each bidder, shall be recorded, and the record and each bid shall be open to public inspection; and

(4) for sealed proposals, the proposals shall be opened, evaluated and the contract awarded as required in the request for proposals and as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 2001, ch. 292, § 7; 2006, ch. 23, § 2.

The 2006 amendment, effective March 2, 2006, deleted the requirement in Subsection A that the state purchasing agent work with the attorney general to develop guidelines; required the state purchasing agent to develop guidelines that include distribution of solicitations and acceptance of competitive sealed proposals; added a new Subsection B to provide that a central purchasing office may require all or part of sealed bids or proposals to be submitted electronically; added Paragraph (1) to Subsection B to provide that no hard copy documentation shall be submitted prior to award of the contract; added Paragraph (2)

to Subsection B to require that invitations for bids or requests for proposals shall specify the opening date and time, closing date and time, and an email account or secure electronic location for submitting bids or proposals; added Paragraph (3) to Subsection B to provide that bids submitted electronically shall be opened in the presence of witnesses at the bid opening and the bid information recorded; and added Paragraph (4) to Subsection B to provide that proposals shall be opened and evaluated and a contract awarded as required in the request for proposals or as provided in the Procurement Code.

13-1-96. Delegation of authority by the state purchasing agent.

The state purchasing agent may, with the consent of the secretary, delegate such of his authority to subordinates as he deems necessary and appropriate by clearly delineating in writing such delegated authority and the limitations thereto.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 69.

13-1-97. Centralization of procurement authority.

A. All procurement for state agencies shall be performed by the state purchasing agent except as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

B. All procurement for state agencies excluded from the requirement of procurement through the office of the state purchasing agent shall be performed by a central purchasing office designated by statute, the governing authority of that state agency or as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code.

C. All procurement for local public bodies shall be performed by a central purchasing office designated by the governing authority of the local public body except as otherwise provided in the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 70.

ANNOTATIONS

Violation of former act. — Appointment of a local insurance agency as an exclusive agent for the life, accident, sickness and hospital benefits for the employees of a county, whose duties would be to conduct a survey of the needs of the employees, prepare specifications to be submitted in invitations to bid, take care of all mechanical work in the bidding process, recommend to a county commission which bid should be accepted and service the policy of the successful bidder as if it were the agent of the bidder, receiving the commission for such work from the successful insurance company, would have been a violation of the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-135.

When former act not violated. — If the state purchasing agent secured free technical assistance from a supplier in order to aid in preparing specifications, the former Public Purchases Act was not violated. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-118.

Group insurance. — Except for the statutory exceptions to the former Public Purchases Act, all purchases of group insurance for employees of state agencies were required to be done by the state purchasing agent. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-117.

Lease purchase. — A lease purchase of personalty by a school district is exempted from the Bateman Act (6-6-11, 6-6-13 to 6-6-18 NMSA 1978), but was subject to the former Public Purchases Act in respect to bidding requirements. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-141.

When rental exempt. — The rental of realty and school buildings whereby the local school board rents from private entities for school purposes did not come within the provisions of the former Public Purchases Act. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-141.

Delegation restricted. — Under the former Public Purchases Act, the local public body had no authority to delegate the performance of purchasing to someone other than the central purchasing office. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-135.

13-1-97.1. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 2012, ch. 52, § 1 repealed 13-1-97.1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 2009, ch. 107, § 1, relating to the state contracts database, effective

May 16, 2012. For provisions of former section, see the 2011 NMSA 1978 on New Mexico One Source of Law.

13-1-98. Exemptions from the Procurement Code.

The provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to:

- A. procurement of items of tangible personal property or services by a state agency or a local public body from a state agency, a local public body or external procurement unit except as otherwise provided in Sections 13-1-135 through 13-1-137 NMSA 1978;
- B. procurement of tangible personal property or services for the governor's mansion and grounds;
- C. printing and duplicating contracts involving materials that are required to be filed in connection with proceedings before administrative agencies or state or federal courts;
- D. purchases of publicly provided or publicly regulated gas, electricity, water, sewer and refuse collection services;
- E. purchases of books and periodicals from the publishers or copyright holders thereof;
- F. travel or shipping by common carrier or by private conveyance or to meals and lodging;
- G. purchase of livestock at auction rings or to the procurement of animals to be used for research and experimentation or exhibit;
- H. contracts with businesses for public school transportation services;
- I. procurement of tangible personal property or services, as defined by Sections 13-1-87 and 13-1-93 NMSA 1978, by the corrections industries division of the corrections department pursuant to rules adopted by the corrections industries commission, which shall be reviewed by the purchasing division of the general services department prior to adoption;
- J. minor purchases not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000) consisting of magazine subscriptions, conference registration fees and other similar purchases where prepayments are required;
- K. municipalities having adopted home rule charters and having enacted their own purchasing ordinances;
- L. the issuance, sale and delivery of public securities pursuant to the applicable authorizing statute, with the exception of bond attorneys and general financial consultants;
- M. contracts entered into by a local public body with a private independent contractor for the operation, or provision and operation, of a jail pursuant to Sections 33-3-26 and 33-3-27 NMSA 1978;
- N. contracts for maintenance of grounds and facilities at highway rest stops and other employment opportunities, excluding those intended for the direct care and support of persons with handicaps, entered into by state agencies with private, nonprofit, independent contractors who provide services to persons with handicaps;
- O. contracts and expenditures for services or items of tangible personal property to be paid or compensated by money or other property transferred to New Mexico law enforcement agencies by the United States department of justice drug enforcement administration;
- P. contracts for retirement and other benefits pursuant to Sections 22-11-47 through 22-11-52 NMSA 1978;
- Q. contracts with professional entertainers;
- R. contracts and expenditures for litigation expenses in connection with proceedings before administrative agencies or state or federal courts, including experts, mediators, court reporters, process servers and witness fees, but not including attorney contracts;
- S. contracts for service relating to the design, engineering, financing, construction and acquisition of public improvements undertaken in improvement districts pursuant to Subsection L of Section 3-33-14.1 NMSA 1978 and in county improvement districts pursuant to Subsection L of Section 4-55A-12.1 NMSA 1978;
- T. works of art for museums or for display in public buildings or places;
- U. contracts entered into by a local public body with a person, firm, organization, corporation or association or a state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico for the operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 44 NMSA 1978, lease or operation of a county hospital pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act [Chapter 4, Article 48BNMSA 1978] or operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to the Special Hospital District Act [Chapter 4, Article 48ANMSA 1978];

- V. purchases of advertising in all media, including radio, television, print and electronic;
- W. purchases of promotional goods intended for resale by the tourism department;
- X. procurement of printing services for materials produced and intended for resale by the cultural affairs department;
- Y. procurement by or through the public education department from the federal department of education relating to parent training and information centers designed to increase parent participation, projects and initiatives designed to improve outcomes for students with disabilities and other projects and initiatives relating to the administration of improvement strategy programs pursuant to the federal Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; provided that the exemption applies only to procurement of services not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000);
- Z. procurement of services from community rehabilitation programs or qualified individuals pursuant to the State Use Act [13-1C-1 through 13-1C-7 NMSA 1978];
- AA. purchases of products or services for eligible persons with disabilities pursuant to the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973;
- BB. procurement, by either the department of health or Grant county or both, of tangible personal property, services or construction that are exempt from the Procurement Code pursuant to Section 9-7-6.5 NMSA 1978;
- CC. contracts for investment advisory services, investment management services or other investment-related services entered into by the educational retirement board, the state investment officer or the retirement board created pursuant to the Public Employees Retirement Act [Chapter 10, Article 11 NMSA 1978];
- DD. the purchase for resale by the state fair commission of feed and other items necessary for the upkeep of livestock; and
- EE. contracts entered into by the crime victims reparation commission to distribute federal grants to assist victims of crime, including grants from the federal Victims of Crime Act and the federal Violence Against Women Act.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 71; 1987, ch. 6, § 1; 1987, ch. 348, § 2; 1990, ch. 73, § 1; 1991, ch. 78, § 1; 1991, ch. 118, § 1; 1994, ch. 143, § 2; 1999, ch. 258, § 2; 2001, ch. 291, § 8; 2001, ch. 292, § 3; 2001, ch. 305, § 28; 2001, ch. 312, § 13; 2004, ch. 62, § 1; 2005, ch. 23, § 2; 2005, ch. 317, § 2; 2005, ch. 318, § 1; 2005, ch. 334, § 8; 2007, ch. 55, § 1; 2007, ch. 345, § 1; 2008, ch. 4, § 2; 2008, ch. 70, § 2; 2009, ch. 231, § 1.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, added Subsection EE.

The 2008 amendment, effective February 29, 2008, exempted the procurement of tangible personal property, services or construction to replace the Fort Bayard medical center.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, added Subsection Z to exempt procurement from community rehabilitation programs or qualified individuals pursuant to the State Use Act; and added Subsection AA to exempt purchases of products for eligible persons with disabilities pursuant to the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

The 2004 amendments, effective July 1, 2004, added Subsections T through X.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, added Subsection S.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, substituted "commission" for "industries" in Subsection I, inserted "not exceeding five thousand dollars (\$5,000)" in Subsection J, and added Subsection R.

The 1994 amendment, effective July 1, 1994, added Subsection Q and made related stylistic changes.

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, added Subsections O and P.

ANNOTATIONS

Applicability. — When a local public body acquires property or services from a joint procurement agency of local public bodies, the acquisition is not subject to any provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] except those set forth in Sections 13-1-135, 13-1-136, and 13-1-137; on the other hand, Section 13-1-98A does not exempt the procurement of goods or services by the joint agency from an outsider. *State ex rel. Educ. Assessments Sys. v. Coop. Educ. Servs.*, 115 N.M. 196, 848 P.2d 1123 (1993).

Applicability of section to school districts. — The provision of Section 22-5-4N NMSA 1978 of the [Public] School Code, requiring that contracts for expenditure of money be made in accordance with the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978], requires school boards to contract according to all but two sections of the entire Procurement Code; this means that all bidding requirements of the Code, including the exemptions in this section, apply to school district contracts. *Morningstar Water Users Ass'n v. Farmington Mun. Sch. Dist. No. 5*, 120 N.M. 307, 901 P.2d 725 (1995).

Tariff permitting utility to recover costs of relocation required by a local ordinance did not violate the New Mexico Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] by failing to provide for the seeking of bids by local governments because it fell within the specific statutory exception for purchases of utility facilities. *City of Albuquerque v. New Mexico Pub. Regulation Comm'n*, 2003-NMSC-028, 134 N.M. 472, 79 P.3d 297.

Sale of water services by municipality to school district. — A municipality and a school district fall within the definition of "local public bodies" in Section 13-1-67 NMSA 1978, and, thus, a transaction involving the purchase of water services by the

school district from the water utility of the municipality is within the exemptions of Subsections A and D because the municipality is a local public body selling water services to another local public body and the school district is purchasing "publicly provided" water. *Morningstar Water Users Ass'n v. Farmington Mun. Sch. Dist. No. 5*, 120 N.M. 307, 901 P.2d 725 (1995).

Emergency requirements not applicable to exempt transaction. — The emergency provisions of Section 13-1-127 NMSA 1978 did not apply to a contract for the purchase of water services by a school district from the water utility of a municipality which was within the exemptions contained in Subsections A and D of this section. *Morningstar Water Users Ass'n v. Farmington Mun. Sch. Dist. No. 5*, 120 N.M. 307, 901 P.2d 725 (1995).

Scope of exemption provision. — Only when centralized control was thought to be harmful or unproductive of savings were exemptions allowed by the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-87.

When public notice and competitive bidding required. — A professional legal services contract in excess of \$1,000 between a state agency and legislator may be awarded only after public notice and competitive bidding. 1979 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 79-23.

Attempt to add exemption. — Section 73-20-45H NMSA 1978 attempts to add an exemption to the former State Purchasing Act by reference to that act. Properly the State Purchasing Act should have been amended. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-110.

Effect. — Section 73-20-45H NMSA 1978, having the same object as and being prior and repugnant to the former Public Purchases Act, is repealed by implication. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-110.

Jail facilities exemptions. — Laws 1987, ch. 348, § 2 amended this section to permit local public bodies to enter into contracts with an independent contractor for construction and operation of a jail facility without competitive bidding. The financing and design of a jail facility are also exempt from this article, as long as the local public body does not have a direct contractual relationship with the parties responsible for designing and financing the facility. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-47.

Contract for professional services of insurance agency exempt. — A contract whereby an insurance agency would provide technical or professional services to the central purchasing office of a local public body for a fee would have been exempt from the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-135.

Sale of manual by state employee. — The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] does not apply to the sale of a manual by a state employee to the New Mexico state department of Public safety [public safety department], as long as the department purchases the manual from the copyright holder. 1985 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 88-42.

13-1-98.1. Hospital and health care exemption.

The provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to procurement of items of tangible personal property or services by a state agency or a local public body through:

A. an agreement with any other state agency, local public body or external procurement unit or any other person, corporation, organization or association that provides that the parties to the agreement shall join together for the purpose of making some or all purchases necessary for the operation of public hospitals or public and private hospitals, if the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that the arrangement will or is likely to reduce health care costs; or

B. an agreement with any other state agency, local public body or external procurement unit or any other person, corporation, organization or association for the purpose of creating a network of health care providers or jointly operating a common health care service, if the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that the arrangement will or is likely to reduce health care costs, improve quality of care or improve access to care.

History: Laws 1998, ch. 69, § 1.

13-1-98.2. Additional exemptions from the Procurement Code.

The provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] do not apply to contracts entered into by a local public body with a person, firm, organization, corporation, association or state educational institution named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico for:

A. the operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to Chapter 3, Article 44 NMSA 1978;

B. the lease or operation of a county hospital pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act [Chapter 4, Article 48BNMSA 1978];

C. the operation and maintenance of a hospital pursuant to the Special Hospital District Act [Chapter 4, Article 48ANMSA 1978]; or

D. the use of county buildings pursuant to Section 4-38-13.1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 187, § 1; 2009, ch. 155, § 2.

The 2009 amendment, effective June 19, 2009, added Subsection D.

13-1-99. Excluded from central purchasing through the state purchasing agent.

Excluded from the requirement of procurement through the state purchasing agent but not from the requirements of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] are the following:

- A. procurement of professional services;
- B. small purchases having a value not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars (\$1,500);
- C. emergency procurement;
- D. procurement of highway construction or reconstruction by the department of transportation;
- E. procurement by the judicial branch of state government;
- F. procurement by the legislative branch of state government;
- G. procurement by the boards of regents of state educational institutions named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;
- H. procurement by the state fair commission of tangible personal property, services and construction under twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000);
- I. purchases from the instructional material fund;
- J. procurement by all local public bodies;
- K. procurement by regional education cooperatives;
- L. procurement by charter schools;
- M. procurement by each state health care institution that provides direct patient care and that is, or a part of which is, medicaid certified and participating in the New Mexico medicaid program; and
- N. procurement by the public school facilities authority.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 72; 1987, ch. 189, § 1; 1988, ch. 84, § 2; 1994, ch. 143, § 3; 1995, ch. 130, § 1; 1996, ch. 25, § 2; 1999, ch. 281, § 16; 2001, ch. 292, § 4; 2004, ch. 62, § 2; 2006, ch. 95, § 11; 2007, ch. 93, § 1.

The 2007 amendment, effective June 15, 2007, excluded procurement by the state fair commission under \$20,000.

The 2006 amendment, effective March 6, 2006, added Subsection N to exclude procurement by a public school facilities authority.

The 2004 amendment, effective July 1, 2004, amended Subsection D to change the name of the department and increase the state fair commission exclusion from central purchasing from \$5,000 to \$10,000 in Subsection H.

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, substituted "one thousand five hundred dollars" for "two hundred fifty dollars" in Subsection B.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, deleted former Subsection H, which read "procurement of information processing resources procured through the commission on information and communication management", redesignated former Subsections I to L as Subsections H to K, and added Subsection L.

The 1996 amendment, effective July 1, 1996, deleted former Subsection J relating to procurement

by the intertribal Indian ceremonial association, and redesignated Subsections K through N as Subsections J through M.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, added Subsection M, redesignated former Subsection M as Subsection N, and made a minor stylistic change in Subsection L.

The 1994 amendment, effective July 1, 1994, substituted "commission on information and communication management" for "information systems council" in Subsection H and added the language following "commission" in Subsection I.

ANNOTATIONS

When exceptions allowed. — Only when centralized control would be harmful or unproductive of savings were exceptions allowed by the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-87.

Factual questions to be determined. — The question of the serving of public interest and the impracticability of obtaining bids is a factual question to be determined by the board of county commissioners and the state board of finance. The determinations of these boards are final unless such determination is arbitrary or capricious. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 6431.

13-1-100. Construction contracts; central purchasing office.

The award and execution of contracts for major construction, including but not limited to roads, bridges, airports, buildings and dams, shall be made by the governing authority of the using agency. The procurement officer responsible for the procurement shall give notice to prospective bidders pursuant to Section 13-1-104 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 73; 1987, ch. 348, § 3.

Cross references. — For public works contracts, see 13-4-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

ANNOTATIONS

Electrical contract for state correctional facility. — Former Section 13-1-10 NMSA 1978 did not

preclude the department of corrections from using the services of the state construction manager for the purpose of awarding an electrical contract for work at a state correctional facility. *State v. Integon Indem. Corp.*, 105 N.M. 611, 735 P.2d 528 (1987).

Legislative intent. — The legislature intended that public construction projects come within the safeguards of the former State Purchasing Act, and be awarded whenever practicable to New Mexico contractors. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-80.

13-1-100.1. Construction contracts; construction management services.

A. A construction management services contract may be entered into for any construction or state or local public works project when a state agency or local public body makes a determination that it is in the public's interest to utilize construction management services. Construction management services shall not duplicate and are in addition to the normal scope of separate architect or engineer contracts, the need for which may arise due to the complexity or unusual requirements of a project as requested by a state agency or local public body.

B. To insure fair, uniform, clear and effective procedures that will strive for the delivery of a quality project, on time and within budget, the secretary, in conjunction with the appropriate and affected professional associations and contractors, shall promulgate regulations, which shall be adopted by the governing bodies of all using agencies and shall be followed by all using agencies when procuring construction management services as authorized in Subsection A of this section.

C. A state agency shall make the decision on a construction management services contract for a state public works project, and a local public body shall make that decision for a local public works project. A state agency shall not make the decision on a construction management services contract for a local public works project.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-100.1, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 171, § 3.

13-1-101. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1985, ch. 90, § 1, repealed 13-1-101 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 65, §

74, relating to ownership disclosure, affidavits, filing requirements and contents, effective April 1, 1985.

13-1-102. Competitive sealed bids required.

All procurement shall be achieved by competitive sealed bid pursuant to Sections 13-1-103 through 13-1-110 NMSA 1978, except procurement achieved pursuant to the following sections of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978]:

- A. Sections 13-1-111 through 13-1-122 NMSA 1978, competitive sealed proposals;
- B. Section 13-1-125 NMSA 1978, small purchases;
- C. Section 13-1-126 NMSA 1978, sole source procurement;
- D. Section 13-1-127 NMSA 1978, emergency procurements;
- E. Section 13-1-129 NMSA 1978, existing contracts;
- F. Section 13-1-130 NMSA 1978, purchases from antipoverty program businesses; and
- G. the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act [13-1-124.1 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 75; 2007, ch. 141, § 1.

Cross references. — For Bateman Act, see 6-6-11, 6-6-13 to 6-6-18 NMSA 1978.

For exemptions from Bateman Act, see 6-6-12 NMSA 1978.

The 2007 amendment, effective April 2, 2007, added Subsection G.

ANNOTATIONS

When lowest bid not best bid. — The school board, if it has accurate figures at its disposal showing the lowest bid not to be the best bid because of such matters as operating expense, may award the contract to a higher bidder. 1953-54 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 54-5959.

Effect on lease purchase. — A lease purchase of personality by a school district is exempted from the

Bateman Act [Sections 6-6-11, 6-6-13 to 6-6-18 NMSA 1978], but was subject to the former Public Purchases Act in respect to bidding requirements. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-141.

Purchase of group insurance. — The purchase of group insurance for employees of state agencies was required to be made in compliance with the former Public Purchases Act including the requirement for bids. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-117.

Contract renewal. — A renewal of a contract which was for a definite term is a new and separate contract; it was therefore required to meet the requirements of the former Public Purchases Act. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-40.

Trade-in or exchange. — If there is to be a trade-in or exchange of used articles as part payment on a purchase price, the bid procedure to be followed is that for the total expenditure and not what may be the bid of the seller when the bid is the difference

between the sale price and the trade-in allowance. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-142.

Effect on insurance contracts. — Material changes in an insurance contract with a school district, which would increase the rates and/or benefits, could not be made without following the bid procedures set forth in the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-43.

Union statement not required. — It would not be legal to require a union statement in the acceptance of an invitation to bid for printing because to do so would possibly shut out bidders who qualify. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-34.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 29 to 61.

Right of bidder for state or municipal contract to rescind bid on ground that bid was based upon his own mistake or that of his employee, 2 A.L.R.4th 991.

Standing of disappointed bidder on public contract to seek damages under 42 USCS § 1983 for public authorities' alleged violation of bidding procedures, 86 A.L.R. Fed. 904.

20 C.J.S. Counties §§ 165 to 168; 63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 917 to 933; 72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 9; 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 409 et seq.; 81A C.J.S. States § 116.

13-1-103. Invitation for bids.

A. An invitation for bids shall be issued and shall include the specifications for the services, construction or items of tangible personal property to be procured, all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement, the location where bids are to be received, the date, time and place of the bid opening and the requirements for complying with any applicable in-state preference provisions as provided by law.

B. If the procurement is to be by sealed bid without electronic submission, the invitation for bids shall include the location where bids are to be received and the date, time and place of the bid opening.

C. If the procurement is to be by sealed bid with part or all of the bid to be submitted electronically, the invitation for bids shall comply with the requirements of Section 13-1-95.1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 76; 2006, ch. 23, § 3; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 3.

The 2011 (1st S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, required that invitations for bids include a statement of the requirements for complying with the applicable resident preference; and in Subsection A, after "place of the bid opening", added the remainder of the sentence.

The 2006 amendment, effective March 2, 2006, added Subsection B to provide that if the procurement is a bid without electronic submission, the invitation for bids shall include the location where bids are to be

received and the date, time and place of bid opening and added Subsection C to provide that if the procurement is to be by bid with part or all of the bid to be submitted electronically, the invitation for bids shall comply with 13-1-95.1 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 53.
72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 11.

13-1-104. Competitive sealed bids; public notice.

A. An invitation for bids or a notice thereof shall be published not less than ten calendar days prior to the date set forth for the opening of bids. In the case of purchases made by the state purchasing agent, the invitation or notice shall be published at least once in at least three newspapers of general circulation in this state; in addition, an invitation or notice may be published electronically on the state purchasing agent's web site that is maintained for that purpose. In the case of purchases made by other central purchasing offices, the invitation or notice shall be published at least once in a newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the central purchasing office is located. These requirements of publication are in addition to any other procedures that may be adopted by central purchasing offices to notify prospective bidders that bids will be received, including publication in a trade journal, if available. If there is no newspaper of general circulation in the area in which the central purchasing office is located, such other notice may be given as is commercially reasonable.

B. Central purchasing offices shall send copies of the notice or invitation for bids involving the expenditure of more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) to those businesses that have signified in writing an interest in submitting bids for particular categories of items of tangible personal property, construction and services and that have paid any required fees. A central purchasing office may set different registration fees for different categories of services, construction or items of tangible personal property, but such fees shall be related to the actual, direct cost of furnishing copies of the notice or invitation for bids to the prospective bidders. The fees shall be used exclusively for the purpose of furnishing copies of the notice or invitation for bids of proposed procurements to prospective bidders.

C. A central purchasing office may satisfy the requirement of sending copies of a notice or invitation for bids by distributing the documents to prospective bidders through electronic media. Central purchasing offices shall not require that prospective bidders receive a notice or invitation for bids through electronic media.

D. As used in this section, "prospective bidders" includes persons considering submission of a bid as a general contractor for the construction contract and persons who may submit bids to a general contractor for work to be subcontracted pursuant to the construction contract. Central purchasing offices shall make copies of invitations for bids for construction contracts available to prospective bidders. A central purchasing office may require prospective bidders who have requested documents for bid on a construction contract to pay a deposit for a copy of the documents for bid. The deposit shall equal the full cost of reproduction and delivery of the documents for bid. The deposit, less delivery charges, shall be refunded if the documents for bid are returned in usable condition within the time limits specified in the documents for bid, which time limits shall be no less than ten calendar days from the date of the bid opening. All forfeited deposits shall be credited to the funds of the applicable central purchasing office.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 77; 1989, ch. 275, § 1; 1995, ch. 102, § 1; 1999, ch. 166, § 1; 2001, ch. 292, § 5; 2005, ch. 214, § 1.

Cross references. — For publication of public notices, see 14-11-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

The 2005 amendment, effective July 1, 2005, increased the maximum expenditure for purchases from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in Subsection B.

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, added the language beginning "in addition, an invitation or notice" to the end of the second sentence in Subsection A; deleted "The state purchasing agent and all" from the beginning of the first sentence and "The state purchasing agent or" from the beginning of the second sentence in Subsection B; added Subsection C; redesignated former Subsection C as

Subsection D; deleted "The state purchasing agent and all" from the beginning of the second sentence, "The state purchasing agent or" from the beginning of the third sentence, "state purchasing agent or" from the middle of the last sentence; and made a stylistic change in current Subsection D.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, substituted "an" for "the" at the beginning of Subsection A, and substituted "ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)" for "five thousand dollars (\$5,000)" in Subsection B.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, substituted "shall" for "must" in the second sentence of Subsection A and added the first sentence in Subsection C.

13-1-105. Competitive sealed bids; receipt and acceptance of bids.

A. Bids shall be unconditionally accepted for consideration for award without alteration or correction, except as authorized in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978]. In addition to the requirement for the prime contractor and subcontractors to be registered as provided in Section 13-4-13.1 NMSA 1978, bids shall be evaluated based on the requirements set forth in the invitation for bids, which requirements may include criteria to determine acceptability such as inspection, testing, quality, workmanship, delivery and suitability for a particular purpose. Those criteria such as discounts, transportation costs and total or life-cycle costs that will affect the bid price shall be objectively measurable, which shall be defined by rule. The invitation for bids shall set forth the evaluation criteria to be used. No criteria may be used in bid evaluation that are not set forth in the invitation for bids. A bid submitted by a prime contractor that was not registered as required by Section 13-4-13.1 NMSA 1978 shall not be considered for award. A bid submitted by a registered prime contractor that includes any subcontractor that is not registered in accordance with that section may be considered for award following substitution of a registered subcontractor for any unregistered subcontractor in accordance with Section 13-4-36 NMSA 1978.

B. If the lowest responsible bid has otherwise qualified, and if there is no change in the original terms and conditions, the lowest bidder may negotiate with the purchaser for a lower total bid in order to avoid rejection of all bids for the reason that the lowest bid was up to ten percent higher than budgeted project funds. Such negotiation shall not be allowed if the lowest bid was more than ten percent over budgeted project funds.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 78; 1987, ch. 348, § 4; 2005, ch. 98, § 1.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, in Subsection A, added the requirement that prime contractors and subcontractors be registered as criteria for bid evaluation; provided that a bid submitted by a prime contractor who is not registered shall not be considered for award; and provided that a bid by a registered prime contractor that includes a bid by any subcontractor who is not registered may be considered for award after the substitution of a registered subcontractor for any unregistered subcontractor.

ANNOTATIONS

Evaluation of bids. — All the acts in question by the city - introducing a locality requirement after the bids were opened, awarding the contract to the fourth-ranked bidder, and rejecting the proposals after making a contract award - were arbitrary and capricious. Had the city simply rejected all proposals at any point before making an award, this matter would not be before the court. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 64 to 65.

Authority of state, municipality, or other governmental entity to accept late bids for public works contracts, 49 A.L.R.5th 747.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 15.

13-1-106. Competitive sealed bids; correction or withdrawal of bids.

A. A bid containing a mistake discovered before bid opening may be modified or withdrawn by a bidder prior to the time set for bid opening by delivering written or telegraphic notice to the location designated in the invitation for bids as the place where bids are to be received. After bid opening, no modifications in bid prices or other provisions of bids shall be permitted. A low bidder alleging a material mistake of fact which makes his bid nonresponsive may be permitted to withdraw its bid if:

(1) the mistake is clearly evident on the face of the bid document; or

(2) the bidder submits evidence which clearly and convincingly demonstrates that a mistake was made.

B. Any decision by a procurement officer to permit or deny the withdrawal of a bid on the basis of a mistake contained therein shall be supported by a determination setting forth the grounds for the decision.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 79.

ANNOTATIONS

Section not applicable to executed contracts. — While this section can prevent modification of bid prices after bid opening, it does not address contracts or contract modification or reformation. Because this section relates to bids and not contracts, it is not applicable and it does not preclude contract reformation based upon mutual mistake discovered after contract

formation. *Ballard v. Chavez*, 117 N.M. 1, 868 P.2d 646 (1994).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 80.

Mistake: right of bidder for state or municipal contract to rescind bid on ground that bid was based on his own mistake or that of his employee, 2 A.L.R.4th 991.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 14.

13-1-107. Competitive sealed bids; bid opening.

Bids shall be opened publicly in the presence of one or more witnesses at the time and place designated in the invitation for bids. The amount of each bid and each bid item, if appropriate, and such other relevant information as may be specified by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office, together with the name of each bidder, shall be recorded, and the record and each bid shall be open to public inspection.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 80.

13-1-108. Competitive sealed bids; award.

A contract solicited by competitive sealed bids shall be awarded with reasonable promptness by written notice to the lowest responsible bidder. Contracts solicited by competitive sealed bids shall require that the bid amount exclude the applicable state gross receipts tax or applicable local option tax but that the contracting agency shall be required to pay the applicable tax including any increase in the applicable tax becoming effective after the date the contract is entered into. The applicable gross receipts tax or applicable local option tax shall be shown as a separate amount on each billing or request for payment made under the contract.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 81; 1987, ch. 348, § 5.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Low bidder's monetary relief against state or local agency for nonaward of contract, 65 A.L.R.4th 93.

13-1-109. Competitive sealed bids; multi-step sealed bidding.

When the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that it is impractical to initially prepare specifications to support an award based on price, an invitation for bids may be issued requesting the submission of unpriced offers to be followed by an invitation for bids.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 82.

13-1-110. Competitive sealed bids; identical bids.

When competitive sealed bids are used and two or more of the bids submitted are identical in price and are the low bid, the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office may:

- A. award pursuant to the multiple source award provisions of Sections 126 and 127 [13-1-153 and 13-1-154 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code;
- B. award to a resident business if the identical low bids are submitted by a resident business and a nonresident business;
- C. award to a resident manufacturer if the identical low bids are submitted by a resident manufacturer and a resident business;
- D. award by lottery to one of the identical low bidders; or
- E. reject all bids and resolicit bids or proposals for the required services, construction or items of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 83.

13-1-111. Competitive sealed proposals; conditions for use.

A. Except as provided in Subsection G of Section 13-1-119.1 NMSA 1978, when a state agency or a local public body is procuring professional services or a design and build project delivery system, or when the state purchasing agent, a central purchasing office or a designee of either officer [office] makes a written determination that the use of competitive sealed bidding for items of tangible personal property or services is either not practicable or not advantageous to the state agency or a local public body, a procurement shall be effected by competitive sealed proposals.

B. Competitive sealed proposals may also be used for contracts for construction and facility maintenance, service and repairs.

C. Competitive sealed proposals may also be used for construction manager at risk contracts if a three-step selection procedure is used pursuant to the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act [13-1-124.1 through 13-1-124.5 NMSA 1978].

D. Competitive qualifications-based proposals shall be used for procurement of professional services of architects, engineers, landscape architects, construction managers and surveyors who submit proposals pursuant to Sections 13-1-120 through 13-1-124 NMSA 1978.

E. Competitive sealed proposals shall also be used for contracts for the design and installation of measures the primary purpose of which is to conserve natural resources, including guaranteed utility savings contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act [Chapter 6, Article 23 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 84; 1989, ch. 69, § 7; 1997, ch. 171, § 4; 1999, ch. 220, § 1; 2003, ch. 267, § 2; 2005, ch. 178, § 2; 2007, ch. 141, § 2.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed word "office" was inserted by the compiler to correct an apparent error and is not part of the law.

The 2007 amendment, effective April 2, 2007, added Subsection C.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, added Subsection D to provide that competitive sealed proposals shall be used for contracts for the design and installation of natural resource conservation measures, including guaranteed utility savings contracts pursuant to the Public Facility Energy and Water Conservation Act.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003 inserted the subsection designation A and added present Subsection B; inserted "Competitive, sealed proposals may also be used for contracts for construction and facility maintenance, service and repairs" following "competitive sealed proposals" near the middle of present Subsection A.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, added the exception at the beginning of the section.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, in the first sentence, inserted "or a design and build project delivery system", "written", and "for items of tangible personal property or services" and, in the second sentence, inserted "construction managers".

ANNOTATIONS

Outpatient clinics. — County was authorized to enter into a contract with a private, for-profit group to provide a daytime, outpatient clinic in the county, but the county could not sign the proposed contract until it chose a clinic pursuant to this article. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-74.

Public defenders. — The public defender's office may not award state representative professional service contracts unless solicitation for competitive bids is done, in accordance with this article. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-67.

13-1-112. Competitive sealed proposals; request for proposals.

A. Competitive sealed proposals, including competitive sealed qualifications-based proposals, shall be solicited through a request for proposals that shall be issued and shall include:

- (1) the specifications for the services or items of tangible personal property to be procured;
- (2) all contractual terms and conditions applicable to the procurement;
- (3) the form for disclosure of campaign contributions given by prospective contractors to applicable public officials pursuant to Section 13-1-191.1 NMSA 1978;
- (4) the location where proposals are to be received and the date, time and place where proposals are to be received and reviewed; and
- (5) the requirements for complying with any applicable in-state preference provisions as provided by law.

B. A request for proposals may, pursuant to Section 13-1-95.1 NMSA 1978, require that all or a portion of a responsive proposal be submitted electronically.

C. In the case of requests for competitive qualifications-based proposals, price shall be determined by formal negotiations related to scope of work.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 85; 1989, ch. 69, § 8; 2006, ch. 23, § 4; 2007, ch. 234, § 1; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 4.

The 2011 (1st S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, required that requests for proposals include a statement of the requirements for complying with the applicable resident preference; and added Paragraph (5) of Subsection A.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, added Paragraph (3) of Subsection A.

The 2006 amendment, effective March 2, 2006, added the last sentence in Subsection A to provide that a request for proposals may require that all or a portion of the proposal be submitted electronically.

ANNOTATIONS

Request is not an offer. — A request for bids is not an offer; the bidders are making offers when they submit bids. No contract for the procurement occurs until acceptance by the party that solicited bids. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Effect of request for proposals. — By requesting proposals, the city entered into an implied or informal contract that it would fairly consider each bid in accordance with all applicable statutes. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

13-1-113. Competitive sealed proposals; public notice.

Public notice of the request for proposals shall be given in the same manner as provided in Section 77 [13-1-104 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 86.

13-1-114. Competitive sealed proposals; evaluation factors.

The request for proposals shall state the relative weight to be given to the factors in evaluating proposals.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 87.

ANNOTATIONS

Evaluation of proposals. — All the acts in question by the city - introducing a locality requirement after the bids were opened, awarding the contract to the

fourth-ranked bidder, and rejecting the proposals after making a contract award - were arbitrary and capricious. Had the city simply rejected all proposals at any point before making an award, this matter would not be before the court. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

13-1-115. Competitive sealed proposals; negotiations.

Offerors submitting proposals may be afforded an opportunity for discussion and revision of proposals. Revisions may be permitted after submissions of proposals and prior to award for the purpose of obtaining best and final offers. Negotiations may be conducted with responsible offerors who submit proposals found to be reasonably likely to be selected for award. This section shall not apply to architects, engineers, landscape architects and surveyors who submit proposals pursuant to Sections 13-1-120 through 13-1-124 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 88; 1989, ch. 69, § 9.

13-1-116. Competitive sealed proposals; disclosure; record.

The contents of any proposal shall not be disclosed so as to be available to competing offerors during the negotiation process.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 89.

13-1-117. Competitive sealed proposals; award.

The award shall be made to the responsible offeror or offerors whose proposal is most advantageous to the state agency or a local public body, taking into consideration the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 90; 1987, ch. 348, § 6.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 6 to 9.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64
Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 40, 42.

13-1-117.1. Procurement of professional services; local public bodies; legislative branch; selection and award.

A. Each agency within the legislative branch of government operating under the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] and each local public body shall adopt regulations regarding its selection and award of professional services contracts.

B. The award shall be made to the responsible offeror or offerors whose proposal is most advantageous to the local public body or legislative agency respectively, taking into consideration the evaluation factors set forth in the request for proposals.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-117.1, enacted by
Laws 1987, ch. 348, § 7.

13-1-117.2. Procurement of professional services; local public bodies; professional technical advisory assistance.

A. Any local public body which does not have on staff a licensed professional engineer, surveyor, architect or landscape architect shall have appointed to it or have the appointment waived by the appropriate New Mexico professional society listed in Subsection D of this section, an individual to serve as a professional technical advisor. The professional technical advisor shall be a senior member of an architectural, engineering, surveying or landscape architectural business with experience appropriate to the type of local public works project proposed and shall be a resident licensed architect, professional engineer, surveyor or landscape architect in the state who possesses at least ten years of experience in responsible charge as defined in the Architectural Act [Chapter 61, Article 15 NMSA 1978], the Engineering and Surveying Practice Act [Chapter 61, Article 23 NMSA 1978] or the Landscape Architects Act [Chapter 61, Article 24B NMSA 1978], respectively.

B. The professional technical advisor to a local public body shall serve as an agent of the local public body and shall be indemnified and held harmless. He may be reimbursed as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 through 10-8-8 NMSA 1978] for per diem and mileage in connection with his service as a professional technical advisor and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance.

C. The duties and responsibilities of the professional technical advisor shall include but may not be limited to the following activities:

- (1) advise the local public body in the development of requests for proposals for engineering, surveying, architectural or landscape architectural services procured by the local public body;
- (2) advise the local public body in giving public notice of requests for proposals;
- (3) advise in the evaluation and selection of professional businesses to perform services for the local public body, based upon demonstrated competence and qualification for the type of professional services required; and
- (4) assist in contract negotiations.

D. Professional technical advisors shall be obtained through the professional technical advisory board, a consortium of the consulting engineers council of New Mexico and the professional engineers in private practice division of the New Mexico society of professional engineers; the New Mexico professional surveyors; the New Mexico society of architects; or the New Mexico chapter of the American society of landscape architects.

E. No individual or firm whose principal, officer, director or employee serves as a professional technical advisor to a local public body shall be permitted to submit a proposal to the local public body during the period in which the individual, principal, officer, director or employee serves as a professional technical advisor to the local public body; however, nothing in this section shall prohibit an individual or firm from submitting a proposal to any municipality in which the individual or a principal, officer, director or employee is not serving as a professional technical advisor.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-117.2, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 69, § 10; 1991, ch. 127, § 2; 1993, ch. 289, § 1.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, in the first sentence of Subsection A, substituted "shall have appointed to it or have the appointment waived" for "may, upon request by the local body, have appointed to it"; and in Subsection D, inserted "professional technical advisory board, a consortium of the" and substituted "professional surveyors; the

New Mexico society of architects" for "association of surveyors and mappers; the New Mexico society of architects and the Albuquerque chapter of the American institute of architects".

The 1991 amendment, effective June 14, 1991, substituted "may, upon request by the local body, have appointed" for "shall have appointed" in the first sentence in Subsection A and substituted "advise" for "assist" at the beginning of Paragraphs (1) and (3) in Subsection C.

13-1-117.3. Contracts for the design and installation of measures for the conservation of natural resources.

A state agency or a local public body may solicit competitive sealed proposals for a contract that provides for both the design and installation of measures the primary purpose of which is to conserve natural resources, including guaranteed utility savings contracts entered into pursuant to the Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act [Chapter 6, Article 23 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 2005, ch. 178, § 3.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 178 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1-118. Competitive sealed proposals; professional services contracts; contract review.

All contracts for professional services with state agencies shall be reviewed as to form, legal sufficiency and budget requirements by the general services department or the department of finance and administration if required by the regulations of either or both of the departments. This section shall not apply to contracts entered into by the legislative branch of state government, the judicial branch of state government or the boards of regents of state educational institutions named in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 91.

Cross references. — For adoption of rules and regulations by secretary of finance and administration, see 9-6-5 NMSA 1978.

For adoption of rules and regulations by secretary of general services department, see 9-17-5 NMSA 1978.

13-1-119. Competitive sealed qualifications-based proposals; architects; engineers; landscape architects; surveyors; additional requirements.

In addition to compliance with the requirements of Sections 13-1-112 through 13-1-114 and 13-1-116 through 13-1-118 NMSA 1978, a state agency or local public body, when procuring the services of architects, landscape architects, engineers or surveyors for state public works projects or local public works projects, shall comply with Sections 13-1-120 through 13-1-124 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 92; 1987, ch. 301, § 1; 1989, ch. 69, § 11.

13-1-119.1. Public works project delivery system; design and build projects authorized.

A. Except for road and highway construction or reconstruction projects, a design and build project delivery system may be authorized when the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination in writing that it is appropriate and in the best interest of the state or local public body to use the system on a specific project with a maximum allowable construction cost of more than ten million dollars (\$10,000,000). The determination shall be issued only after the state purchasing or central purchasing office has taken into consideration the following criteria, which shall be used as the minimum basis in determining when to use the design and build process:

- (1) the extent to which the project requirements have been or can be adequately defined;
- (2) time constraints for delivery of the project;
- (3) the capability and experience of potential teams with the design and build process;
- (4) the suitability of the project for use of the design and build process as concerns time, schedule, costs and quality; and
- (5) the capability of the using agency to manage the project, including experienced personnel or outside consultants, and to oversee the project with persons who are familiar with the design and build process.

B. When a determination has been made by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office that it is appropriate to use a design and build project delivery system, the design and build team shall include, as needed, a New Mexico registered engineer or architect and a contractor properly licensed in New Mexico for the type of work required.

C. Except as provided in Subsections F and G of this section, for each proposed state or local public works design and build project, a two-phase procedure for awarding design and build contracts shall be adopted and shall include at a minimum the following:

- (1) during phase one, and prior to solicitation, documents shall be prepared for a request for qualifications by a registered engineer or architect, either in-house or selected in accordance with Sections 13-1-120 through 13-1-124 NMSA 1978, and shall include minimum qualifications, a scope of work statement and schedule, documents defining the project requirements, the composition of the selection committee and a description of the phase-two requirements and subsequent management needed to bring the project to completion. Design and build qualifications of responding firms shall be evaluated and a maximum of five firms shall be short-listed in accordance with technical and qualifications-based criteria; and
- (2) during phase two, the short-listed firms shall be invited to submit detailed specific technical concepts or solutions, costs and scheduling. Unsuccessful firms may be paid a stipend to cover proposal expenses. After evaluation of these submissions, selection shall be made and the contract awarded to the highest ranked firm.

D. Except as provided in Subsections F and G of this section, to ensure fair, uniform, clear and effective procedures that will strive for the delivery of a quality project on time and within budget, the secretary, in conjunction with the appropriate and affected professional associations and contractors, shall promulgate rules applicable to all using agencies, which shall be followed by all using agencies when procuring a design and build project delivery system.

E. A state agency shall make the decision on a design and build project delivery system for a state public works project, and a local public body shall make that decision for a local public works project. A state agency shall not make the decision on a design and build project delivery system for a local public works project.

F. The requirements of Subsections C and D of this section and the minimum construction cost requirement of Subsection A of this section do not apply to a design and build project delivery system and the services procured for the project if:

- (1) the maximum allowable construction cost of the project is four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) or less; and
- (2) the only requirement for architects, engineers, landscape architects or surveyors is limited to either site improvements or adaption for a pre-engineered building or system.

G. The procurement of a design and build project delivery system qualifying for exemptions pursuant to Subsection F of this section, including the services of any architect, engineer, landscape architect, construction manager or surveyor needed for the project, shall be accomplished by competitive sealed bids pursuant to Sections 13-1-102 through 13-1-110 NMSA 1978.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-119.1, enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 171, § 5; 1999, ch. 220, § 2; 2003, ch. 222, § 1.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003, substituted "four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000)" for "two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000)" in Paragraph F(1).

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, deleted "of the state highway and transportation department or any local public body" following "reconstruction projects" near the beginning of the first sentence in Subsection A; added the exceptions at the beginning of Subsections C and D; and added Subsections F and G.

13-1-119.2. Design and build procurement for certain transportation projects.

Notwithstanding any prohibition on road and highway construction or reconstruction projects in Section 13-1-119.1 NMSA 1978, the department of transportation may use a design and build project delivery system pursuant to Section 13-1-119.1 NMSA 1978 for projects with a maximum allowable construction cost of more than fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000) funded in whole or in part by the grants programs of the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

History: Laws 2009, ch. 207, § 1.

Emergency clauses. — Laws 2009, ch. 207, § 2 contained an emergency clause and was approved on April 7, 2009.

13-1-120. Competitive sealed qualifications-based proposals; architects; engineers; landscape architects; surveyors; selection process.

A. For each proposed state public works project, local public works project or construction management contract, the architect, engineer, landscape architect, construction management and surveyor selection committee, state highway and transportation department selection committee or local selection committee, as appropriate, shall evaluate statements of qualifications and performance data submitted by at least three businesses in regard to the particular project and may conduct interviews with and may require public presentation by all businesses applying for selection regarding their qualifications, their approach to the project and their ability to furnish the required services.

B. The appropriate selection committee shall select, ranked in the order of their qualifications, no less than three businesses deemed to be the most highly qualified to perform the required services, after considering the following criteria together with any criteria, except price, established by the using agency authorizing the project:

- (1) specialized design and technical competence of the business, including a joint venture or association, regarding the type of services required;
- (2) capacity and capability of the business, including any consultants, their representatives, qualifications and locations, to perform the work, including any specialized services, within the time limitations;
- (3) past record of performance on contracts with government agencies or private industry with respect to such factors as control of costs, quality of work and ability to meet schedules;
- (4) proximity to or familiarity with the area in which the project is located;
- (5) the amount of design work that will be produced by a New Mexico business within this state;
- (6) the volume of work previously done for the entity requesting proposals which is not seventy-five percent complete with respect to basic professional design services, with the objective of effecting an equitable distribution of contracts among qualified businesses and of assuring that the interest of the public in having available a substantial number of qualified businesses is protected; provided, however, that the principle of selection of the most highly qualified businesses is not violated; and
- (7) notwithstanding any other provisions of this subsection, price may be considered in connection with construction management contracts, unless the services are those of an architect, engineer, landscape architect or surveyor.

C. Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsections A and B of this section, if fewer than three businesses have submitted a statement of qualifications for a particular project, the appropriate committee may:

- (1) rank in order of qualifications and submit to the secretary or local governing authority of the public body for award those businesses which have submitted a statement of qualifications; or
- (2) recommend termination of the selection process pursuant to Section 13-1-131 NMSA 1978 and sending out of new notices of the resolicitation of the proposed procurement pursuant to Section

13-1-104 NMSA 1978. Any proposal received in response to the terminated solicitation is not public information and shall not be made available to competing offerors.

D. The names of all businesses submitting proposals and the names of all businesses, if any, selected for interview shall be public information. After an award has been made, the appropriate selection committee's final ranking and evaluation scores for all proposals shall become public information. Businesses which have not been selected for contract award shall be so notified in writing within fifteen days after an award is made.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 93; 1987, ch. 301, § 2; 1989, ch. 69, § 12; 1993, ch. 72, § 3; 1997, ch. 171, § 6.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, in Subsection A, inserted "or construction management contract" and "construction management" and made related stylistic changes; inserted "appropriate" in Subsections B and C; inserted "including any consultants, their representatives, qualifications and locations, to" in Paragraph B(2); substituted "violated" for "violate" at the end of Paragraph B(6); added

Paragraph B(7) and made related stylistic changes; inserted "governing authority of the" in Paragraph C(1); in paragraph C(2), inserted "pursuant to Section 13-1-131 NMSA 1978" and "resolicitation of the" and added the last sentence; and in Subsection D, inserted "the appropriate selection committee's" and "for contract award", and substituted "fifteen days" for "twenty-one days" near the end of the subsection.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, inserted "state highway and transportation department selection committee" in Subsection A.

13-1-121. Competitive sealed qualifications-based proposals; architects; engineers; landscape architects; surveyors; selection committee; state public works projects.

A. The "architect, engineer, landscape architect and surveyor selection committee" is created. The committee, which shall serve as the selection committee for state public works projects, except for highway projects of the state highway and transportation department, is composed of four members as follows:

- (1) one member of the agency for which the project is being designed;
- (2) the director of the property control division of the general services department who shall be chairman;
- (3) one member designated by the architect-engineer-landscape architect joint practice committee; and
- (4) one member designated by the secretary.

B. The staff architect or his designee of the property control division shall serve as staff to the architect, engineer, landscape architect and surveyor selection committee.

C. The members of the architect, engineer, landscape architect and surveyor selection committee shall be reimbursed by the property control division for per diem and mileage in accordance with the provisions of the Per Diem and Mileage Act [10-8-1 through 10-8-8 NMSA 1978].

D. The state highway and transportation department shall create a selection committee by rule, after notice and hearing, which shall serve as the selection committee for highway projects of the department.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 94; 1987, ch. 301, § 3; 1989, ch. 69, § 13; 1993, ch. 72, § 4.

Cross references. — For director of property control division of general services department, see 15-3B-3 NMSA 1978.

For position of staff architect, see 15-3B-5 NMSA 1978.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, inserted "except for highway projects of the state highway and transportation department" in the introductory paragraph of Subsection A and added Subsection D.

13-1-122. Competitive sealed qualifications-based proposals; award of architect, engineering, landscape architect and surveying contracts.

The secretary or his designee, or the secretary of the highway and transportation department or his designee or a designee of a local public body shall negotiate a contract with the highest qualified business for the architectural, landscape architectural, engineering or surveying services at compensation determined in writing to be fair and reasonable. In making this decision, the secretary or his designee or the designee of a local public body shall take into account the estimated value of the services to be rendered and the scope, complexity and professional nature of the services. Should the secretary or his designee or the designee of a local public body be unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the

business considered to be the most qualified at a price determined to be fair and reasonable, negotiations with that business shall be formally terminated. The secretary or his designee or the designee of a local public body shall then undertake negotiations with the second most qualified business. Failing accord with the second most qualified business, the secretary or his designee or a designee of a local public body shall formally terminate negotiations with that business. The secretary or his designee or the designee of the local public body shall then undertake negotiations with the third most qualified business. Should the secretary or his designee or a designee of a local public body be unable to negotiate a contract with any of the businesses selected by the committee, additional businesses shall be ranked in order of their qualifications and the secretary or his designee or the designee of a local public body shall continue negotiations in accordance with this section until a contract is signed with a qualified business or the procurement process is terminated and a new request for proposals is initiated. The secretary or the representative of a local public body shall publicly announce the business selected for award.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 95; 1989, ch. 69, § 14; 1993, ch. 72, § 5.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, inserted "or the secretary of the highway and transportation department or his designee" and substituted "or

surveying services" for "and surveying services" in the first sentence.

13-1-123. Architectural, engineering, landscape architectural and surveying contracts.

A. All contracts between a state agency and an architect for the construction of new buildings or for the remodeling or renovation of existing buildings shall contain the provision that all designs, drawings, specifications, notes and other work developed in the performance of the contract are the sole property of this state.

B. All documents, including drawings and specifications, prepared by the architect, engineer, landscape architect or surveyor are instruments of professional service. If the plans and specifications developed in the performance of the contract shall become the property of the contracting agency upon completion of the work, the contracting agency agrees to hold harmless, indemnify and defend the architect, engineer, landscape architect or surveyor against all damages, claims and losses, including defense costs, arising out of any reuse of the plans and specifications without the written authorization of the architect, engineer, landscape architect or surveyor.

C. A copy of all designs, drawings and other materials which are the property of this state shall be transmitted to the contracting agency. The contracting agency shall index these materials, and a copy of the index shall be provided to the records center.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 96; 1989, ch. 69, § 15.

Cross references. — For property control division generally, *see* Chapter 15, Article 3B NMSA 1978.

13-1-124. Architect rate schedule.

The secretary shall adopt by regulation an architect rate schedule which shall set the highest permissible rates for each building-type group, which shall be defined in the regulations. The rate schedule shall be in effect upon the approval of the state board of finance and compliance with the State Rules Act [Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978] and shall apply to all contracts between a state agency and an architect which are executed after the effective date of the architect rate schedule.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 97.

Cross references. — For state board of finance generally, *see* Chapter 6, Article 1 NMSA 1978.

13-1-124.1. Short title.

Sections 13-1-124.1 through 13-1-124.5 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act".

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 3.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved on April 2, 2007.

13-1-124.2. Applicability.

The provisions of the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act [13-1-124.1 through 13-1-124.5 NMSA 1978] apply to contracts for the construction of educational facilities if the governing body chooses, pursuant to the provisions of that act, to use the services of a construction manager at risk.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 4.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved on April 2, 2007.

13-1-124.3. Definitions.

As used in the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act [13-1-124.1 through 13-1-124.5 NMSA 1978]:

A. "construction manager at risk" means a person who, pursuant to a contract with a governing body, provides the preconstruction services and construction management required in a construction manager at risk delivery method;

B. "construction manager at risk delivery method" means a construction method for an educational facility wherein a construction manager at risk provides a range of preconstruction services and construction management, including cost estimation and consultation regarding the design of the building project, preparation and coordination of bid packages, scheduling, cost control, value engineering and, while acting as the general contractor during construction, detailing the trade contractor scope of work, holding the trade contracts and other subcontracts, prequalifying and evaluating trade contractors and subcontractors and providing management and construction services, all at a guaranteed maximum price for which the construction manager at risk is financially responsible;

C. "educational facility" means a public school, including a locally chartered or state-chartered charter school or a facility of a state educational institution listed in Section 6-17-1.1 NMSA 1978;

D. "governing body" means:

(1) the public school facilities authority if the authority is the using agency that requires the construction of an educational facility;

(2) a local school board if the board is the using agency that requires the construction of an educational facility;

(3) the governing body of a charter school if the governing body is the using agency that requires the construction of an educational facility; or

(4) the governing body of a state educational institution if the governing body is the using agency that requires the construction of an educational facility; and

E. "guaranteed maximum price" means the maximum amount to be paid by the governing body for the construction of the educational facility, including the cost of the work, the general conditions and the fees charged by the construction manager at risk.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 5.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved April 2, 2007.

13-1-124.4. Construction manager at risk delivery method authorized; multiphase selection procedure.

A. A construction manager at risk delivery method may be used when a governing body determines that it is in its interest to use that method on a specific educational facility construction project, provided that the construction manager at risk shall be selected pursuant to the provisions of this section.

B. The governing body shall form a selection committee of at least three members with at least one member being an architect or engineer. The selection committee shall develop an evaluation process, including a multiphase procedure consisting of two or three steps. A two-step procedure may be used when the total amount of money available for the project is less than five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) and shall include a request for qualifications and an interview. A three-step procedure shall consist of a request for qualifications, a request for proposals and an interview.

C. A request for qualifications shall be published in accordance with Section 13-1-104 NMSA 1978 and shall include at a minimum the following:

(1) a statement of the minimum qualifications for the construction manager at risk, including the requirements for:

(a) a contractor's license for the type of work to be performed, issued pursuant to the Construction Industries Licensing Act [Chapter 60, Article 13 NMSA 1978];

(b) registration pursuant to Section 13-4-13.1 NMSA 1978; and

(c) a minimum bond capacity;

(2) a statement of the scope of work to be performed, including:

(a) the location of the project and the total amount of money available for the project;

(b) a proposed schedule, including a deadline for submission of the statements of qualification;

(c) specific project requirements and deliverables;

(d) the composition of the selection committee;

(e) a description of the process the selection committee shall use to evaluate qualifications;

(f) a proposed contract; and

(g) a detailed statement of the relationships and obligations of all parties, including the construction manager at risk, agents of the governing body, such as an architect or engineer, and the governing body;

(3) a verification of the maximum allowable construction cost; and

(4) a request for a proposal bond as required by Section 13-1-146 NMSA 1978.

D. The selection committee shall evaluate the statements of qualifications submitted and determine the offerors that qualify for the construction manager at risk. If the selection committee has chosen a three-step procedure, the committee shall issue a request for proposals to the offerors that qualify.

E. If the selection committee has chosen a two-step procedure, the committee shall rank the persons that qualify based upon the statements of qualification and interview up to three of the highest-ranked offerors.

F. In a three-step procedure, the selection committee shall issue a request for proposals and evaluate the proposals pursuant to Sections 13-1-112 through 13-1-117 NMSA 1978 except that:

(1) the request for proposals shall be sent only to those determined to be qualified pursuant to Subsection D of this section;

(2) the selection committee shall evaluate the proposals and conduct interviews with up to three of the highest-ranked offerors instead of negotiating with responsible offerors found to be reasonably likely to be selected; and

(3) pursuant to Subsection G of this section, the contract award may be made after the interviews.

G. After conducting interviews with the highest-ranked offerors and after considering the factors listed in Subsection H of this section, the selection committee shall recommend to the governing body the offeror that will be most advantageous to the governing body. Should the governing body or designee be unable to negotiate a satisfactory contract with the offeror considered to be the most qualified at a price determined to be fair and reasonable, negotiations with that offeror shall be formally terminated. The governing body or designee shall then undertake negotiations with the second most qualified offeror. Failing accord with the second most qualified offeror, the governing body or designee shall formally terminate negotiations with the offeror. The governing body or designee shall then undertake negotiations with the third most qualified offeror. Should the governing body or designee be unable to negotiate a contract with any of the offerors selected by the committee, additional offerors shall be ranked in order of their qualifications and the governing body or designee shall continue negotiations in accordance with this section until a contract is signed with a qualified offeror or the procurement process is terminated and a new request for proposals is initiated.

H. In evaluating and ranking statements of qualifications, proposals and results of interviews, and in the final recommendation of a construction manager at risk, the selection committee shall consider:

(1) the offeror's experience with construction of similar types of projects;

(2) the qualifications and experience of the offeror's personnel and consultants and the role of each in the project;

(3) the plan for management actions to be undertaken on the project, including services to be rendered in connection with safety and the safety plan for the project;

(4) the offeror's experience with the construction manager at risk method; and

(5) all other selection criteria, as stated in the request for qualifications and the request for proposals.

I. Nothing in this section precludes the selection committee from recommending the termination of the selection procedure pursuant to Section 13-1-131 NMSA 1978 and repeating the selection process pursuant to this section. Any material received by the selection committee in response to a solicitation that is terminated shall not be disclosed so as to be available to competing offerors.

J. After a contract is awarded, the selection committee shall make the names of all offerors and the names of all offerors selected for interview available for public inspection along with the selection committee's final ranking and evaluation scores. Offerors who were interviewed but not selected for contract award shall be notified in writing within fifteen days of the award.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 6.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved April 2, 2007.

13-1-124.5. Responsibilities of construction manager at risk following award of project.

A. The contract with the construction manager at risk shall specify:

- (1) the guaranteed maximum price; and
- (2) the percentage of the guaranteed price that the construction manager at risk will perform with its own work force.

B. The construction manager at risk, in cooperation with the governing body, shall seek to develop subcontractor interest in the project and shall furnish to the governing body and any architect or engineer representing the governing body a list of subcontractors who state in writing that they are a responsible bidder or a responsible offeror, including suppliers who are to furnish materials or equipment fabricated to a special design and from whom proposals or bids will be requested for each principal portion of the project. The governing body and its architect or engineer shall promptly reply in writing to the construction manager at risk if the governing body, architect or engineer knows of any objection to a listed subcontractor or supplier, provided that the receipt of the list shall not require the governing body, architect or engineer to investigate the qualifications of proposed subcontractors or suppliers, nor shall it waive the right of the governing body, architect or engineer later to object to or reject any proposed subcontractor or supplier.

C. The construction manager at risk shall:

- (1) conduct pre-bid or pre-proposal meetings;
- (2) advise the governing body about bidding or proposals;
- (3) enter into contracts; and
- (4) assist the governing body in evaluating submissions by responsible bidders and offerors.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 7.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved April 2, 2007.

13-1-125. Small purchases.

A. A central purchasing office shall procure services, construction or items of tangible personal property having a value not exceeding twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) in accordance with the applicable small purchase regulations adopted by the secretary, a local public body or a central purchasing office that has the authority to issue regulations.

B. Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection A of this section, a central purchasing office may procure professional services having a value not exceeding fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), excluding applicable state and local gross receipts taxes, except for the services of landscape architects or surveyors for state public works projects or local public works projects, in accordance with professional services procurement regulations promulgated by the department of finance and administration, the general services department or a central purchasing office with the authority to issue regulations.

C. Notwithstanding the requirements of Subsection A of this section, a state agency or a local public body may procure services, construction or items of tangible personal property having a value not exceeding ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) by issuing a direct purchase order to a contractor based upon the best obtainable price.

D. Procurement requirements shall not be artificially divided so as to constitute a small purchase under this section.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 98; 1987, ch. 348, § 8; 1988, ch. 54, § 1; 1989, ch. 69, § 16; 1995, ch. 139, § 1; 1997, ch. 69, § 1; 2001, ch. 292, § 6; 2005, ch. 214, § 2; 2007, ch. 315, § 3.

Cross references. — For adoption of rules and regulations by director of department of finance and administration, see 9-6-5 NMSA 1978.

For adoption of rules and regulations by secretary of general services department, see 9-17-5 NMSA 1978.

The 2007 amendment, effective June 15, 2007, increased the amount of small purchases of professional services from \$30,000 to \$50,000 and tangible personal property from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

The 2005 amendment, effective July 1, 2005, increased the maximum value of small purchases from \$10,000 to \$20,000 in Subsection A; increased the maximum value of professional services from \$20,000 to \$30,000 in Subsection B; and increased

the maximum value of purchases at best obtainable prices from \$1,500 to \$5,000 in Subsection C.

The 2001 amendment, effective July 1, 2001, deleted "The state purchasing agent or" from the beginning of the first sentence of Subsection A; and substituted "one thousand five hundred dollars" for "five hundred dollars" in Subsection C.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, substituted "ten thousand dollars" for "five thousand dollars" in Subsection A, deleted former Subsection C relating to school and educational institution purchases, and redesignated former Subsections D and E as Subsections C and D.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, made a minor stylistic change in Subsection A and inserted "for a state two-year post-secondary institution or for a school district as defined in the Public School Code" in Subsection C.

13-1-126. Sole source procurement.

A contract may be awarded without competitive sealed bids or competitive sealed proposals regardless of the estimated cost when the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination, after conducting a good-faith review of available sources and consulting the using agency, that there is only one source for the required service, construction or item of tangible personal property. The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office shall conduct negotiations, as appropriate, as to price, delivery and quantity in order to obtain the price most advantageous to the state agency or a local public body. A contract for the purchase of research consultant services by institutions of higher learning constitutes a sole source procurement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 99; 1987, ch. 348, § 9.

13-1-127. Emergency procurements.

A. The state purchasing agent, a central purchasing office or a designee of either may make or authorize others to make emergency procurements when there exists a threat to public health, welfare, safety or property requiring procurement under emergency conditions; provided that emergency procurements shall be made with competition as is practicable under the circumstances. A written determination of the basis for the emergency procurement and for the selection of the particular contractor or vendor shall be included in the procurement file. Emergency procurements shall not include the purchase or lease purchase of heavy road equipment.

B. An emergency condition is a situation which creates a threat to public health, welfare or safety such as may arise by reason of floods, fires, epidemics, riots, acts of terrorism, equipment failures or similar events and includes the planning and preparing for an emergency response. The existence of the emergency condition creates an immediate and serious need for services, construction or items of tangible personal property that cannot be met through normal procurement methods and the lack of which would seriously threaten:

- (1) the functioning of government;
- (2) the preservation or protection of property; or
- (3) the health or safety of any person.

C. Money expended for planning and preparing for an emergency response shall be accounted for and reported to the legislative finance committee and the department of finance and administration within sixty days after the end of each fiscal year.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 100; 1987, ch. 348, § 10; 2002, ch. 84, § 1.

The 2002 amendment, effective March 5, 2002, inserted "or vendor" in the second sentence of Subsection A; inserted "fires", "acts of terrorism", and "and includes the planning and preparing for an emergency response" in the first sentence of Subsection B; and added Subsection C.

ANNOTATIONS

Applicability to exempt transaction. — The emergency provisions of Section 13-1-127 NMSA 1978 did not apply to a contract for the purchase of water services by a school district from the water utility of a municipality which was within the exemptions contained in Subsections A and D of Section 13-1-98 NMSA 1978. *Morningstar Water Users Ass'n v. Farm-*

ington Mun. Sch. Dist. No. 5, 120 N.M. 307, 901 P.2d 725 (1995).

Intent. — The intention of the emergency purchases statute is to keep a public record of such purchases and to provide some means of control over them. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-107.

Reason for exceptions. — Only where centralized control may be harmful or unproductive of savings were exceptions from the bid requirement allowed by

the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-87.

Misuse remedy. — The remedy for any misuse of the emergency purchases provisions would appear to be in the form of reporting the same in an audit report rather than in approving or disapproving the purchase itself. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-107.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 38.

13-1-128. Sole source and emergency procurements; content and submission or record.

All central purchasing offices shall maintain, for a minimum of three years, records of sole source and emergency procurements. The record of each such procurement shall be public record and shall contain:

- A. the contractor's name and address;
- B. the amount and term of the contract;
- C. a listing of the services, construction or items of tangible personal property procured under the contract; and
- D. the justification for the procurement method.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 101; 1987, ch. 348, § 11.

ANNOTATIONS

Intent. — The intention of the emergency purchases statute is to keep a public record of such purchases and to provide some means of control over them. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-107.

Reason for exceptions. — Only when centralized control may be harmful or unproductive of savings were exceptions from the bid requirement allowed by the former Public Purchases Act. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-87.

Misuse remedy. — The remedy for any misuse of the emergency purchases provisions would appear to be in the form of reporting the same in an audit report rather than in approving or disapproving the purchase itself. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-107.

13-1-129. Procurement under existing contracts.

A. Notwithstanding the requirements of Sections 13-1-102 through 13-1-118 NMSA 1978, the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office may contract for services, construction or items of tangible personal property without the use of competitive sealed bids or competitive sealed proposals as follows:

(1) at a price equal to or less than the contractor's current federal supply contract price (GSA), providing the contractor has indicated in writing a willingness to extend such contractor pricing, terms and conditions to the state agency or local public body and the purchase order adequately identifies the contract relied upon; or

(2) with a business which has a current exclusive or nonexclusive price agreement with the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office for the item, services or construction meeting the same standards and specifications as the items to be procured if the following conditions are met:

(a) the quantity purchased does not exceed the quantity which may be purchased under the applicable price agreement; and

(b) the purchase order adequately identifies the price agreement relied upon.

B. The central purchasing office shall retain for public inspection and for the use of auditors a copy of each federal supply contractor state purchasing agent price agreement relied upon to make purchases without seeking competitive bids or proposals.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 102; 1991, ch. 254, § 1.

The 1991 amendment, effective June 14, 1991, in Subsection A, substituted "Sections 13-1-102 through 13-1-118 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 75 through 91 of the Procurement Code" in the introductory paragraph, rewrote Paragraph (1) which read "at a price equal to or less than the federal supply contract price or catalogue price, whichever is lower and the purchase order adequately identifies the contract relied upon", substituted "exclusive or nonexclusive" for "contract or" in

the introductory paragraph in Paragraph (2) and substituted "price agreement" for "contract" in Subparagraphs (a) and (b) in Paragraph (2); inserted "federal supply contractor", deleted "contract or current" preceding "price agreement", and added "or proposals" at the end of Subsection B; and deleted the former second and third sentences in Subsection B relating to obtaining copies of price agreements or contracts and the fees therefor.

13-1-130. Purchases; antipoverty program business.

A. Without regard to the bid requirements of Section 75 [13-1-102 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code, a central purchasing office may negotiate a contract for materials grown, processed or manufactured in this state by small businesses, cooperatives, community self-determination corporations or other such enterprises designed and operated to alleviate poverty conditions and aided by state or federal antipoverty programs or through private philanthropy.

B. Prior to negotiating a contract under this section, a central purchasing office shall make a determination of the reasonableness of the price and the quality of the materials and that the public interest will best be served by the procurement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 54, § 103.

13-1-131. Rejection or cancellation of bids or requests for proposals; negotiations.

An invitation for bids, a request for proposals or any other solicitation may be canceled or any or all bids or proposals may be rejected in whole or in part when it is in the best interest of the state agency or a local public body. A determination containing the reasons for cancellation shall be made part of the procurement file. If no bids are received or if all bids received are rejected and if the invitation for bid was for any tangible personal property, construction or service, then new invitations for bids shall be requested. If upon rebidding the tangible personal property, construction or services, the bids received are unacceptable, or if no bids are secured, the central purchasing office may purchase the tangible personal property, construction or services in the open market at the best obtainable price.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 104; 1987, ch. 348, § 12.

ANNOTATIONS

Evaluation of proposals. — All the acts in question by the city - introducing a locality requirement after the bids were opened, awarding the contract to the fourth-ranked bidder, and rejecting the proposals after

making a contract award - were arbitrary and capricious. Had the city simply rejected all proposals at any point before making an award, this matter would not be before the court. *Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe*, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Public contracts: authority of state or its subdivision to reject all bids, 52 A.L.R.4th 186.

13-1-132. Irregularities in bids or proposals.

The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office may waive technical irregularities in the form of the bid or proposal of the low bidder or offeror which do not alter the price, quality or quantity of the services, construction or items of tangible personal property bid or offered.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 105.

13-1-133. Responsibility of bidders and offerors.

If a bidder or offeror who otherwise would have been awarded a contract is found not to be a responsible bidder or offeror, a determination that the bidder or offeror is not a responsible bidder or offeror, setting forth the basis of the finding, shall be prepared by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office. The unreasonable failure of a bidder or offeror to promptly supply information in connection with an inquiry with respect to responsibility is grounds for a determination that the bidder or offeror is not a responsible bidder or offeror.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 106.

13-1-134. Prequalification of bidders.

A business may be prequalified by a central purchasing office as a bidder or offeror for particular types of services, construction or items of tangible personal property. Mailing lists of potential bidders or offerors shall include but shall not be limited to such prequalified businesses.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 107.

13-1-135. Cooperative procurement authorized.

A. Any state agency or local public body may either participate in, sponsor or administer a cooperative procurement agreement for the procurement of any services, construction or items of tangible personal property with any other state agency, local public body or external procurement unit in accordance with an agreement entered into and approved by the governing authority of each of the state agencies, local public bodies or external procurement units involved. The cooperative procurement agreement shall clearly specify the purpose of the agreement and the method by which the purpose will be accomplished. Any power exercised under a cooperative procurement agreement entered into pursuant to this subsection shall be limited to the central purchasing authority common to the contracting parties, even though one or more of the contracting parties may be located outside this state. An approved and signed copy of all cooperative procurement agreements entered into pursuant to this subsection shall be filed with the state purchasing agent. A cooperative procurement agreement entered into pursuant to this subsection is limited to the procurement of items of tangible personal property, services or construction.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, a cooperative procurement agreement providing for mutually held funds or for other terms and conditions involving public funds or property included in Section 11-1-4 NMSA 1978 shall be entered into pursuant to the provisions of the Joint Powers Agreements Act [11-1-1 through 11-1-7 NMSA 1978].

C. Central purchasing offices other than the state purchasing agent may cooperate by agreement with the state purchasing agent in obtaining contracts or price agreements, and such contract or agreed prices shall apply to purchase orders subsequently issued under the agreement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 108; 1999, ch. 167, § 1.

The 1999 amendment, effective June 18, 1999, in Subsection A substituted the language beginning "and approved by the governing authority of each of the

state agencies" to the end of the subsection for "Joint Powers Agreements Act", added Subsection B, and redesignated former Subsection B as Subsection C.

13-1-135.1. Recycled content goods; cooperative procurement.

A. Beginning July 1, 1995, each central purchasing office shall, whenever its price, quality, quantity, availability and delivery requirements are met, purchase recycled content goods through contracts established by the purchasing division of the general services department or with other central purchasing offices.

B. For purposes of this section, "recycled content goods" means supplies and materials composed in whole or in part of recycled materials; provided that the recycled materials content meets or exceeds the minimum content standards required by bid specifications.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-1-135.1, enacted by Laws 1995, ch. 60, § 2.

13-1-136. Cooperative procurement; reports required.

The general services department and the department of finance and administration shall notify the state purchasing agent on or before January 1 of each year of the cooperative procurement agreements entered into by state agencies with local public bodies or external procurement units during the preceding fiscal year.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 109.

13-1-137. Sale, acquisition or use of property by a state agency or a local public body.

Any state agency or local public body may sell property to, acquire property from or cooperatively use any items of tangible personal property or services belonging to another state agency or a local public body or external procurement unit:

A. in accordance with an agreement entered into with the approval of the state board of finance or the data processing and data communications planning council [information technology commission systems council]; or

B. subject to the provisions of Sections 3-46-1 through 3-46-45; 3-54-1 through 3-54-3; 3-60-1 through 3-60-37 and 3-60A-1 through 3-60A-48 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 110.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler and it is not part of the law.

Pursuant to Laws 1984, ch. 64, the data processing and data communications planning council, was renamed the information systems council. That council was subsequently renamed as the commission on information and communication management and then

again as the information technology commission. See 15-1C-4 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 72 Am. Jur. 2d States § 66.

81A C.J.S. States §§ 145 to 147.

13-1-138. Cost or pricing data required.

When required by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office, a prospective contractor shall submit cost or pricing data when the contract is expected to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) and is to be awarded by a method other than competitive sealed bids.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 111.

13-1-138.1. Specification of certain components; separate pricing required.

Prior to submitting a bid or proposal for a state public works project, if the state purchasing agent, or a responsible bidder or responsible offeror determines that there is only one source for a specific service, construction or item of tangible personal property that is required in the specifications, the state purchasing agent, responsible bidder or responsible offeror may require any bid or offer submitted by a subcontractor or supplier to price separately the specific service, construction or item of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 6 makes this section effective July 1, 2007.

13-1-138.2. School construction projects; separate pricing required in certain circumstances.

Prior to submitting a bid or proposal for a state or local public works project for the construction of a public school facility, if the central purchasing office or a responsible bidder or responsible offeror determines that there is only one source for a specific service, construction or item of tangible personal property that is required in the specifications, then the central purchasing office, responsible bidder or responsible offeror may require any bid or offer submitted by a subcontractor or supplier to separately price the specific service, construction or item of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 366, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 366, § 27 made Laws 2007, ch. 366, § 2 effective July 1, 2007.

13-1-139. Cost or pricing data not required.

The cost or pricing data relating to the award of a contract shall not be required when:

- A. the procurement is based on competitive sealed bid;
- B. the contract price is based on established catalogue prices or market prices;
- C. the contract price is set by law or regulation;
- D. the contract is for professional services; or
- E. the contract is awarded pursuant to the Public Building Energy Efficiency Act [Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act] [Chapter 6, Article 23 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 112; 1993, ch. 231, § 12.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler and is not part of the law.

The title of the "Public Building Energy Efficiency Act" was changed to the "Public Facility Energy Effi-

ciency and Water Conservation Act" by Laws 1997, ch. 42, § 1 and Laws 2001, ch. 247, § 1.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, added Subsection (E) and made accompanying stylistic changes.

13-1-140. Cost or pricing data; change orders or contract modifications.

When required by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office, a contractor shall submit cost or pricing data prior to the execution of any change order or contract modification, whether or not cost or pricing data was required in connection with the initial award of the contract, when the change order or modification involves aggregate increases or aggregate decreases that are expected to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000).

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 113.

13-1-141. Cost or pricing data; change orders; contract modifications; exceptions.

The submission of cost or pricing data relating to the execution of a change order or contract modification shall not be required when unrelated change orders or contract modifications for which cost or pricing data would not be required are consolidated for administrative convenience.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 114.

13-1-142. Cost or pricing data; certification required.

A contractor, actual or prospective, required to submit cost or pricing data shall certify that to the best of its knowledge and belief the cost or pricing data submitted was accurate, complete and current as of a specified date.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 115.

13-1-143. Cost or pricing data; price adjustment provision required.

Any contractor award, change order or contract modification under which the submission and certification of cost or pricing data are required shall contain a provision stating that the price to the state agency or a local public body, including profit or fee, shall be adjusted to exclude any significant sums by which the state agency or a local public body reasonably finds that such price was increased because the contractor-furnished cost or pricing data was inaccurate, incomplete or not current as of the date specified.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 116.

13-1-144. Cost or price analysis.

A cost analysis or a price analysis, as appropriate, may be conducted prior to the award of a contract other than one awarded by competitive sealed bidding. A written record of such cost or price analysis shall be made a part of the procurement file.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 117.

13-1-145. Cost principles; regulations.

The secretary, a local public body or a central purchasing office which has the authority to issue regulations may promulgate regulations setting forth principles to be used to determine the allowability of incurred costs for the purpose of reimbursing costs to a contractor.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 118.

13-1-146. Requirement for bid security.

Bid security shall be required of bidders or offerors for construction contracts when the price is estimated by the procurement officer to exceed twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000). Bid security in an amount equal to at least five percent of the amount of the bid shall be a bond provided by a surety

company authorized to do business in this state, or the equivalent in cash, or otherwise supplied in a form satisfactory to the state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 119; 2007, ch. 141, § 9.

The 2007 amendment, effective April 2, 2007, eliminates the provision that required bid security only for construction contracts procured by competitive sealed bid.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 59.
72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 41 to 43.

13-1-146.1. Directed suretyship prohibited; penalty.

A. Except to the extent necessary to ensure that a surety company meets the requirements of Subsection A of Section 13-4-18 NMSA 1978, an employee of the state or its political subdivisions, or a person acting or purporting to act on behalf of that employee, shall not require a bidder or an offeror in a procurement for a construction contract pursuant to the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to make application or furnish financial data for a surety bond or to obtain a surety bond from a particular surety company, insurance company, broker or agent in connection with the bid or proposal.

B. A person who violates Subsection A of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of Section 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 305, § 1.

Cross references. — For construction contract performance and payment bonds, see 13-4-18 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. — Laws 2003, ch. 305 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 20, 2003, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1-147. Bid security; rejection of bids.

A. When the invitation for bids requires bid security, noncompliance by the bidder requires that the bid be rejected.

B. If a bidder is permitted to withdraw its bid before award, no action shall be had against the bidder or the bid security.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 120.

13-1-148. Bid and performance bonds; additional requirements.

A. Bid and performance bonds or other security may be required for contracts for items of tangible personal property or services as the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office deems necessary to protect the interests of the state agency or a local public body. Any such bonding requirements shall not be used as a substitute for a determination of the responsibility of a bidder or offeror.

B. As to performance and payment bonds for construction contracts, see the requirements of Section 13-4-18 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 121; 1987, ch. 348, § 13.

13-1-148.1. Bonding of subcontractors.

A subcontractor shall provide a performance and payment bond on a public works building project if the subcontractor's contract for work to be performed on a project is one hundred twenty-five thousand dollars (\$125,000) or more.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 99, § 1; 2007, ch. 265, § 1.

Cross references. — For the definition of a state public works project, see 13-1-91 NMSA 1978.

For the definition of a local public works project, see 13-1-66.1 NMSA 1978.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, increased the minimum contract amount from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

ANNOTATIONS

Applicability. — Section 13-1-148.1 NMSA 1978 applies only to a subcontractor that contracts directly with the primary contractor and only to subcontractor contracts that were executed after the effective date of Section 13-1-148.1 NMSA 1978. 2005 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 05-02.

13-1-149. Types of contracts.

Subject to the limitations of Sections 123 through 127 [13-1-150 to 13-1-154 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code, any type of contract, including but not limited to definite quantity contracts, indefinite quantity contracts and price agreements, which will promote the best interests of the state agency or a local public body may be used; provided that the use of a cost-plus-a-percentage-of-cost contract is prohibited except for the purchase of insurance. A cost-reimbursement contract may be used when such contract is likely to be less costly or it is impracticable to otherwise obtain the services, construction or items of tangible personal property required.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 122.

Cross references. — For public works contracts, see Chapter 13, Article 4 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

Option for exempt agencies or public bodies.

— When the state purchasing agent has entered into a contract which permits, but does not require, those state agencies or local public bodies not under the supervision of the agent to purchase under the contract, the purchases may be made by submission to bids, purchasing under the state purchasing agent contract or purchasing from any other vendor, provided the price

obtained, etc., is equal to or better than the terms of the contract. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-113.

When manner of delivery or charging immaterial. — Because it is the responsibility of the state purchasing agent to reduce, to the maximum extent possible, the number of purchase transactions by combining into bulk orders and contracts the requirements of all state agencies for common-use items or items repetitively purchased, the fact that it may be delivered in small quantities and charged as delivered through the use of credit cards seems immaterial. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-8.

13-1-150. Multi-term contracts; specified period.

A. A multi-term contract for items of tangible personal property, construction or services except for professional services, in an amount under twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), may be entered into for any period of time deemed to be in the best interests of the state agency or a local public body not to exceed four years; provided that the term of the contract and conditions of renewal or extension, if any, are included in the specifications and funds are available for the first fiscal period at the time of contracting. If the amount of the contract is twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) or more, the term shall not exceed eight years, including all extensions and renewals, except that for a contract entered into pursuant to the Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act [Chapter 6, Article 23 NMSA 1978], the term shall not exceed twenty-five years, including all extensions and renewals. Payment and performance obligations for succeeding fiscal periods shall be subject to the availability and appropriation of funds therefor.

B. A contract for professional services may not exceed four years, including all extensions and renewals, except for the following:

- (1) services required to support or operate federally certified medicaid, financial assistance and child support enforcement management information or payment systems;
- (2) services to design, develop or implement the taxation and revenue information management systems project authorized by Laws 1997, Chapter 125;
- (3) a multi-term contract for the services of trustees, escrow agents, registrars, paying agents, letter of credit issuers and other forms of credit enhancement and other similar services, excluding bond attorneys, underwriters and financial advisors with regard to the issuance, sale and delivery of public securities, may be for the life of the securities or as long as the securities remain outstanding;
- (4) services relating to the implementation, operation and administration of the Education Trust Act [21-21K-1 through 21-21K-7 NMSA 1978]; and
- (5) services relating to measurement and verification of conservation-related cost savings and utility cost savings pursuant to the Public Facility Energy Efficiency and Water Conservation Act.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 123; 1987, ch. 348, § 14; 1993, ch. 225, § 1; 1993, ch. 231, § 13; 1998, ch. 27, § 1; 2001, ch. 247, § 11; 2001, ch. 270, § 1; 2009, ch. 138, § 5.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, in Subsection A, in the second sentence, changed "ten" to "twenty-five" and added Paragraph (5) of Subsection B.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, added the subsection and paragraph designations; inserted the provision that a contract for professional

service may not exceed four years, including all extension and renewals in Subsection B; deleted "may not exceed a term of four years, including all extensions and renewals" at the end of Paragraph B(2); and added Paragraph B(4).

The 1998 amendment, effective May 20, 1998, inserted "and Water Conservation" in the second sentence; substituted "therefor" for "therefore" in the third sentence; and inserted the language beginning with "and except for services to design," in the fourth sentence.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, added the language beginning "except that for any such contract" at the end of the second sentence, and inserted the language beginning ", except for services required" and ending "or payment systems," in the fourth sentence.

ANNOTATIONS

Professional services contract with bond counsel or financial advisors may not exceed a term of four years, including all extensions and renewals. 1990 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 90-10.

13-1-151. Multi-term contracts; determination prior to use.

Prior to the utilization of a multi-term contract, the state purchasing agent or the central purchasing office involved shall make a determination that:

- A. the estimated requirements cover the period of the contract and are reasonably firm and continuing; and
- B. the contract will serve the best interests of the state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 124.

13-1-152. Multi-term contracts; cancellation due to unavailability of funds.

When funds are not appropriated or otherwise made available to support continuation of performance of a multi-term contract in a subsequent fiscal period, the contract shall be cancelled.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 125.

13-1-153. Multiple source award; limitations on use.

A multiple source award may be made pursuant to Section 13-1-110 NMSA 1978 or Section 1 of this 2007 act when awards to two or more bidders or offerors are necessary for adequate delivery or service. Multiple source awards shall not be made when a single award will meet the needs of the state agency or a local public body without sacrifice of economy or service. Awards shall be limited to the least number of suppliers in one geographical area necessary to meet the requirements of the state agency or a local public body. A multiple source award shall be based upon the lowest responsible bid or proposal received in each geographical area unless the award is made in response to a qualifications-based proposal.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 126; 2007, ch. 312, § 5.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, changed the statutory reference and provided that a

multiple source award shall be based on the lowest bid or proposal unless the award is made in response to a qualifications-based proposal.

13-1-154. Multiple source award; determination required.

The state purchasing agent or central purchasing office shall make a determination setting forth the reasons for a multiple source award.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 127.

13-1-154.1. Multiple source contracts; architectural and design service contracts; indefinite quantity construction contracts.

A. A state agency may procure multiple architectural or engineering design service contracts for multiple projects under a single qualifications-based request for proposals, provided the total amount of a contract and all renewals does not exceed two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) over four years.

B. A state agency may procure multiple indefinite quantity construction contracts pursuant to a price agreement for multiple projects under a single request for proposals, provided the total amount of a contract and all renewals does not exceed two million dollars (\$2,000,000) over four years and the contract provides that any one purchase order under the contract may not exceed five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000).

C. A state agency may make procurements in accordance with the provision of Subsection A or B of this section if:

(1) the advertisement and request for proposals states that multiple contracts may or will be awarded, states the number of contracts that may or will be awarded and describes the services or construction to be performed under each contract;

(2) there is a single selection process for all of the multiple contracts, except that for each contract there may be a separate final list and a separate negotiation of contract terms;

(3) each of the multiple contracts for professional design services or construction shall have a term not exceeding four years, including all extensions and renewals;

(4) a contract shall not be awarded pursuant to this section to a firm that is currently performing under a contract issued pursuant to this section if the total amount of all contracts issued pursuant to this section to that firm would exceed:

(a) two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) in any four-year period, for architectural or engineering design services; or

(b) two million dollars (\$2,000,000) in any four-year period, for construction services; and

(5) the procurement is subject to the limitations of Sections 13-1-150 through 13-1-154 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 312, § 6 made this section effective July 1, 2007.

13-1-155. Procurement of used items; appraisal required; county road equipment exception for auctions.

A. A central purchasing office, when procuring used items of tangible personal property the estimated cost of which exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), shall request bids as though the items were new, adding specifications that permit used items under conditions to be outlined in the bid specifications, including but not limited to requiring a written warranty for at least ninety days after date of delivery and an independent "certificate of working order" by a qualified mechanic or appraiser.

B. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the purchasing office for a county may purchase, at public or private auctions conducted by established, recognized commercial auction companies, used heavy equipment, having an estimated cost that exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000), for use in construction and maintenance of county streets, roads and highways, subject to the following provisions:

(1) the commercial auction company shall have been in business for at least three years preceding the date of purchase and shall conduct at least five auctions annually;

(2) the value of each piece of equipment shall be appraised prior to the auction by a qualified disinterested appraiser retained and paid by the county, who shall make a written appraisal report stating the basis for the appraisal, including the age, condition and comparable sales, and stating that the appraiser has exercised his independent judgment without prior understanding or agreement with any person as to a target value or range of value;

(3) an independent "certificate of working condition" shall be obtained prior to the auction from a qualified mechanic who shall have made a detailed inspection of each major working or major functional part and certified the working condition of each; and

(4) the price paid, including all auction fees and buyer's surcharges, shall not exceed the appraised value.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 128; 1987, ch. 348, § 15; 1995, ch. 197, § 1.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, added "county road equipment exception for auctions"

to the section heading, inserted the Subsection A designation, and added Subsection B.

13-1-156. Trade or exchange of used items; appraisal required.

A. A central purchasing office, when trading in or exchanging used items of tangible personal property the estimated value of which exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000) as part-payment on the procurement of new items of tangible personal property, shall:

(1) have an independent appraisal made of the items to be traded in or exchanged. The appraisal shall be in writing, shall be made part of the procurement file and shall be a public record. The invitation for bids or request for proposals shall contain notice to prospective bidders or offerors of the description and specifications of the items to be traded in or exchanged, the appraised value of

the items to be traded in or exchanged and the location where the items to be traded in or exchanged may be inspected; or

(2) have two written quotes for purchase of the property at a specified price.

B. Award shall be based upon the net bid. Bidders or offerors shall compute their net bid or offer by deducting the appraised value or highest quote of the items to be traded in or exchanged from the gross bid or offer on the new items of tangible personal property to be procured. If an amount offered in trade is less than the appraised value or the highest quote but is found to be a fair reflection of the current market, representative of the condition of the items of tangible personal property and in the best interest of the agency, the bid or offer may be accepted. Documentation of the terms of acceptance shall be in writing, shall be made a part of the procurement file and shall be a public record.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 129; 1987, ch. 348, § 16.

13-1-157. Receipt; inspection; acceptance or rejection of deliveries.

The using agency is responsible for inspecting and accepting or rejecting deliveries. The using agency shall determine whether the quantity is as specified in the purchase order or contract and whether the quality conforms to the specifications referred to or included in the purchase order or contract. If inspection reveals that the delivery does not conform to the quantity or quality specified in the purchase order or contract, the using agency shall immediately notify the central purchasing office. The central purchasing office shall notify the vendor that the delivery has been rejected and shall order the vendor to promptly make a satisfactory replacement or supplementary delivery. In case the vendor fails to comply, the central purchasing office shall have no obligation to pay for the nonconforming items of tangible personal property. If the delivery does conform to the quantity and quality specified in the purchase order or contract, the using agency shall certify to the central purchasing office that delivery has been completed and is satisfactory.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 130.

13-1-158. Payments for purchases.

A. No warrant, check or other negotiable instrument shall be issued in payment for any purchase of services, construction or items of tangible personal property unless the central purchasing office or the using agency certifies that the services, construction or items of tangible personal property have been received and meet specifications or unless prepayment is permitted under Section 13-1-98 NMSA 1978 by exclusion of the purchase from the Procurement Code [13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

B. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties or unless otherwise specified in the invitation for bids, request for proposals or other solicitation, within fifteen days from the date the central purchasing office or using agency receives written notice from the contractor that payment is requested for services or construction completed or items of tangible personal property delivered on site and received, the central purchasing office or using agency shall issue a written certification of complete or partial acceptance or rejection of the services, construction or items of tangible personal property.

C. Except as provided in Subsection D of this section, upon certification by the central purchasing office or the using agency that the services, construction or items of tangible personal property have been received and accepted, payment shall be tendered to the contractor within thirty days of the date of certification. If payment is made by mail, the payment shall be deemed tendered on the date it is postmarked. After the thirtieth day from the date that written certification of acceptance is issued, late payment charges shall be paid on the unpaid balance due on the contract to the contractor at the rate of one and one-half percent per month. For purchases funded by state or federal grants to local public bodies, if the local public body has not received the funds from the federal or state funding agency, payments shall be tendered to the contractor within five working days of receipt of funds from that funding agency.

D. If the central purchasing office or the using agency finds that the services, construction or items of tangible personal property are not acceptable, it shall, within thirty days of the date of receipt of written notice from the contractor that payment is requested for services or construction completed or items of tangible personal property delivered on site, provide to the contractor a letter of exception explaining the defect or objection to the services, construction or delivered tangible personal property along with details of how the contractor may proceed to provide remedial action.

E. Late payment charges that differ from the provisions of Subsection C of this section may be assessed if specifically provided for by contract or pursuant to tariffs approved by the New Mexico public utility commission or the state corporation commission [public regulation commission].

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 131; 1987, ch. 348, § 17; 1989, ch. 334, § 1; 1993, ch. 282, § 15; 1997, ch. 104, § 1; 1997, ch. 222, § 1.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler and is not part of the law.

Laws 1998, ch. 108, § 80 provided that all references to the state corporation commission be construed as references to the public regulation commission.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, deleted "state" preceding "central purchasing office" and "state" preceding "using agency" throughout the section; deleted "by the state" following "received" in Subsection B; in Subsection C, added "Except as provided in Subsection D" and substituted "thirty" for "sixty" in the first sentence, added the second sentence, substituted "thirtieth" for "sixtieth" in the third sentence and added the last sentence; and added

Subsection D and redesignated former Subsection D as Subsection E.

Laws 1997, ch. 104, § 1 and Laws 1997, ch. 222, § 1, enacted identical amendments to this section.

The 1993 amendment, effective June 18, 1993, inserted "unless" preceding "prepayment" in Subsection A; and in Subsection D, substituted "New Mexico public utility commission" for "New Mexico public service commission" and made a stylistic change.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — Application of 28 USCS § 2516(a) to government contractor's claim for interest expense or for loss of use of its capital caused by delay attributable to government, 59 A.L.R. Fed. 905.

13-1-159. Right to inspect plant.

A contract or a solicitation therefor may include a provision permitting a state agency or a local public body, at reasonable times, to inspect the part of the plant or place of business of a contractor or any subcontractor which is related to the performance of any contract awarded or to be awarded.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 132.

13-1-160. Audit of cost or pricing data.

A state agency or a local public body may, at reasonable times and places, audit the books and records of any person who has submitted cost or pricing data, to the extent that such books and records relate to such cost or pricing data. Any person who receives a contract, change order or contract modification for which cost or pricing data is required shall maintain books and records that relate to such cost or pricing data for three years from the date of final payment under the contract unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 133.

13-1-161. Contract audit.

A state agency or a local public body shall be entitled to audit the books and records of a contractor or any subcontractor under any negotiated contract or subcontract other than a firm fixed-price contract to the extent that such books and records relate to the performance of such contract or subcontract. Such books and records shall be maintained by the contractor for a period of three years from the date of final payment under the prime contract and by the subcontractor for a period of three years from the date of final payment under the subcontract unless a shorter period is otherwise authorized in writing.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 134.

13-1-162. State procurement standards and specifications committee; terms; staff.

A. There is created a "state procurement standards and specifications committee." The state purchasing agent is a member and the chairman of the committee.

B. The committee consists of eleven members knowledgeable in procurement procedures, appointed by the secretary with the approval of the governor as follows:

- (1) one representative of the state highway department;
- (2) one representative of the health and environment department;
- (3) one representative of the corrections department;

- (4) one person who is an elected county official or is a full-time county employee;
- (5) one person who is an elected municipal official or is a full-time municipal employee;
- (6) one person who is an elected district school board member or is a full-time school employee;
- (7) two persons representing other state departments; and
- (8) two persons representing the private sector.

C. The terms of all committee members are limited to the term of the governor under whom they were appointed; provided, however, that the terms of the county, municipal and district school board members are further conditioned upon their continuing service with the local governing body which qualified their appointment.

D. The state purchasing agent shall provide the necessary staff for the committee.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 135.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 16 repealed former 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, relating to the health and environment department, referred to in this section, and enacted a new 9-7-4 NMSA 1978, which created the department of health. Laws 1991, ch. 25, § 4 created the department of environment. See 9-7A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

13-1-163. Committee powers and duties; special committees; annual report.

A. The committee shall prepare standards, specifications and a list of acceptable brand-name items and shall seek the advice and assistance of state agencies and local public bodies to ascertain their common and special requirements.

B. The committee shall develop model specifications for all state agencies and local public bodies.

C. The committee shall assist the state purchasing agent in the preparation of rules and regulations.

D. The committee shall appoint special committees consisting of representatives of state departments, local public bodies and private industry, including technical consultants, for the study of any commodity or commodity group whenever such appointment is necessary or reasonable. The special committee shall automatically dissolve upon the completion of its specific task.

E. The committee and special committees may make use of the laboratories, engineering facilities and technical staff of any state department or agency, including educational institutions, in connection with the performance of their duties.

F. The state purchasing agent shall report annually to the secretary on the work done by the committee and its special committees during the calendar year. The report shall be made available to the legislature by delivering a copy to the legislative finance committee prior to the beginning of each annual legislative session.

G. No standard, specification, acceptable brand list, rule or regulation recommended by the committee shall be construed to alter the authority of any state agency or local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 136.

13-1-164. Specifications; maximum practicable competition.

All specifications shall be drafted so as to ensure maximum practicable competition and fulfill the requirements of state agencies and local public bodies. In preparing specifications, if, in the opinion of the state purchasing agent or central purchasing office, a proposed component is of a nature that would restrict the number of responsible bidders or responsible offerors and thereby limit competition, if practicable, the state purchasing agent or central purchasing office shall draft the specifications without the component and procure the component by issuing a separate invitation for bids or request for proposals or by entering into a sole source procurement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 137; 2007, ch. 345, § 2.

The 2007 amendment, effective June 15, 2007, provided that in preparing specifications, the state

purchasing agent or central purchasing office shall not include any specific component that would limit competition.

13-1-165. Brand-name specification; use.

A brand-name specification may be used only when the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that only the identified brand-name item or items will satisfy the needs of the state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 138.

13-1-166. Brand-name specification; competition.

The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office shall seek to identify sources from which the designated brand-name items can be obtained and shall solicit such sources to achieve whatever degree of price competition is practicable. If only one source can supply the requirement, the procurement shall be made under Section 99 [13-1-126 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 139.

13-1-167. Brand-name or equal specification; required characteristics.

Unless the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that the essential characteristics of the brand names included in the specifications are commonly known in the industry or trade, brand-name or equal specifications shall include a description of the particular design, function or performance characteristics which are required.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 140.

13-1-168. Brand-name or equal specification; required language.

Where a brand-name or equal specification is used in a solicitation, the solicitation shall contain explanatory language that the use of a brand name is for the purpose of describing the standard of quality, performance and characteristics desired and is not intended to limit or restrict competition.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 141.

13-1-169. Purchase request; specifications; purchase orders.

A. All using agency requests for procurement shall contain:

- (1) a statement of need and the general characteristics of the item, construction or service desired; and
- (2) a statement of the quantity desired and a general statement of quality.

B. The central purchasing office may consolidate procurements and may contract for items of tangible personal property or services at a firm price at which the items or services needed during the year or portion of a year shall be purchased.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 142.

13-1-170. Uniform contract clauses.

A. A state agency, local public body or central purchasing office with the power to issue regulations may require by regulation that contracts include uniform clauses providing for termination of contracts, adjustments in prices, adjustments in time of performance or other contract provisions as appropriate, including but not limited to the following subjects:

- (1) the unilateral right of a state agency or a local public body to order in writing:
 - (a) changes in the work within the scope of the contract; and
 - (b) temporary stoppage of the work or the delay of performance;
- (2) variations occurring between estimated quantities of work in a contract and actual quantities;
- (3) liquidated damages;
- (4) permissible excuses for delay or nonperformance;
- (5) termination of the contract for default;

- (6) termination of the contract in whole or in part for the convenience of the state agency or a local public body;
- (7) assignment clauses providing for the assignment by the contractor to the state agency or a local public body of causes of action for violation of state or federal antitrust statutes;
- (8) identification of subcontractors by bidders in bids; and
- (9) uniform subcontract clauses in contracts.

B. A state agency, local public body or central purchasing office with the power to issue regulations shall require by regulation that contracts include a clause imposing late payment charges against the state agency or local public body in the amount and under the conditions stated in Section 13-1-158 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 143; 1997, ch. 104, § 2; 1997, ch. 222, § 2.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, designated the introductory language as Subsection A, redesignated former Subsections A to I as Paragraphs A(1) to A(9), redesignated former Paragraphs

A(1) and A(2) as Subparagraphs A(1)(a) and A(1)(b), and added Subsection B.

Laws 1997, ch. 104, § 2 and Laws 1997, ch. 222, § 2 enacted identical amendments to this section.

13-1-171. Price adjustments.

Adjustments in price shall be computed in one or more of the following ways as specified in the contract:

- A. by agreement on a fixed-price adjustment before commencement of performance or as soon thereafter as practicable;
- B. by unit prices specified in the contract or subsequently agreed upon by the parties;
- C. by the costs attributable to the events or conditions as specified in the contract or subsequently agreed upon by the parties;
- D. by a provision for both upward and downward revision of stated contract price upon the occurrence of specified contingencies if the contract is for commercial items sold in substantial quantities to the general public with prices based upon established catalogue or list prices in a form regularly maintained by the manufacturer or vendor and published or otherwise available for customer inspection. In the event of revision of the stated contract price, the contract file shall be promptly documented by the state purchasing agent or central purchasing office;
- E. in such other manner as the contracting parties may mutually agree; or
- F. in the absence of agreement by the parties, by a unilateral determination reasonably computed by the state agency or a local public body of the costs attributable to the events or conditions.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 144; 1987, ch. 348, § 18.

13-1-172. Right to protest.

Any bidder or offeror who is aggrieved in connection with a solicitation or award of a contract may protest to the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office. The protest shall be submitted in writing within fifteen calendar days after knowledge of the facts or occurrences giving rise to the protest.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 145; 1987, ch. 348, § 19.

ANNOTATIONS

Appellate review of administrative protest. — A protest of the award of a contract for a campus electrical distribution upgrade project complied with the process outlined in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to protest a decision by protesting to the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office (§ 13-1-172), who were given authority to resolve protests pursuant to § 13-1-174, and therefore constituted an administrative tribunal whose decision was appealable, as provided by § 13-1-183, pursuant to the provisions of § 39-3-1.1. State

ex rel. ENMU Regents v. Baca, 2008-NMSC-047, 144 N.M. 530, 189 P.3d 663.

Adequate legal remedy. — The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] provides an adequate legal remedy to disappointed bidders by giving them the right to protest pursuant to § 13-1-172 and the statutory remedy of judicial review pursuant to § 13-1-183. State ex rel. Educ. Assessments Sys., Inc. v. Coop. Educ. Servs. of N.M., 115 N.M. 196, 848 P.2d 1123 (Ct. App. 1993).

An important goal of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is that protests are to be made and resolved quickly and in furtherance of protecting the public fisc and of assuring the fairness of the procurement process. James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State

Highway & Transp. Dep't, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

Triggering event. — It is clear from both this section and related regulations that the triggering event for the 15-day protest period is the knowledge of facts or occurrences giving rise to the protest during the entire procurement process, regardless of whether the protestant is protesting the solicitation, bid, or award process. *James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State Highway & Transp. Dep't*, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

Knowledge. — This section does not limit knowledge of the facts to actual knowledge, but rather

"knowledge" in this section can properly be construed as constructive as well as actual knowledge. *James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State Highway & Transp. Dep't*, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 83; 144 to 146.

Standing of disappointed bidder on public contract to seek damages under 42 U.S.C.S. § 1983 for public authorities' alleged violation of bidding procedures, 86 A.L.R. Fed. 904.

13-1-173. Procurements after protest.

In the event of a timely protest under Section 145 [13-1-172 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code, the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office shall not proceed further with the procurement unless the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that the award of the contract is necessary to protect substantial interests of the state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 146.

ANNOTATIONS

An important goal of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is that protests are to be made and resolved quickly

and in furtherance of protecting the public fisc and of assuring the fairness of the procurement process. *James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State Highway & Transp. Dep't*, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

13-1-174. Authority to resolve protests.

The state purchasing agent, a central purchasing office or a designee of either shall have the authority to take any action reasonably necessary to resolve a protest of an aggrieved bidder or offeror. This authority shall be exercised in accordance with regulations promulgated by the secretary, a local public body or a central purchasing office which has the authority to issue regulations but shall not include the authority to award money damages or attorneys' fees.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 147; 1987, ch. 348, § 20.

ANNOTATIONS

Appellate review of administrative protest. — A protest of the award of a contract for a campus electrical distribution upgrade project complied with the process outlined in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to protest a decision by protesting to the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office (§ 13-1-172), who were given authority to resolve protests pursuant to § 13-1-174, and therefore constituted an administrative tribunal

whose decision was appealable, as provided by § 13-1-183, pursuant to the provisions of § 39-3-1.1. *State ex rel. ENMU Regents v. Baca*, 2008-NMSC-047, 144 N.M. 530, 189 P.3d 663.

An important goal of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is that protests are to be made and resolved quickly and in furtherance of protecting the public fisc and of assuring the fairness of the procurement process. *James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State Highway & Transp. Dep't*, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

13-1-175. Protest; determination.

The state purchasing agent, a central purchasing office or a designee of either shall promptly issue a determination relating to the protest. The determination shall:

- A. state the reasons for the action taken; and
- B. inform the protestant of the right to judicial review of the determination pursuant to Section 156 [13-1-183 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 148.

ANNOTATIONS

An important goal of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is

that protests are to be made and resolved quickly and in furtherance of protecting the public fisc and of assuring the fairness of the procurement process. *James Hamilton Constr. Co. v. State ex rel. State*

Highway & Transp. Dep't, 2003-NMCA-067, 133 N.M. 627, 68 P.3d 173; cert. quashed, 82 P.3d 534 (2003).

13-1-176. Protest; notice of determination.

A copy of the determination issued under Section 148 [13-1-175 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code shall immediately be mailed to the protestant and other bidders or offerors involved in the procurement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 149.

13-1-177. Authority to debar or suspend.

The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office, after reasonable notice to the business involved, shall have authority to recommend to the governing authority of a state agency or a local public body the suspension or debarment of a business for cause from consideration for award of contracts, other than contracts for professional services. The debarment shall not be for a period of more than three years, and a suspension shall not exceed three months. The authority to debar or suspend shall be exercised by the governing authority of a state agency or a local public body in accordance with regulations which shall provide for reasonable notice and a fair hearing prior to suspension or debarment.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 150.

13-1-178. Causes for debarment or suspension; time limit.

The causes for debarment or suspension occurring within three years of a procurement include but are not limited to the following:

- A. conviction of a bidder, offeror or contractor for commission of a criminal offense related to obtaining or attempting to obtain a public or private contract or subcontract, or in the performance of such contract or subcontract;
- B. conviction of a bidder, offeror or contractor under state or federal statutes of embezzlement, theft, forgery, bribery, falsification or destruction of records or receiving stolen property;
- C. conviction of a bidder, offeror or contractor under state or federal antitrust statutes arising out of the submission of bids or proposals;
- D. violation by a bidder, offeror or contractor of contract provisions, as set forth in this subsection, of a character which is reasonably regarded by the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office to be so serious as to justify suspension or debarment action:
 - (1) willful failure to perform in accordance with one or more contracts, provided that this failure has occurred within a reasonable time preceding the decision to impose debarment; or
 - (2) a history of failure to perform, or of unsatisfactory performance of, one or more contracts, provided that this failure or unsatisfactory performance has occurred within a reasonable time preceding the decision to impose debarment and provided further that failure to perform or unsatisfactory performance caused by acts beyond the control of the contractor shall not be considered to be a basis for debarment;
- E. any other cause occurring within three years of a procurement which the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office determines to be so serious and compelling as to affect responsibility as a contractor; or
- F. for a willful violation by a bidder, offeror or contractor of the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] within three years of a procurement.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 151.

13-1-179. Debarment or suspension; determination.

The governing authority of a state agency or a local public body shall issue a written determination to debar or suspend. The determination shall:

- A. state the reasons for the action taken; and

B. inform the debarred or suspended business involved of its rights to judicial review pursuant to Section 156 [13-1-183 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 152.

13-1-180. Debarment or suspension; notice of determination.

A copy of the determination under Section 152 [13-1-179 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code shall immediately be mailed to the debarred or suspended business.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 153.

13-1-181. Remedies prior to execution of contract.

If prior to the execution of a valid, written contract by all parties and necessary approval authorities, the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that a solicitation or proposed award of the proposed contract is in violation of law, then the solicitation or proposed award shall be canceled.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 154; 2002, ch. 62, § 1.

The 2002 amendment, effective May 15, 2002, substituted "execution of contract" for "award" in the section heading; and substituted "the execution of a

valid, written contract by all parties and necessary approval authorities" for "award" near the beginning of the section.

13-1-182. Ratification or termination after execution of contract.

If after the execution of a valid, written contract by all parties and necessary approval authorities, the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office makes a determination that a solicitation or award of the contract was in violation of law and if the business awarded the contract did not act fraudulently or in bad faith:

A. the contract may be ratified, affirmed and revised to comply with law, provided that a determination is made that doing so is in the best interests of a state agency or a local public body; or

B. the contract may be terminated, and the contractor shall be compensated for the actual expenses reasonably incurred under the contract plus a reasonable profit prior to termination.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 155; 2002, ch. 62, § 2.

The 2002 amendment, effective May 15, 2002, substituted "execution of contract" for "award" in the section heading; substituted "the execution of a valid, written contract by all parties and necessary approval authorities" for "an award" near the beginning of the introductory language; and substituted "the contractor" for "the business awarded the contract" in Subsection B.

award is an "award of a contract" under this section. *Renaissance Office, LLC v. Gen. Servs. Dep't*, 2001-NMCA-066, 130 N.M. 723, 31 P.3d 381, cert denied, 130 N.M. 713, 30 P.3d 1147 (2001) (now see 2002 amendments to this section).

Revised determinations. — For the purposes of this section, when a court rules that a central purchasing office has erroneously determined that a contract award was lawful, the office shall be deemed to have entered a revised determination that the award was invalid, regardless of whether the court expressly orders the issuance of a new determination. *Hamilton Roofing Co. v. Carlsbad Mun. Sch. Bd. of Educ.*, 1997-NMCA-053, 123 N.M. 434, 941 P.2d 515.

ANNOTATIONS

"Award of contract". — Selection of the top-ranked lease offeror through the notice of

13-1-183. Judicial review.

All actions authorized by the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] for judicial review of a determination shall be filed pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 156; 1998, ch. 55, § 24; 1999, ch. 265, § 24.

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, substituted "Section 39-3-1.1" for "Section 12-8A-1".

The 1998 amendment, effective September 1, 1998, rewrote this section to the extent that a detailed comparison is impracticable.

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Administrative protest appealable. — A protest of the award of a contract for a campus electrical distribution upgrade project complied with the process outlined in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to protest a decision by protesting to the state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office (§ 13-1-172 NMSA 1978), who were given authority to resolve protests pursuant to § 13-1-174 NMSA 1978, and therefore constituted an administrative tribunal whose decision was appealable, as provided by § 13-1-183 NMSA 1978, pursuant to the provisions of § 39-3-1.1. State ex rel. ENMU Regents v. Baca, 2008-NMSC-047, 144 N.M. 530, 189 P.3d 663.

Judicial review standard. — Judicial relief is available to the disappointed bidder when a municipality acts in an arbitrary and capricious manner and violates the integrity of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978]. Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Common law action. — Nothing in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] precludes an unsuccessful bidder from bringing a common-law action to challenge the acts of a third party whose protest results in the rejection of

the bidder's bid. Davis & Assocs., Inc. v. Midcon, Inc., 1999-NMCA-047, 127 N.M. 134, 978 P.2d 341.

Damages awarded to bidder. — Reliance damages compensate the bidder's interest in being reimbursed for loss caused by reliance on the contract. New Mexico, therefore, joins other jurisdictions that in similar situations have awarded to a disappointed bidder the expenses incurred in preparing and submitting a bid. Planning & Design Solutions v. City of Santa Fe, 118 N.M. 707, 885 P.2d 628 (1994).

Exclusivity of remedy. — The Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] does not expressly or impliedly authorize any private right of action for disappointed offerors, since Section 13-1-183 provides an adequate legal remedy. State ex rel. Educ. Assessments. Sys. v. Coop. Educ. Servs., 115 N.M. 196, 848 P.2d 1123 (1993).

Jurisdiction to review. — The court lacked jurisdiction to review a purported settlement agreement between a bidder and an incorporated electric cooperative since an incorporated electric cooperative is neither a state agency nor a local public body and the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] therefore does not apply to it. Fratello v. Socorro Elec. Corp., 107 N.M. 378, 758 P.2d 792 (1988).

13-1-184. Assistance to small business; policy.

It shall be the policy of this state to encourage small businesses to do business with state agencies and local public bodies.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 157.

13-1-185. Assistance to small business; duties of the state purchasing agent.

A. The state purchasing agent shall issue publications designed to assist small businesses in learning how to do business with the state agencies and local public bodies.

B. The state purchasing agent shall compile, maintain and make available source lists of small businesses for the purpose of encouraging procurement by the state agencies and local public bodies from small businesses.

C. The state purchasing agent and central purchasing offices shall take all reasonable action to ensure that small businesses are solicited on each procurement for which they appear to be qualified.

D. The state purchasing agent shall develop training programs to assist small businesses in learning how to do business with the state agencies and local public bodies.

E. The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office may make special provisions for progress payments as such office or officer may deem reasonably necessary to encourage procurement from small businesses in accordance with regulations promulgated by the secretary or a central purchasing office with authority to issue regulations.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 158.

Cross references. — For adoption of rules and regulations by secretary of general services department, see 9-17-5 NMSA 1978.

13-1-186. Assistance to small business; bid bonds; reduction.

The state purchasing agent or central purchasing office may reduce bid bond, performance bond or payment bond requirements authorized by the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] to encourage procurement from small businesses.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 159.

13-1-187. Small business; report to the legislature.

The state purchasing agent shall annually, before January 1, report in writing to the legislature concerning the awarding of state contracts to small businesses during the preceding fiscal year.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 160.

13-1-188. Public acquisition of American-made motor vehicles required.

A state agency shall only acquire motor vehicles assembled in North America except for gas-electric hybrid vehicles until these vehicles are assembled in North America. For the purposes of this section, "motor vehicle" means a light duty vehicle under 8,500 pounds.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 161; 2002, ch. 32, § 1.

Cross references. — For acquisition of alternative fuel or gas-electric hybrid vehicles, *see* 13-1B-3 NMSA 1978.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquisition" for "purchases" in the section heading; and rewrote the section, which formerly read: "Any state agency shall only purchase cars and trucks assembled in North America".

13-1-189. Procurements pursuant to the Corrections Industries Act.

A. All state agencies shall purchase and all local public bodies may purchase items of tangible personal property and services offered pursuant to the provisions of the Corrections Industries Act [33-8-1 through 33-8-15 NMSA 1978].

B. The corrections industries commission shall prepare a catalogue containing an accurate and complete description of all items of tangible personal property and services available. A copy of the catalogue shall be provided to each state agency and local public body. The catalogue shall contain an approximate time required for delivery of each item of tangible personal property and service.

C. The state purchasing agent or a central purchasing office shall purchase available items of tangible personal property and services from the catalogue unless a determination is made that:

- (1) an emergency exists requiring immediate action to procure the items of tangible personal property or service;
- (2) the specifications for the items of tangible personal property or service, including quality, quantity and delivery requirements, cannot be met within a reasonable time by the corrections department; or
- (3) the price to be paid to the corrections department for the items of tangible personal property or service is higher than the bid price of comparable items of tangible personal property or services.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 162; 1987, ch. 5, § 1.

Cross references. — For powers and duties of corrections industries commission, *see* 33-8-6 NMSA 1978.

13-1-190. Unlawful employee participation prohibited.

A. Except as permitted by the University Research Park and Economic Development Act [Chapter 21, Article 28 NMSA 1978] or the New Mexico Research Applications Act [53-7B-1 through 53-7B-10 NMSA 1978], it is unlawful for any state agency or local public body employee, as defined in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978], to participate directly or indirectly in a procurement when the employee knows that the employee or any member of the employee's immediate family has a financial interest in the business seeking or obtaining a contract.

B. An employee or any member of an employee's immediate family who holds a financial interest in a disclosed blind trust shall not be deemed to have a financial interest with regard to matters pertaining to that trust.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 163; 1989, ch. 264, § 27; 2009, ch. 66, § 12.

The 2009 amendment, effective April 2, 2009, in Subsection A, added "and Economic Development Act" after "University Research Park" and added "or the New Mexico Research Applications Act".

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 25.
72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 5.

13-1-191. Bribes; gratuities and kickbacks; contract reference required.

All contracts and solicitations therefor shall contain reference to the criminal laws prohibiting bribes, gratuities and kickbacks.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 164.

Cross references. — For bribery of public officer or public employee, *see* 30-24-1 NMSA 1978.

For demanding or receiving bribe by public officer or public employee, *see* 30-24-2 NMSA 1978.

For soliciting or receiving illegal kickback, *see* 30-41-1 to 30-41-3 NMSA 1978.

13-1-191.1. Campaign contribution disclosure and prohibition.

A. This section applies to prospective contractors with the state or a local public body.

B. A prospective contractor subject to this section shall disclose all campaign contributions given by the prospective contractor or a family member or representative of the prospective contractor to an applicable public official of the state or a local public body during the two years prior to the date on which a proposal is submitted or, in the case of a sole source or small purchase contract, the two years prior to the date on which the contractor signs the contract, if the aggregate total of contributions given by the prospective contractor or a family member or representative of the prospective contractor to the public official exceeds two hundred fifty dollars (\$250) over the two-year period.

C. The disclosure shall indicate the date, the amount, the nature and the purpose of the contribution. The disclosure statement shall be on a form developed and made available electronically by the department of finance and administration to all state agencies and local public bodies. The state agency or local public body that procures the services or items of tangible personal property shall indicate on the form the name or names of every applicable public official, if any, for which disclosure is required by a prospective contractor for each competitive sealed proposal, sole source or small purchase contract. The form shall be filed with the state agency or local public body as part of the competitive sealed proposal, or in the case of a sole source or small purchase contract, on the date on which the contractor signs the contract.

D. A prospective contractor submitting a disclosure statement pursuant to this section who has not contributed to an applicable public official, whose family members have not contributed to an applicable public official or whose representatives have not contributed to an applicable public official shall make a statement that no contribution was made.

E. A prospective contractor or a family member or representative of the prospective contractor shall not give a campaign contribution or other thing of value to an applicable public official or the applicable public official's employees during the pendency of the procurement process or during the pendency of negotiations for a sole source or small purchase contract.

F. A solicitation or proposed award for a proposed contract may be canceled pursuant to Section 13-1-181 NMSA 1978 or a contract that is executed may be ratified or terminated pursuant to Section 13-1-182 NMSA 1978 if:

(1) a prospective contractor fails to submit a fully completed disclosure statement pursuant to this section; or

(2) a prospective contractor or family member or representative of the prospective contractor gives a campaign contribution or other thing of value to an applicable public official or the applicable public official's employees during the pendency of the procurement process.

G. As used in this section:

(1) "applicable public official" means a person elected to an office or a person appointed to complete a term of an elected office, who has the authority to award or influence the award of the contract for which the prospective contractor is submitting a competitive sealed proposal or who has the authority to negotiate a sole source or small purchase contract that may be awarded without submission of a sealed competitive proposal;

(2) "family member" means a spouse, father, mother, child, father-in-law, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law or son-in-law of:

(a) a prospective contractor, if the prospective contractor is a natural person; or

(b) an owner of a prospective contractor;

(3) "pendency of the procurement process" means the time period commencing with the public notice of the request for proposals and ending with the award of the contract or the cancellation of the request for proposals;

(4) "prospective contractor" means a person or business that is subject to the competitive sealed proposal process set forth in the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978]

or is not required to submit a competitive sealed proposal because that person or business qualifies for a sole source or small purchase contract; and

(5) "representative of the prospective contractor" means an officer or director of a corporation, a member or manager of a limited liability corporation, a partner of a partnership or a trustee of a trust of the prospective contractor.

History: Laws 2006, ch. 81, § 1; 2007, ch. 234, § 2.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, amended Subsection C to require a state agency or local public body to indicate the applicable public officials for which disclosure of campaign contributions

by prospective contractors is required for competitive sealed proposals, sole source or small purchase contracts and added Subparagraphs (a) and (b) of Paragraph (2) of Subsection G.

13-1-192. Contingent fees prohibited.

It is unlawful for a person or business to be retained or for a business to retain a person or business to solicit or secure a contract upon an agreement or understanding that the compensation is contingent upon the award of the contract, except for retention of bona fide employees or bona fide established commercial selling agencies for the purpose of securing business and persons or businesses employed by a local public body which are providing professional services to the local public body in anticipation of the receipt of federal or state grants or loans.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 165.

13-1-193. Contemporaneous employment prohibited.

It is unlawful for any state agency or local public body employee who is participating directly or indirectly in the procurement process to become or to be, while such an employee, the employee of any person or business contracting with the governmental body by whom the employee is employed.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 166.

13-1-194. Waivers from contemporaneous employment and unlawful employee participation permitted.

A state agency or a local public body may grant a waiver from unlawful employee participation pursuant to Section 163 [13-1-190 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code, or contemporaneous employment pursuant to Section 166 [13-1-193 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code, upon making a determination that:

- A. the contemporaneous employment or financial interest of the employee has been publicly disclosed;
- B. the employee will be able to perform his procurement functions without actual or apparent bias or favoritism; and
- C. the employee participation is in the best interests of the state agency or a local public body.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 167.

13-1-195. Use of confidential information prohibited.

It is unlawful for any state agency or local public body employee or former employee knowingly to use confidential information for actual or anticipated personal gain or for the actual or anticipated personal gain of any other person.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 168.

13-1-196. Civil penalty.

Any person, firm or corporation that knowingly violates any provision of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is subject to a civil penalty of not more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for each procurement in violation of any provision of the Procurement Code. The at-

torney general or the district attorney in the jurisdiction in which the violation occurs is empowered to bring a civil action for the enforcement of any provision of the Procurement Code. Any penalty collected under the provisions of this section shall be credited to the general fund of the political subdivision in which the violation occurred and on whose behalf the suit was brought.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 169.

13-1-197. Recovery of value transferred or received; additional civil penalty.

An amount equal to the value of anything transferred or received in violation of the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] by a transferor and transferee may be imposed as a civil penalty upon both the transferor and transferee. The civil penalty provided for in this section is imposed in addition but pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 169 [13-1-196 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 170.

13-1-198. Kickbacks; additional civil penalty.

Upon a showing that a subcontractor made a kickback to a prime contractor or a higher-tier subcontractor in connection with the award of a subcontract or order thereunder, it is conclusively presumed that the amount thereof was included in the price of the subcontract or order and ultimately borne by the state agency or a local public body. An amount equal to the kickback is imposed as a civil penalty by the state agency or a local public body upon the recipient and upon the subcontractor making such kickbacks in addition but pursuant to the terms and conditions of Section 169 [13-1-196 NMSA 1978] of the Procurement Code.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 171.

Cross references. — For soliciting or receiving illegal kickbacks, bribes or rebates, *see* Chapter 30, Article 41 NMSA 1978.

13-1-199. Misdemeanor.

Any business or person which violates the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] is guilty of a misdemeanor.

History: Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 172.

Cross references. — For sentencing for misdemeanors, *see* 31-19-1 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 1A

Purchasing Discounts

Sec.

13-1A-1. Short title.

13-1A-2. Purpose.

13-1A-3. Definition.

Sec.

13-1A-4. Revision of bookkeeping and payment procedures; reports of progress.

13-1A-1. Short title.

This act [13-1A-1 to 13-1A-4 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Purchasing Discount Act".

History: Laws 1983, ch. 164, § 1.

13-1A-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Purchasing Discount Act is to effect certain economies in the operation of state government by requiring state agencies to establish bookkeeping and administrative procedures to accelerate payments to vendors for supplies and equipment so as to secure price discounts offered by such vendors for early payment of accounts.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 164, § 2.

13-1A-3. Definition.

As used in the Purchasing Discount Act, "state agency" means agency, department, commission, board and institution of state government.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 164, § 3.

13-1A-4. Revision of bookkeeping and payment procedures; reports of progress.

A. Not later than July 1, 1986, each state agency shall review and revise its bookkeeping and vouchering procedures so as to effect accelerated payments to vendors for purchases of supplies and equipment in order to secure for the state the largest available price discount offered by such vendors for early payment of accounts. On or before September 1 of each year, a progress report of the implementation of the provisions of the Purchasing Discount Act shall be submitted by each state agency to the department of finance and administration and to the legislative finance committee as an addendum to its budget request for the ensuing fiscal year.

B. The department of finance and administration shall review its administrative procedures for payment of vouchers by state agencies for the purchase of supplies and equipment in order to effect revised procedures to secure the largest available price discounts offered by vendors for early payment of accounts. The department shall prescribe guidelines for state agencies to implement the provisions of the Purchasing Discount Act. The department shall, annually by December 15, submit a progress report to the legislature on the overall progress made by state agencies in implementing the procedures required by the Purchasing Discount Act.

History: Laws 1983, ch. 164, § 4.

ARTICLE 1B

Alternative Fuel Acquisition

Sec.

13-1B-1. Short title.

13-1B-2. Definitions.

13-1B-3. Acquisition of vehicles; exemptions.

13-1B-4. Revolving loan fund created; administration.

Sec.

13-1B-5. Revolving loan fund; loans made from the fund.

13-1B-6. Loan program; duties of the department.

13-1B-7. Repayment of loans to the fund.

13-1B-1. Short title.

Chapter 13, Article 1B NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act".

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 1; 2002, ch. 32, § 2.
The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, rewrote the section, which formerly read: "Sections 1

through 7 of this act may be cited as the "Alternative Fuel Conversion Act".

13-1B-2. Definitions.

As used in the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act:

A. "alternative fuel" means natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas, electricity, hydrogen, a fuel mixture containing not less than eighty-five percent ethanol or methanol, a fuel mixture containing not less than twenty percent vegetable oil or a water-phased hydrocarbon fuel emulsion consisting of a hydrocarbon base and water in an amount not less than twenty percent by volume of the total water-phased fuel emulsion;

B. "conventional fuel" means gasoline or diesel fuel;

C. "department" means the energy, minerals and natural resources department;

D. "fund" means the alternative fuel acquisition loan fund;

E. "political subdivision" means a county, municipality or school district; and

F. "vehicle" means a light duty vehicle under 8,500 pounds.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 2; 1994, ch. 130, § 1; 1995, ch. 160, § 1; 1997, ch. 24, § 2; 1998, ch. 22, § 2; 2002, ch. 32, § 3.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquisition" for "conversion" in the section heading and in Subsection D; added "a fuel mixture containing not less than twenty percent vegetable oil" in Subsection A; deleted former Subsection F, which read: "post-secondary institution" means two- and four-year public post-secondary institutions; and"; and redesignated former Subsection G as present Subsection F.

The 1998 amendment, effective July 1, 1998, substituted "energy, minerals and natural resources" for "general services" in Subsection C.

The 1997 amendment, effective June 20, 1997, added the language beginning "or a water-phased hydrocarbon" at the end of Subsection A, and made a minor stylistic change.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, added subsection B, redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly, and inserted "medium or heavy" preceding "duty" in Subsection G.

The 1994 amendment, effective May 18, 1994, substituted "or a" for "and" preceding "fuel mixture" in Subsection A, inserted Subsection D, and redesignated the remaining subsections accordingly.

13-1B-3. Acquisition of vehicles; exemptions.

A. Seventy-five percent of vehicles acquired in fiscal year 2003 and each fiscal year thereafter by the agencies and departments of state government and educational institutions shall be vehicles that:

- (1) meet or exceed the corporate average fuel economy standards for vehicles issued by the national highway transportation safety administration of the United States department of transportation;
- (2) are hybrid vehicles;
- (3) are capable of operating on alternative fuel with either bi-fuel capability or dedicated engine configurations; or
- (4) are plug-in electric vehicles.

B. Certified law enforcement pursuit vehicles and emergency vehicles are exempt from the provisions of the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act. The department may exempt additional vehicles from the requirements of Subsection A of this section upon demonstration by the acquiring entity that:

- (1) a vehicle that meets the corporate average fuel economy standards is not suitable for its intended use or is unavailable from an original vehicle manufacturer;
- (2) alternative fuels are unavailable at a cost within fifteen percent of the cost of conventional fuel within the normal driving range of these vehicles; or
- (3) a vehicle suitable for its intended use and capable of operating on alternative fuel or a gas-electric hybrid is not available from an original equipment manufacturer.

C. Equipment and installation procedures shall conform to all applicable state and federal safety and environmental regulations and standards.

D. The agencies and departments of state government, political subdivisions and educational institutions may submit loan applications to the department to acquire loans to facilitate the acquisition of their vehicles.

E. Agencies and departments of state government and educational institutions shall provide to the department by September 1, 2003 and by September 1 of each year thereafter the total number of vehicles acquired in the preceding fiscal year and the number of those vehicles that meet the requirements of Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection A of this section and the make, model, fuel or power type of and corporate average fuel economy rating for each of those vehicles.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 3; 1994, ch. 130, § 2; 1995, ch. 160, § 2; 2002, ch. 32, § 4; 2009, ch. 110, § 1.

Cross references. — For provision requiring public acquisition of American-made motor vehicles, with gas-electric hybrid exception, see 13-1-188 NMSA 1978.

The 2009 amendment, effective June 19, 2009, in Subsection A, after "vehicles that" deleted "are capable of operating on alternative fuel or", added Paragraph (1), in Paragraph (2) deleted "gas-electric" before "hybrid vehicles", and added Paragraph (4); in Subsection B, added Paragraph (1); and in Subsection E, after "those vehicles that" deleted "are capable of operating on alternative fuel or that are gas-electric hybrid vehicles" and added "meet the requirements of Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection A of this section", after "fuel" added "or power", after "type of" added "and

corporate average fuel economy rating for", and after "each of" deleted "the alternative fuel or gas-electric hybrid".

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquisition" for "conversion" in the section heading and in present Subsections B and D; deleted former Subsection A, which set out the schedule for agencies and departments of state government and post-secondary institutions to convert vehicles purchased or leased after May 20, 1992 from gasoline to alternative fuel; rewrote former Subsection B, which read: "The agencies and departments of state government and the post-secondary institutions may convert their vehicles to bi-fuel capability or to dedicated engine configurations" as present Subsection A and redesignated the following subsections accordingly; substituted "acquiring entity" for "purchasing entity" in Subsection B; substituted "within fifteen percent

of" for "approximately equivalent to" in Paragraph B(1); deleted former Paragraphs B(2) and B(3), which provided exemptions from the provisions of the Alternative Fuel Conversion Act if the conversion payback period was too long to be economically feasible or if the conversion of a vehicle would hamper or interfere with its intended use; added present Paragraph B(2); substituted "educational" for "post-secondary" in Subsection D; and added Subsection E.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Subsection A, substituted "May 20, 1992" for "the effective date of the Alternative Fuel Conversion Act"

and made minor stylistic changes in Paragraphs (1) and (2); and in Subsection C, inserted "Certified" and "pursuit vehicles" in the first sentence, redesignated the language beginning with "alternative fuels" as Paragraph (1), substituted "conventional fuel" for "gasoline" therein, and added Paragraphs (2) and (3).

The 1994 amendment, effective May 18, 1994, deleted "transportation" following "alternative" in the second sentence of Subsection C and inserted "political subdivisions" in Subsection E.

13-1B-4. Revolving loan fund created; administration.

A. The "alternative fuel acquisition loan fund" is created in the state treasury as a revolving loan fund. The department shall administer the fund and make loans from the fund in accordance with the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act.

B. The fund shall consist of earnings on balances in the fund, receipts from the repayment of loans made pursuant to the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act and appropriations made by the legislature.

C. The fund balance shall not exceed five million dollars (\$5,000,000), and any balance in the fund of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or less shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year. Interest on cash balances and repayment of loans in excess of the amount necessary to maintain the fund balance at five million dollars (\$5,000,000) shall be deposited in the general fund.

D. Administrative costs of the fund shall be paid by the department until interest revenues in the fund are sufficient to cover administrative costs, at which time administrative costs may be paid from the fund.

E. Expenditures from the fund shall be supported by loan documents evidencing the intent of the borrower to repay the loan. The original loan documents shall be filed with the department of finance and administration, and a copy shall be filed with the department.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 4; 2002, ch. 32, § 5.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquisition" for "conversion" in three places in Subsections A and B.

13-1B-5. Revolving loan fund; loans made from the fund.

A. Money available in the fund may be loaned by the department to reimburse the expenses incurred in acquiring vehicles of the agencies and departments of state government, political subdivisions and educational institutions from gasoline to alternative fuel.

B. A state agency or department, a political subdivision or an educational institution to which a loan is made shall demonstrate the ability to pay back the loan within seven years of the date that its vehicles are acquired.

C. The maximum amount loaned to acquire a vehicle shall not exceed the actual cost of acquiring the vehicle or three thousand dollars (\$3,000), whichever is less.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 5; 1994, ch. 130, § 3; 2002, ch. 32, § 6.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquire", or variants thereof for "convert" throughout the section and substituted "educational

institution" for "post-secondary institution" in Subsections A and B.

The 1994 amendment, effective May 18, 1994, inserted "political subdivisions" in Subsection A and "political subdivision" in Subsection B.

13-1B-6. Loan program; duties of the department.

A. The department shall:

(1) administer the provisions of the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act, except that the provisions of Section 13-1B-3 NMSA 1978 shall be administered by the commission on higher education and the state department of public education for their respective programs;

(2) establish a program to make loans to the agencies and departments of state government, political subdivisions and educational institutions, individually or jointly, to facilitate the acquisition of vehicles of the agencies and departments of state government, political subdivisions and educational institutions in accordance with the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act;

(3) review, evaluate and approve or reject all loan applications submitted to obtain loans from the fund;

(4) submit an annual report to the governor and the legislature evaluating the status and the effectiveness of the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act; and

(5) have an annual audit performed on the administration of the fund.

B. The department shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to carry out the purposes of the Alternative Fuel Acquisition Act, including rules and regulations governing:

(1) the procedures and format for submitting loan applications to the department to obtain a loan from the fund;

(2) the criteria to review, evaluate and approve loan applications;

(3) the procedure to determine the distribution of money in the fund; and

(4) the procedure to determine and notify an applicant of the progress on a loan application.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 6; 1994, ch. 130, § 4; 2002, ch. 32, § 7.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, substituted "acquisition" for "conversion" throughout the section; inserted "and the state department of public education" in Paragraph A(1); and substituted "educa-

tional institutions" for "post-secondary institutions" in two places in Paragraph A(2).

The 1994 amendment, effective May 18, 1994, substituted "13-1B-3 NMSA 1978" for "3 of that act" in Paragraph A(1) and inserted "political subdivisions" twice in Paragraph A(2).

13-1B-7. Repayment of loans to the fund.

A. When developing the repayment schedule for loans from the fund, the department shall consider the projected savings from alternative fuel.

B. The department of finance and administration shall collect and account for the loans made from the fund, and it shall have custody of all of the original loan documents, including all notes and contracts evidencing the amounts owed to the fund.

C. Loans shall be made for a period of time not to exceed seven years, with an annual interest rate of five percent. A loan shall be repaid in equal annual installments, with the first annual installment due within one year of the date on which the loan is issued.

D. Loans shall be made only for eligible items.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 58, § 7; 2002, ch. 32, § 8.

The 2002 amendment, effective July 1, 2002, deleted "conversion to" before "alternative fuel" in

Subsection A and substituted "amounts owed to" for "indebtedness of" near the end of Subsection B.

ARTICLE 1C

State Use Act

Sec.

13-1C-1. Short title.

13-1C-2. Purpose.

13-1C-3. Definitions.

13-1C-4. Council for purchasing from persons with disabilities; appointment; organization.

Sec.

13-1C-5. Authority and duties of the council; rules.

13-1C-6. Existing vendor exclusion.

13-1C-7. Procurement by state agencies and local public bodies; cooperative agreements.

13-1C-1. Short title.

Sections 1 through 7 of this act [13-1C-1 through 13-1C-7 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "State Use Act".

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the State Use Act is to encourage and assist persons with disabilities to achieve maximum personal independence through useful and productive employment by ensuring an expanded and

constant market for services delivered by persons with disabilities, thereby enhancing their dignity and capacity for self-support and minimizing their dependence on welfare and entitlements.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-3. Definitions.

As used in the State Use Act:

A. "central nonprofit agency" means a nonprofit agency approved pursuant to rules of the council to facilitate the equitable distribution of orders for the services of:

- (1) qualified individuals; and
- (2) community rehabilitation programs;

B. "community rehabilitation program" means a nonprofit entity:

(1) that is organized under the laws of the United States or this state, operated in the interest of persons with disabilities and operated so that no part of the income of which inures to the benefit of any shareholder or other person;

(2) that complies with applicable occupational health and safety standards as required by federal or state law; and

(3) that, in the provision of services, whether or not procured under the State Use Act, employs during the state fiscal year at least seventy-five percent persons with disabilities in direct labor for the provision of services;

C. "council" means the New Mexico council for purchasing from persons with disabilities;

D. "direct labor" means all work directly relating to the provision of services, but not work required for or relating to supervision, administration or inspection;

E. "local public body" means a political subdivision of the state and the political subdivision's agencies, instrumentalities and institutions;

F. "persons with disabilities" means persons who have a mental or physical impairment that constitutes or results in a substantial impediment to employment as defined by the federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973;

G. "qualified individual" means a person with a disability who is a business owner, or a business that is primarily owned and operated by persons with disabilities that employs at least seventy-five percent persons with disabilities in the provision of direct labor, which has been approved by the council to provide services to state agencies and local public bodies. A person who is receiving services pursuant to an individualized plan of employment from the vocational rehabilitation division of the public education department or from the commission for the blind shall be presumed to be a person with disability, as shall a person who is receiving supplemental security income or social security benefits based on disability;

H. "state agency" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of government of this state; and

I. "state purchasing agent" means the director of the purchasing division of the general services department.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 3.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-4. Council for purchasing from persons with disabilities; appointment; organization.

A. The "New Mexico council for purchasing from persons with disabilities" is created. The council shall be composed of the following nine members:

- (1) the state purchasing agent or the agent's designee;
- (2) two persons, appointed by the governor, who represent state agencies that purchase significant amounts of goods and services from the private sector, or their designees;
- (3) a person, appointed by the governor, who is a state-employed vocational rehabilitation counselor and who is familiar with employment needs of persons with disabilities and with current pricing and marketing of goods and services; and

(4) two persons with disabilities, a person who is familiar with employment needs of persons with disabilities and with current pricing and marketing of goods and services and two persons who represent community rehabilitation programs that provide employment services to persons with disabilities, all selected by mutual agreement of the persons appointed in Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3) of this subsection.

B. Council members shall be appointed for three-year terms. Vacancies shall be filled in the same manner as for original appointments. A member appointed to fill a vacancy shall serve for the remainder of the term for that vacancy. Council members shall continue to serve beyond the expiration of their terms until new members are appointed.

C. The council shall elect a chair from among its members. Seven members of the council shall constitute a quorum in order to conduct the council's business.

D. Except for the regular pay of public employee members, council members shall serve without compensation or cost reimbursement.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 4.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-5. Authority and duties of the council; rules.

A. The council shall adopt rules in accordance with the procedure set out in Subsection E of Section 9-1-5 NMSA 1978 that:

(1) determine which services provided by persons with disabilities are suitable for sale to state agencies and local public bodies;

(2) establish, maintain and publish a list of all the services identified in Paragraph (1) of this subsection. The council shall periodically review and revise this list as products or services are added or removed. The council shall make the list available to all purchasing officials of state agencies and local public bodies;

(3) verify the fair market prices of the services identified in Paragraph (1) of this subsection and periodically revise the fair market prices in accordance with changing market conditions to ensure that services offer the best value for state agencies and local public bodies. In verifying the fair market value of services, the council shall consider amounts being paid for similar services purchased by the federal government, the state and local public bodies and by private businesses, and the actual cost of performing the services at a community rehabilitation program, taking into consideration the benefits associated with employing persons with disabilities;

(4) establish a procedure to certify eligible community rehabilitation programs and qualified individuals that have services suitable for procurement by state agencies and local public bodies that will be placed on the list established in Paragraph (2) of this subsection;

(5) establish a procedure for approval of a central nonprofit agency that shall hold contracts, facilitate the equitable distribution of orders for services to be procured by state agencies and local public bodies and market approved services to state agencies and local public bodies;

(6) establish procedures for the operation of the approved central nonprofit agency, including a fee structure for its services;

(7) address any other matter necessary to the proper administration of the State Use Act; and

(8) ensure that the work provides opportunities for integration with nondisabled persons, fair pay and adds value to the service provided.

B. The council shall, not later than one hundred eighty days following the close of each fiscal year, submit to the governor, the legislature and each community rehabilitation program a report that includes the names of the council members serving during the preceding fiscal year, the dates of council meetings during that year and any recommendations for changes to the State Use Act.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 5.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-6. Existing vendor exclusion.

Services provided pursuant to and facilities covered by Section 22-14-27 NMSA 1978 are excluded from the State Use Act.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 6.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-1C-7. Procurement by state agencies and local public bodies; cooperative agreements.

A. A state agency or local public body intending to procure a service on a list published by the council shall, in accordance with rules of the council, procure the service at the price established by the council if the service is available within the period required by the state agency or local public body. Procurement pursuant to the State Use Act [Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978] is exempt from the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

B. The council and a state agency or local public body may enter into a cooperative agreement for effective coordination of the objectives of the State Use Act and any other law requiring procurement of services from a state agency or local public body.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 334, § 7.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 334 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

ARTICLE 2

Freight Bills - Audit by State

13-2-1. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 2001, ch. 75, § 1 repealed 13-2-1 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 245, § 1, regarding the auditing of freight bills by the public

regulation commission, effective June 15, 2001. For provisions of former section, *see* the 2000 NMSA 1978 on New Mexico One Source of Law.

ARTICLE 3

Public Printing Contracts

(Repealed by Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175.)

13-3-1 to 13-3-5. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, repealed 13-3-1 to 13-3-5 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1937, ch. 168, §§ 1 to 5, relating to preferences for New Mex-

ico firms in awards of public printing contracts, effective November 1, 1984. For present comparable provisions, *see* 13-1-21 NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 4

Public Works Contracts

Sec.

- 13-4-1. Public works contracts.
- 13-4-1.1. Definitions; construction contract; contractor.
- 13-4-2. Application of preference.
- 13-4-2. Resident contractor defined; application of preference. (Effective July 1, 2022.)
- 13-4-3. Federal aid projects exempt.
- 13-4-4. Contracts in violation declared void.
- 13-4-5. Use of New Mexico materials.
- 13-4-6. Discrimination against New Mexico softwood timber in building codes prohibited.
- 13-4-7. Use of New Mexico timber in public buildings required.
- 13-4-8. Federal aid projects.
- 13-4-9. Penalty.
- 13-4-10. Short title.
- 13-4-10.1. Definitions.

Sec.

- 13-4-11. Prevailing wage and benefit rates determined; minimum wages and fringe benefits on public works; weekly payment; withholding funds.
- 13-4-12. Repealed.
- 13-4-13. Failure to pay minimum wage; termination of contract.
- 13-4-13.1. Public works contracts; registration of contractors and subcontractors.
- 13-4-14. Payment of wages from funds withheld; list of contractors violating act; additional right of wage earners.
- 13-4-14.1. Labor enforcement fund; creation; use.
- 13-4-14.2. Registration cancellation, revocation, suspension; injunctive relief.
- 13-4-15. Appeals.
- 13-4-16. Construction of act.

Sec.

- 13-4-17. Outstanding contracts and invitations.
- 13-4-18. Construction contract performance and payment bonds.
- 13-4-19. Rights of person furnishing labor or material and right of state with respect to taxes due.
- 13-4-20. Additional bond in case of insolvency of sureties.
- 13-4-21. Public contracts with nonresident persons or partnerships or unadmitted foreign corporations; agent for service of process.
- 13-4-22. Secretary of state as agent for service.
- 13-4-23. Service where there is no designated agent.
- 13-4-24. Continuances.
- 13-4-25, 13-4-26. Repealed.

Sec.

- 13-4-27 to 13-4-30. Repealed.
- 13-4-31. Short title.
- 13-4-32. Legislative findings.
- 13-4-33. Definitions.
- 13-4-34. Listing of subcontractors; requirements.
- 13-4-35. Exemption.
- 13-4-35.1. Application of act.
- 13-4-36. Substitution of subcontractor.
- 13-4-37. Bond requirements.
- 13-4-38. Failure to specify subcontractor.
- 13-4-39. Inadvertent clerical error.
- 13-4-40. Emergency subcontracting.
- 13-4-41. Penalties.
- 13-4-42. Coverage of home rule municipalities.
- 13-4-43. Dispute resolution.

13-4-1. Public works contracts.

It is the duty of every office, department, institution, board, commission or other governing body or officer thereof of this state or of any political subdivision thereof to award all contracts for the construction of public works or for the repair, reconstruction, including highway reconstruction, demolition or alteration thereof, to a resident contractor whenever practicable.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 50, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 6-501; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-1; Laws 1965, ch. 185, § 1; 1984, ch. 66, § 1.

Cross references. — For county buildings upon change of county seat, see 4-34-3 NMSA 1978.

For contracts for courthouses, jails or bridges after approval of bond issue, see 4-49-14 NMSA 1978.

For employees to be residents, see 10-1-6 to 10-1-9 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

Award to resident contractor is mandatory. — The formula in Section 13-4-2E NMSA 1978 is a working definition of practicality such that the "whenever practicable" of Section 13-4-1 NMSA 1978 is measured by the formula in Section 13-4-2E NMSA 1978 and if a resident contractor bids within five percent of a nonresident contractor, the governmental entity has no discretion but to award the contract to the resident contractor. *Bradbury & Stamm Constr. v. Bd. of County Comm'rs of Bernalillo County*, 2001-NMCA-106, 131 N.M. 293, 35 P.3d 298.

Resident contractor construed. — The "whenever practicable" language of Section 13-4-1 is measured by the formula set out in Section 13-4-2(E), so that it is no longer necessary for a governmental entity to make a written finding why an award to the resident contractor is not 'practicable' under the circumstances," as prevailing authority before 1984 demanded; if a resident contractor does not bid within 5 percent of a nonresident contractor's low bid, the legislature has decided as a matter of law that the taxpayer will not be burdened with the additional expenditure of a local preference, and the governmental entity need not justify its decision to go out of state. *Ballard v. Chavez*, 117 N.M. 1, 868 P.2d 646 (1994).

"Practicable" defined. — "Practicable" has been defined by the courts to mean something which is capable of being performed or effected under the prevailing circumstances. In making a determination of practicability or nonpracticability, the public body involved must necessarily consider the availability of funds, reliability of the contractor, time factors involved in the

construction and other aspects incident to such construction project. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-05.

When written finding required. — An express written finding is required if a New Mexico contractor is not awarded such contract, spelling out the basis for such finding. 1965 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 65-05.

Effect on Ute dam contracts. — The provisions of this article have definite application to the proposed public works project for the construction of the Ute dam. Consequently, any contract executed in violation of this article is void and of no effect, unless a finding is made and a valid substantiation given as to why such award to a non-New Mexico contractor is not "practicable." 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-80.

Effect on New Mexico interstate stream commission. — The provisions of this article have application to a proposed construction project to be awarded by the New Mexico interstate stream commission. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-80.

Legislative intent. — It is apparent that the legislature clearly intended that public construction projects come within the safeguards of the former Public Purchases Act, and be awarded whenever practicable to New Mexico contractors. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-80.

Preclusion from bidding. — New Mexico contractors may not properly be precluded from bidding upon public works construction projects financed from state funds. Under the former Public Purchases Act, however, the state purchasing agent was invested with certain discretion in the awarding or rejection of bids. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-80.

Law reviews. — For survey of construction law in New Mexico, see 18 N.M.L. Rev. 331 (1988).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 66 to 69.

Equipment leasing expense as element of construction contractor's damages, 52 A.L.R.4th 712.

Construction and effect of "changed conditions" clause in public works or construction contract with state or its subdivision, 56 A.L.R.4th 1042.

Validity, construction, and effect of requirement under state statute or local ordinance giving local or locally qualified contractors a percentage preference in determining lowest bid, 89 A.L.R.4th 587.

What entities or projects are "public" for purposes of state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 5 A.L.R.5th 470.

Who is "employee," "workman," or the like, or contractor subject to state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 5 A.L.R.5th 513.

What are "prevailing wages," or the like, for purposes of state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 7 A.L.R.5th 400.

Employers subject to state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 7 A.L.R.5th 444.

What projects involve work subject to state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 10 A.L.R.5th 337.

Employees' private right of action to enforce state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 10 A.L.R.5th 360.

Authority of state, municipality, or other governmental entity to accept late bids for public works contracts, 49 A.L.R.5th 747.

20 C.J.S. Counties § 162; 63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 900, 901, 910; 72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 12, 15, 16; 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 403; 81A C.J.S. States § 157.

13-4-1.1. Definitions; construction contract; contractor.

As used in Chapter 13, Article 4 NMSA 1978:

A. "contract" or "construction contract" includes a construction manager at risk contract entered into pursuant to the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act [13-1-124.1 through 13-1-124.5 NMSA 1978]; and

B. "contractor" includes a construction manager at risk selected pursuant to the Educational Facility Construction Manager At Risk Act.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 8.

Emergency clause. — Laws 2007, ch. 141, § 10 contained an emergency clause and was approved April 2, 2007.

13-4-2. Application of preference.

A. For the purposes of this section:

(1) "formal bid process" means a competitive sealed bid process;

(2) "formal request for proposals process" means a competitive sealed proposal process, including a competitive sealed qualifications-based proposal process;

(3) "public body" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of the state or a political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts, local school boards and all municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;

(4) "public works contract" means a contract for construction, construction management, architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, surveying or interior design services;

(5) "resident contractor" means a person that has a valid resident contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978 but does not include a resident veteran contractor; and

(6) "resident veteran contractor" means a person that has a valid resident veteran contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978.

B. For the purpose of awarding a public works contract using a formal bid process, a public body shall deem a bid submitted by a:

(1) resident contractor to be five percent lower than the bid actually submitted;

(2) resident veteran contractor with annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less to be ten percent lower than the bid actually submitted;

(3) resident veteran contractor with annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) to be eight percent less than the bid actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section; and

(4) resident veteran contractor with annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more to be seven percent less than the bid actually submitted subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section.

C. When a public body awards a contract using a formal request for proposals process, not including contracts awarded on a point-based system, the public body shall award an additional:

(1) five percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident contractor;

(2) ten percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less;

(3) eight percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section; and

(4) seven percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section.

D. When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposals process, and the contract is awarded based on a point-based system, the public body shall award an additional of the equivalent of:

(1) five percent of the total possible points to a resident contractor;

(2) ten percent of the total possible points to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of one million dollars (\$1,000,000) or less;

(3) eight percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of more than one million dollars (\$1,000,000) but less than five million dollars (\$5,000,000) subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section; and

(4) seven percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals to a resident veteran contractor that has annual revenues of five million dollars (\$5,000,000) or more subject to the limitation provided in Subsection F of this section.

E. When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted by a combination of resident veteran, resident or nonresident contractors, the preference provided pursuant to Subsection B, C or D of this section shall be calculated in proportion to the percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of the goods or services provided under the contract, that will be performed by each contractor as specified in the joint bid or joint proposal.

F. The preference pursuant to Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection B of this section, Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection C of this section and Paragraphs (3) and (4) of Subsection D of this section shall be limited, in any calendar year, to an aggregate of ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) in public works contracts by public bodies from all resident veteran contractors receiving preferences pursuant to the provisions of those paragraphs.

G. A public body shall not award a contractor both a resident contractor preference and a resident veteran contractor preference.

H. The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the awarding of a contract in violation of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4-2, enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 66, § 2; 1988, ch. 84, § 3; 1989, ch. 310, § 2; 1997, ch. 1, § 3; 1997, ch. 2, § 3; 2001, ch. 174, § 1; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 5; 2012, ch. 56, § 5.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1984, ch. 66, § 2, repealed former 13-4-2 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1965, ch. 185, § 2.

The 2012 amendment, effective July 1, 2012, gave resident veteran businesses a preference; in the title, deleted "Resident contractor defined"; in Subsection A, in Paragraph (5), after "Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978", added the remainder of the sentence and added Paragraph (6); in Subsection B, added Paragraphs (2) through (4); in Subsection C, in the introductory sentence, after "proposals process", added the remainder of the sentence, in Paragraph (1), after "evaluating the proposals", deleted "shall be awarded" and after "resident contractor", deleted "based on the resident contractor possessing a valid resident contractor certificate; or", and added Paragraphs (2) through (4); in Subsection D, in the introductory sentence, added "When a public body makes a purchase using a formal request for proposal process, and" and after "point-based system", deleted "a" and added the remainder of the sentence, in Paragraph (1), at the beginning of the sentence, deleted "resident contractor shall be

awarded the equivalent of", after "total possible points to", deleted "be awarded based on the" and added "a", and after "resident contractor", deleted "possessing a valid resident contractor certificate", and added Paragraphs (2) through (4); in Subsection E, after "proposal is submitted by", deleted "both resident and" and added "a combination of resident veteran, resident or", after "nonresident contractors, the", deleted "resident contractor", after "Subsection B", deleted "or", after "Subsection B, C", added "or D", after "this section shall be", deleted "reduced" and added "calculated", and after "will be performed by" deleted "a nonresident" and added "each"; and added Subsections F and G.

The 2011 (1st. S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, provided a five percent advantage to bids and proposals by resident contractors; eliminated the practice of brokering the preference through joint bids or proposals by resident and non-resident contractors by reducing the preference by the percentage of the contract performed by the nonresident contractor; eliminated the preference for New York state business enterprises; provided the procedure for protesting violations of this section; deleted former Sections A through E, which defined "resident contractor", "New Mexico resident contractor", "New York state business

enterprise", and "affiliate", provided for awarding a contract to a resident contractor when the bid by the resident contractor is made lower, by the application of a five percent preference, than the lowest bid from a nonresident contractor, and provided for the certification of resident contractors and the issuance of a certification number by the state purchasing agent; and added new Subsections A through E.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection B, deleted residency requirements for the majority of stockholders and those who have a beneficial interest in the corporations, partnerships, and trusts who bid with a New Mexico resident contractor in Paragraphs (1) and (2); deleted "and the individual shall be a citizen of and domiciled in the state" from Paragraph (3); deleted the paragraph designation D(1) and deleted Paragraph D(2), which contained the definition for "beneficially owned" or "beneficial interest".

The 1997 amendment, effective January 24, 1997, inserted "means a New Mexico resident contractor or a New York state business enterprise" in Subsection A; designated Subsection B and added "New Mexico resident contractor" means "at the beginning; deleted "New Mexico" preceding "Unemployment Compensation Law" in Paragraph B(4); added Subsection C and redesignated former Subsections B through D as Subsections D through F and substituted "Subsection E" for "Subsection C" near the end of Subsection F(3).

ANNOTATIONS

Constitutionality. — Plaintiff shareholder's privileges and immunities claim under Article 4, § 2 of the

United States Constitution was granted where defendant/state burdened the right to own a business by discriminating against owners solely on the basis of citizenship, and plaintiff was able to establish that § 13-1-21A(2) under the former Procurement Contract Code was a better-tailored statute than this section. *C.S. McCrossan Constr., Inc. v. Rahn*, 96 F. Supp. 2d 1238 (D.N.M. 2000) (decided prior to 2001 amendment, which amended residency requirement provision).

Equal protection. — This section does not violate the equal protection clause of the United States Constitution because encouraging economic development and supporting the state's road construction industry are legitimate purposes of the resident contractor preference statute. *C.S. McCrossan Constr., Inc. v. Rahn*, 96 F. Supp. 2d 1238 (D.N.M. 2000).

Application. — Where a county in New Mexico decided to build a jail and bypassed the resident preference for contractors found in Subsection E, the court of appeals found that the resident preference formula applied to all bids for public works contracts and had to be followed. *Bradbury & Stamm Constr. v. Bd. of County Comm'rs*, 2001-NMCA-106, 131 N.M. 293, 35 P.3d 298.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 66 to 69.

Constitutionality of enactment or regulation forbidding or restricting employment of aliens in public employment or on public works, 38 A.L.R.3d 1213.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 12, 15, 16.

13-4-2. Resident contractor defined; application of preference. (Effective July 1, 2022.)

A. For the purposes of this section:

- (1) "formal bid process" means a competitive sealed bid process;
- (2) "formal request for proposals process" means a competitive sealed proposal process, including a competitive sealed qualifications-based proposal process;
- (3) "public body" means a department, commission, council, board, committee, institution, legislative body, agency, government corporation, educational institution or official of the executive, legislative or judicial branch of the government of the state or a political subdivision of the state and the agencies, instrumentalities and institutions thereof, including two-year post-secondary educational institutions, school districts, local school boards and all municipalities, including home-rule municipalities;
- (4) "public works contract" means a contract for construction, construction management, architectural, landscape architectural, engineering, surveying or interior design services; and
- (5) "resident contractor" means a person that has a valid resident contractor certificate issued by the taxation and revenue department pursuant to Section 13-1-22 NMSA 1978.

B. For the purpose of awarding a public works contract using a formal bid process, a public body shall deem a bid submitted by a resident contractor to be five percent lower than the bid actually submitted.

C. When a public body awards a contract using a formal request for proposals process:

- (1) five percent of the total weight of all the factors used in evaluating the proposals shall be awarded to a resident contractor based on the resident contractor possessing a valid resident contractor certificate; or
- (2) if the contract is awarded based on a point-based system, a resident contractor shall be awarded the equivalent of five percent of the total possible points to be awarded based on the resident contractor possessing a valid resident contractor certificate.

D. When a joint bid or joint proposal is submitted by both resident and nonresident contractors, the resident contractor preference provided pursuant to Subsection B or C of this section shall be reduced in proportion to the percentage of the contract, based on the dollar amount of the goods or services provided

under the contract, that will be performed by a nonresident contractor as specified in the joint bid or joint proposal.

E. The procedures provided in Sections 13-1-172 through 13-1-183 NMSA 1978 or in an applicable purchasing ordinance apply to a protest to a public body concerning the awarding of a contract in violation of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4-2, enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 66, § 2; 1988, ch. 84, § 3; 1989, ch. 310, § 2; 1997, ch. 1, § 3; 1997, ch. 2, § 3; 2001, ch. 174, § 1; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 5; 2012, ch. 56, § 5; repealed and reenacted by Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 6.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 2012, ch. 56, § 6 repeals former 13-4-2 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1984, ch. 66, § 2, and enacts the section set out above, effective July 1, 2022.

13-4-3. Federal aid projects exempt.

The provisions of Sections 13-4-1 through 13-4-4 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to federal aid construction projects or when the expenditure of federal funds designated for a specific contract is involved.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 50, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 6-503; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-3; 1984, ch. 66, § 3.

13-4-4. [Contracts in violation declared void.]

All contracts executed in violation of this act [13-4-1 to 13-4-4 NMSA 1978] shall be void and of no effect.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 50, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 6-504; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-4.

13-4-5. Use of New Mexico materials.

In all public works within New Mexico, whether constructed or maintained by the state or by a department, board or commission of the state or by any political subdivision of the state, or in any construction or maintenance to which the state or any political subdivision of the state has granted aid, preference shall be given to materials produced, grown, processed or manufactured in New Mexico by citizens or residents of New Mexico. In any case where, in the judgment of the different officers, boards, commissions or other authorities in this state vested with the power of contracting for material used in the construction or maintenance of public works referred to in this section, it appears that an attempt is being made by producers, growers, processors or manufacturers in the state to form a trust or combination of any kind for the purpose of fixing or regulating the price of materials to be used in any public works to the detriment of or loss to the state, the provisions of this section shall not apply.

History: Laws 1933, ch. 19, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 6-505; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-5; Laws 1969, ch. 16, § 1; 1997, ch. 1, § 4; 1997, ch. 2, § 4; 2011 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 6.

The 2011 (1st. S.S.) amendment, effective October 5, 2011, eliminated the preference for New York state business enterprises; in the first sentence, after "resident of New Mexico", deleted "or provided or offered by a New York state business enterprise, and such materials shall be used where they are deemed satisfactory for the intended use"; and deleted former Subsection B, which defined "New York state business enterprise".

The 1997 amendment, effective January 24, 1997, designated the existing language as Subsection A, inserted "of New Mexico or provided or offered by a New York State business enterprise" following "citizens or residents", "they" following "used where", and "in this section" following "referred to"; and added Subsection B.

ANNOTATIONS

Provisions outside title not given effect. — The body of this section is broader than the title of the act, and as a result those provisions outside the title will not be given effect. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 34-719.

Operation of section. — The operation of this section should be confined to construction of public works in which it would be practicable to give preference to materials produced in New Mexico, and should be left to the discretion of board or commission having control of the work. 1933-34 Op. Att'y Gen. 34-719.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 27, 28.

Differences in character or quality of materials, articles, or work as affecting acceptance of bid for public contract, 27 A.L.R.2d 917.

Requirement of Buy American Act (41 USCS §§ 10a-10d) that American-made articles be preferred in government contracts, 58 A.L.R. Fed. 312.

Validity, construction, and application of state "Buy American" Acts, 107 A.L.R.5th 673.

72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts § 31.

13-4-6. [Discrimination against New Mexico softwood timber in building codes prohibited.]

It shall be unlawful for any building code or codes of this state or of any county, municipality or township therein, or of any agency, bureau or political division or subdivision of the state government to discriminate in any way against the softwood species of timber, such as Douglas fir and ponderosa pine, grown in New Mexico. All the various grades of lumber produced therefrom, and the softwood species of New Mexico lumber shall be considered, regarded and accepted prima facie as the equal in strength and durability of similar softwood species produced elsewhere, and the burden shall rest upon any person contesting this provision to prove to the contrary in a court of competent jurisdiction by a preponderance of the evidence.

History: Laws 1939, ch. 206, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 6-102; 1953 Comp., § 6-1-1.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 13
Am. Jur. 2d Buildings § 13.
98 C.J.S. Woods and Forests § 9.

13-4-7. [Use of New Mexico timber in public buildings required.]

In the construction, erection or repair of all of its public buildings and structures the state of New Mexico and all counties, municipalities and townships therein, and all agencies, bureaus or political divisions or subdivisions of the state government are hereby required to use, whenever the species of lumber necessary for such construction or repair work is available in this state, such species of lumber produced from the timber grown in the state of New Mexico; and no person employed to draw specifications therefor shall so word such specifications as to discriminate against any lumber produced from New Mexico as grown timber.

History: Laws 1939, ch. 206, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 6-103; 1953 Comp., § 6-1-2.

Requirement of Buy American Act (41 USCS §§ 10a-10d) that American-made articles be preferred in government contracts, 58 A.L.R. Fed. 312.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64
Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts § 27.

13-4-8. Federal aid projects.

The provisions of Section 13-4-7 NMSA 1978 shall not apply to any public works projects in which the United States is interested or which involve participating federal funds.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-1-2.1, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 106, § 1.

13-4-9. [Penalty.]

Any person, firm, association or corporation distributing lumber in the state of New Mexico after June 30, 1939, for any of the purposes hereinbefore set forth in this act [13-4-6, 13-4-7, 13-4-9 NMSA 1978] or any contractor in this state using lumber for any of said purposes who shall deliberately violate any of the provisions of this act shall, upon conviction, be subject to a penalty of not less than two hundred dollars (\$200.00) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000.00) or imprisonment in the county jail for not less than thirty (30) nor more than ninety (90) days for each violation hereunder; provided, that in the case of a violation by a firm, association or corporation, the jail sentence, if one is imposed, shall be upon the officer, agent or person of such firm, association or corporation responsible for such violation.

History: Laws 1939, ch. 206, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 6-104; 1953 Comp., § 6-1-3.

13-4-10. Short title.

Sections 13-4-10 through 13-4-17 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Public Works Minimum Wage Act".

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-6-10.1, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 304, § 1; 2009, ch. 206, § 1.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, changed the reference of the act to Sections 13-4-10 through 13-4-17 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

Law reviews. — For 1984-88 survey of New Mexico administrative law, 19 N.M.L. Rev. 575 (1990).

13-4-10.1. Definitions.

As used in the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "director" means the director of the division;
- B. "division" means the labor relations division of the workforce solutions department;
- C. "fringe benefit" means payments made by a contractor, subcontractor, employer or person acting as a contractor, if the payment has been authorized through a negotiated process or by a collective bargaining agreement, for:
 - (1) holidays;
 - (2) time off for sickness or injury;
 - (3) time off for personal reasons or vacation;
 - (4) bonuses;
 - (5) authorized expenses incurred during the course of employment;
 - (6) health, life and accident or disability insurance;
 - (7) profit-sharing plans;
 - (8) contributions made on behalf of an employee to a retirement or other pension plan; and
 - (9) any other compensation paid to an employee other than wages;
- D. "labor organization" means an organization of any kind, or an agency or employee representation committee or plan, in which employees participate and that exists for the purpose, in whole or in part, of dealing with employers concerning grievances, labor disputes, wages, rates of pay, hours of employment or conditions of work; and
- E. "wage" means the basic hourly rate of pay.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4-10.1, as enacted by Laws 2009, ch. 206, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2009, ch. 206, § 12 made this section effective July 1, 2009.

13-4-11. Prevailing wage and benefit rates determined; minimum wages and fringe benefits on public works; weekly payment; withholding funds.

A. Every contract or project in excess of sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) that the state or any political subdivision thereof is a party to for construction, alteration, demolition or repair or any combination of these, including painting and decorating, of public buildings, public works or public roads of the state and that requires or involves the employment of mechanics, laborers or both shall contain a provision stating the minimum wages and fringe benefits to be paid to various classes of laborers and mechanics, which shall be based upon the wages and benefits that will be determined by the director to be prevailing for the corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics employed on contract work of a similar nature in the state or locality, and every contract or project shall contain a stipulation that the contractor, subcontractor, employer or a person acting as a contractor shall pay all mechanics and laborers employed on the site of the project, unconditionally and not less often than once a week and without subsequent unlawful deduction or rebate on any account, the full amounts accrued at time of payment computed at wage rates and fringe benefit rates not less than those determined pursuant to Subsection B of this section to be the prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates issued for the project.

B. The director shall determine prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates for respective classes of laborers and mechanics employed on public works projects at the same wage rates and fringe benefit rates used in collective bargaining agreements between labor organizations and their signatory employers that govern predominantly similar classes or classifications of laborers and mechanics for the locality of the public works project and the crafts involved; provided that:

- (1) if the prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates cannot reasonably and fairly be determined in a locality because no collective bargaining agreements exist, the director shall determine the prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates for the same or most similar class or classification of laborer or mechanic in the nearest and most similar neighboring locality in which collective bargaining agreements exist;

(2) the director shall give due regard to information obtained during the director's determination of the prevailing wage rates and the prevailing fringe benefit rates made pursuant to this subsection;

(3) any interested person shall have the right to submit to the director written data, personal opinions and arguments supporting changes to the prevailing wage rate and prevailing fringe benefit rate determination; and

(4) prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates determined pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be compiled as official records and kept on file in the director's office and the records shall be updated in accordance with the applicable rates used in subsequent collective bargaining agreements.

C. The prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates to be paid shall be posted by the contractor or person acting as a contractor in a prominent and easily accessible place at the site of the work; and it is further provided that there may be withheld from the contractor, subcontractor, employer or a person acting as a contractor so much of accrued payments as may be considered necessary by the contracting officer of the state or political subdivision to pay to laborers and mechanics employed on the project the difference between the prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates required by the director to be paid to laborers and mechanics on the work and the wage rates and fringe benefit rates received by the laborers and mechanics and not refunded to the contractor, subcontractor, employer or a person acting as a contractor or the contractor's, subcontractor's, employer's or person's agents.

D. Notwithstanding any other provision of law applicable to public works contracts or agreements, the director may, with cause:

(1) issue investigative or hearing subpoenas for the production of documents or witnesses pertaining to public works prevailing wage projects; and

(2) attach and prohibit the release of any assurance of payment required under Section 13-4-18 NMSA 1978 for a reasonable period of time beyond the time limits specified in that section until the director satisfactorily resolves any probable cause to believe a violation of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] or its implementing rules has taken place.

E. The director shall issue rules necessary to administer and accomplish the purposes of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-6-6, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 1; 1979, ch. 35, § 1; 1991, ch. 224, § 1; 2005, ch. 253, § 1; 2009, ch. 206, § 3.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 1, repealed 6-6-6, 1953 Comp., relating to withholding wages and the Minimum Wage Act, and enacted the above section.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, in Subsection A, after "stating the minimum wages", added "and fringe benefits"; after "based upon the wages", added "and benefits"; after "payment computed at wage rates", added "and fringe benefit rates" and after "not less than those", deleted "stated in the minimum wage rates" and added "determined pursuant to Subsection B of this section to be the prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates"; deleted former Subsection B, which provided that the director shall conduct a continuing program for obtaining and compiling wage-rate information; added Subsection B; and in Subsection C, at the beginning of the sentence, deleted "scale of wages" and added "prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates"; after "the difference between the", deleted "rates of wages" and added "prevailing wage rates and prevailing fringe benefit rates"; and after "mechanics on the work and the", changed "rates received by such laborers" to "wage rates and fringe benefit rates received by the laborers".

The 2005 amendment, effective July 1, 2005, increased the threshold amount of a contract or project from \$20,000 to \$60,000 in Subsection A and added Subsection D to provide that the director may with cause issue subpoenas for production of documents or witnesses and attach and prohibit the release of

any assurance payment until the director resolves any probable cause to believe that a violation has occurred.

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, substituted "director of the labor and industrial division of the labor department" for "director" and for "chief of the labor and industrial bureau" throughout the section; inserted "subcontractor, employer or any person acting as a contractor" following "contractor" near the middle of the introductory paragraph and in two places in Subsection B; in the introductory paragraph, substituted "contract or project" for "contract based upon these specifications" near the middle and "minimum wage rates issued for the project" for "advertised specifications" at the end; in Subsection B, inserted "or person acting as a contractor" near the beginning and substituted "employed on the project the difference between the rates of wages required by the director of the labor and industrial division of the labor department" for "employed by the contractor or subcontractor on the work the difference between the rates of wages required by the contract" near the middle; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

ANNOTATIONS

The word "determine" is synonymous with "ascertain". City of Albuquerque v. Burrell, 64 N.M. 204, 326 P.2d 1088 (1958).

Private non-profit corporations. — The standard to be applied when determining whether private non-profit corporations that lease hospitals from government entities meet the definition of "political subdivision" under this section is whether under the to-

tality of the circumstances the private entity is so intertwined with a public entity that the private entity becomes an alter ego of the public entity. *Memorial Med. Ctr. v. Tatsch Constr., Inc.*, 2000-NMSC-030, 129 N.M. 677, 12 P.3d 431.

Section inapplicable when telecommunication system replaced. — This section did not apply to a contract whereby the telecommunications system in a state university was simply replaced without any construction or alteration of the buildings and when cables were installed in preexisting tunnels. *Universal Comm'n Sys. v. Smith*, 104 N.M. 754, 726 P.2d 1384 (1986).

Section violated. — Classification of and wage payments to an employee is in violation of this section, when the interpretation and application of standard job classifications and descriptions were not based upon the prevailing wages being paid on contract work of a similar nature to corresponding classes of laborers and mechanics performing the same work as that employee performed. *L.H. Lacy Co. v. State Labor & Indus. Comm'n*, 89 N.M. 563, 555 P.2d 684 (1976).

Section resembles Davis-Bacon Act. — The New Mexico statute is practically identical with the Davis-Bacon Act (40 U.S.C.S. § 276a), and if a contractor was challenging the law the New Mexico supreme court would readily accept the reasoning of the United States supreme court. *City of Albuquerque v. Burrell*, 64 N.M. 204, 326 P.2d 1088 (1958).

Duty to determine prevailing ways. — Before promulgation of an order setting the minimum wage scale to be paid on public works a determination must be made of the prevailing wages being paid in a locality for like work. *City of Albuquerque v. Burrell*, 64 N.M. 204, 326 P.2d 1088 (1958).

Employer cannot be ordered to pay additional wages. — This section expressly confers the power to determine the prevailing wage but does grant the power to order an employer to pay the additional wages determined to be due his laborers. If it is determined that a person or firm has failed to pay the prevailing minimum wages, then the certification procedure outlined in Paragraphs [Subsections] A and B of Section 13-4-14 NMSA 1978 must be followed. *Grauerholtz v. New Mexico Labor & Indus. Comm'n*, 104 N.M. 674, 726 P.2d 351 (1986).

Health benefits are part of prevailing wage. — The health benefits provided pursuant to Executive Order No. 2007-49, issued on October 25, 2007, titled "State of New Mexico Contractor Health Cov-

erage Requirement", which directs executive branch state agencies that solicit and award contracts after January 1, 2008 to require prospective contractors to offer health care coverage to their New Mexico employees as part of their procurement submittal, is a valid, enforceable contract that may be accounted for as part of the prevailing wage. 2008 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 08-05.

Section preempted. — This act is preempted by the federal government's predetermined wage rate only when the New Mexico rate is lower than that predetermined by the federal government. 1971 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 71-114.

When section applies. — When the political subdivision contracts with another entity to carry out public works, the public works minimum wage rates apply. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-100.

When section does not apply. — When a school board acts as both the contractor and political subdivision, this section does not apply. One entity cannot contract with itself under this section. 1967 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 67-100.

Submission of false wage rate data may be perjury or false swearing. — See 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-160.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 64 Am. Jur. 2d Public Works and Contracts §§ 216 to 240.

Validity of statute, ordinance, or charter provision requiring that workmen on public works be paid the prevailing or current rate of wages, 18 A.L.R.3d 944.

What entities or projects are "public" for purposes of state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 5 A.L.R.5th 470.

Who is "employee," "workman," or the like, or contractor subject to state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 5 A.L.R.5th 513.

What are "prevailing wages," or the like, for purposes of state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 7 A.L.R.5th 400.

Employers subject to state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 7 A.L.R.5th 444.

What projects involve work subject to state statutes requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 10 A.L.R.5th 337.

Employees' private right of action to enforce state statute requiring payment of prevailing wages on public works projects, 10 A.L.R.5th 360.

51B C.J.S. Labor Relations §§ 1022, 1039.

13-4-12. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 2009, ch. 206, § 11 repealed 13-4-12 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 35, §2, relating to the definition of the term "wages", effective July 1, 2009.

For provisions of former section, see the 2008 NMSA 1978 on New Mexico One Source of Law.

13-4-13. Failure to pay minimum wage; termination of contract.

Every contract within the scope of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] shall contain further provision that in the event it is found by the director that any laborer or mechanic employed on the site of the project has been or is being paid as a result of a willful violation a wage rate or fringe benefit rate less than the rates required, the contracting agency may, by written notice to the contractor, subcontractor, employer or person acting as a contractor, terminate the right to proceed with the work or the part of the work as to which there has been a willful failure to pay the required wages or fringe benefits, and the contracting agency may prosecute the work to completion by contract or otherwise, and the contractor or person acting as a contractor and the contractor's or person's sureties shall be liable to the state for any excess costs occasioned thereby. Any party receiving

notice of termination of a project or subcontract pursuant to the provisions of this section may appeal the finding of the director as provided in the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-6-7, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 3; 1991, ch. 224, § 3; 2009, ch. 206, § 4.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 3, repealed 6-6-7, 1953 Comp., relating to failure to pay minimum wage, and enacts the above section.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, after "willful violation a", changed "rate of wages less than the rate of wages" to "wage rate or fringe benefit

rate less than the rates"; and after "pay the required wages", added "or fringe benefits".

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, substituted "director of the labor and industrial division of the labor department" and "director" for "state labor commissioner"; inserted "employer or person acting as a contractor" and "or person acting as a contractor"; substituted "project" for "contract" in the second sentence; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

13-4-13.1. Public works contracts; registration of contractors and subcontractors.

A. Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, in order to submit a bid valued at more than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) in order to respond to a request for proposals or to be considered for award of any portion of a public works project greater than sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000) for a public works project that is subject to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978], the contractor, serving as a prime contractor or not, shall be registered with the division. Bidding documents issued or released by a state agency or political subdivision of the state shall include a clear notification that each contractor, prime contractor or subcontractor is required to be registered pursuant to this subsection. The provisions of this section do not apply to vocational classes in public schools or public post-secondary educational institutions.

B. The state or any political subdivision of the state shall not accept a bid on a public works project subject to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act from a prime contractor that does not provide proof of required registration for itself.

C. Contractors and subcontractors may register with the division on a form provided by the division and in accordance with workforce solutions department rules. The division shall charge a registration fee of four hundred dollars (\$400) every two years. The division shall issue to the applicant a certificate of registration within fifteen days after receiving from the applicant the completed registration form and the registration fee.

D. No less than thirty days before the expiration of a registration certificate, the division shall mail or electronically transmit to a registrant's address as reflected in the files of the division a reminder of the approaching expiration date.

E. Registration fees collected by the division shall be deposited in the labor enforcement fund.

History: Laws 2004, ch. 89, § 1; 2005, ch. 98, § 2; 2009, ch. 206, § 5; 2011, ch. 94, § 1.

The 2011 amendment, effective June 17, 2011, changed the registration fee from an annual registration fee of two hundred dollars to a biennial fee of four hundred dollars and required the division to give contractors and subcontractors notice of the approaching expiration of their registration.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, in Subsection A, in two places, changed "fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000)" to "sixty thousand dollars (\$60,000)".

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, inserted in Subsection A that in order to submit a bid valued at more than \$50,000, in order to respond to a request for proposals or to be considered for award of any portion of a public works project greater than \$50,000, the contractor serving as the prime contractor or not, shall be registered and that bidding documents issued by political subdivisions shall include a clear notification that each contractor, prime contractor or subcontractor is required to be registered.

13-4-14. Payment of wages from funds withheld; list of contractors violating act; additional right of wage earners.

A. The director shall certify to the contracting agency the names of persons or firms the director has found to have disregarded their obligations to employees under the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] and the amount of arrears. The contracting agency shall pay or cause to be paid to the affected laborers and mechanics, from any accrued payments withheld under the terms of the contract or designated for the project, any wages or fringe benefits found due to the workers pursuant to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act. The director shall, after notice to the affected persons, distribute a list to all departments of the state giving the names of persons or firms the director has found to have willfully violated the Public Works Minimum Wage Act. No contract

or project shall be awarded to the persons or firms appearing on this list or to any firm, corporation, partnership or association in which the persons or firms have an interest until three years have elapsed from the date of publication of the list containing the names of the persons or firms. A person to be included on the list to be distributed may appeal the finding of the director as provided in the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

B. If the accrued payments withheld under the terms of the contract, as mentioned in Subsection A of this section, are insufficient to reimburse all the laborers and mechanics with respect to whom there has been a failure to pay the wages or fringe benefits required pursuant to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act, the laborers and mechanics shall have the right of action or intervention or both against the contractor or person acting as a contractor and the contractor's or person's sureties, conferred by law upon the persons furnishing labor and materials, and, in such proceeding, it shall be no defense that the laborers and mechanics accepted or agreed to less than the required rate of wages or voluntarily made refunds. The director shall refer such matters to the district attorney in the appropriate county, and it is the duty and responsibility of the district attorney to bring civil suit for wages and fringe benefits due and liquidated damages provided for in Subsection C of this section.

C. In the event of any violation of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act or implementing rules, the contractor, subcontractor, employer or a person acting as a contractor responsible for the violation shall be liable to any affected employee for the employee's unpaid wages or fringe benefits. In addition, the contractor, subcontractor, employer or person acting as a contractor shall be liable to any affected employee for liquidated damages beginning with the first day of covered employment in the sum of one hundred dollars (\$100) for each calendar day on which a contractor, subcontractor, employer or person acting as a contractor has willfully required or permitted an individual laborer or mechanic to work in violation of the provisions of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

D. In an action brought pursuant to Subsection C of this section, the court may award, in addition to all other remedies, attorney fees and costs to an employee adversely affected by a violation of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act by a contractor, subcontractor, employer or person acting as a contractor.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-6-8, enacted by Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 4; 1991, ch. 224, § 4; 2005, ch. 253, § 3; 2009, ch. 206, § 6.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1965, ch. 35, § 4, repealed 6-6-8, 1953 Comp., relating to payment of wages wrongfully withheld and rights of workers, and enacts the above section.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, in Subsection A, in the second sentence, after "any wages", added "or fringe benefits"; in Subsection B, after "pay the wages", added "or fringe benefits" and in the last sentence, after "civil suit for wages", added "and fringe benefits"; in Subsection C, after "employee's unpaid wages", added "or fringe benefits"; and in Subsection D, after "subcontractor", changed "employee" to "employer".

The 2005 amendment, effective July 1, 2005, changed the amount of liquidated damages in Subsection C from \$10 to \$100 and added Subsection D to provide that the court may award attorney fees and costs to an employee adversely affected by a violation of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, substituted "director of the labor and industrial division of the labor department" and "director" for "labor commissioner" and "commissioner" throughout the section; in Subsection A, inserted "or designated for the project" in the second sentence and "or project"

in the fourth sentence; in Subsection B, substituted "as mentioned in Subsection A of this section" for "as aforesaid" and inserted "or person acting as a contractor" in the first sentence and substituted "provided for in Subsection C of this section" for "provided herein" at the end of the Subsection; inserted "employer or any person acting as a contractor" in three places in Subsection C; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

ANNOTATIONS

Director cannot order employer to pay additional wages, but must follow certification procedure. — Section 13-4-11 NMSA 1978 expressly confers upon the labor commissioner (now director of the labor and industrial division) the power to determine the prevailing wage for purposes of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act. The commissioner (director) does not have the power to order an employer to pay the additional wages determined to be due his laborers. If the commissioner (director) has determined that a person or firm has failed to pay the prevailing minimum wages, then the certification procedure outlined in Subsections A and B must be followed. *Grauerholtz v. New Mexico Labor & Indus. Comm'n*, 104 N.M. 674, 726 P.2d 351 (1986).

13-4-14.1. Labor enforcement fund; creation; use.

The "labor enforcement fund" is created in the state treasury. The fund shall consist of contractor and subcontractor registration fees collected by the division and all investment and interest income from the fund. The fund shall be administered by the division, and money in the fund is appropriated to the division for administration and enforcement of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978]. Money in the fund shall not revert to the general fund at the end of a fiscal year.

History: Laws 2004, ch. 89, § 2; 2009, ch. 206, § 7.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, deleted "labor and industrial" before "division" and deleted "of the labor department" after "division".

13-4-14.2. Registration cancellation, revocation, suspension; injunctive relief.

The director may:

A. cancel, revoke or suspend with conditions, including probation, the registration of any party required to be registered pursuant to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] for failure to comply with the registration provisions or for good cause, subject to appeal pursuant to Section 13-4-15 NMSA 1978; and

B. seek injunctive relief in district court for failure to comply with the registration provisions of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

History: Laws 2004, ch. 89, § 3; 2009, ch. 206, § 8.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, after "director", deleted "of the labor and industrial division of the labor department".

13-4-15. Appeals.

A. Any interested person may appeal any determination, finding or action of the director made pursuant to the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] to the labor and industrial commission sitting as the appeals board by filing notice of the appeal with the director within fifteen days after the determination has been issued or notice of the finding or action has been given as provided in the Public Works Minimum Wage Act.

B. The labor and industrial commission, sitting as the appeals board, shall adopt rules as it deems necessary for the prompt disposition of appeals. A copy of the rules shall be filed with the librarian of the supreme court law library.

C. The appeals board, within ten days after the filing of the appeal, shall set the matter for an oral hearing within thirty days and, following the hearing, shall enter a decision within ten days after the close of the hearing and promptly mail copies of the decision to the parties.

D. Decisions of the appeals board may be appealed pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-6-8.1, enacted by Laws 1963, ch. 304, § 5; 1991, ch. 224, § 5; 1998, ch. 55, § 25; 1999, ch. 265, § 25; 2009, ch. 206, § 3.

Cross references. — For State Rules Act, see Chapter 14, Article 4 NMSA 1978.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, in Subsection A, after "director", deleted "of the labor and industrial division of the labor department".

The 1999 amendment, effective July 1, 1999, substituted "Section 39-3-1.1" for "Section 12-8A-1" in Subsection D.

The 1998 amendment, effective September 1, 1998, in Subsection B, deleted "such" preceding "rules" and "and regulations" following "rules" in two places, inserted "law"; in Subsection C, substituted "the" for "such" and rewrote Subsection D.

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, substituted "director of the labor and industrial division of

the labor department" for "state labor commissioner" in Subsections A and D; substituted "director" for "commissioner" in Subsection A; and deleted "state" preceding "labor" in Subsections A and B.

ANNOTATIONS

Scope of review. — The review by the district court is confined to the record of the proceedings before the labor and industrial commission, and the findings of fact of the commission are binding upon the district court when supported by substantial evidence and supreme court review is confined to the same record. *City of Albuquerque v. State Labor & Indus. Comm'n*, 81 N.M. 288, 466 P.2d 565 (1970).

13-4-16. Construction of act.

Sections 13-4-10 through 13-4-17 NMSA 1978 shall not be construed to supersede or impair a more stringent requirement under any authority granted by federal law to provide for the establishment of specified wage rates.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 179, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 6-509; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-9; 1991, ch. 224, § 6.

The 1991 amendment, effective July 1, 1991, added the catchline; substituted "Sections 13-4-10

through 13-4-17 NMSA 1978" for "This act" at the beginning of the section; and inserted "a more stringent requirement under".

13-4-17. Outstanding contracts and invitations.

The Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] shall not affect a contract existing or a contract that may be entered into pursuant to invitations for bids that are outstanding at the time of enactment of that act.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 179, § 5; 1941 Comp., § 6-510; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-10; 2009, ch. 206, § 10.

The 2009 amendment, effective July 1, 2009, made grammatical changes.

13-4-18. Construction contract performance and payment bonds.

A. When a construction contract is awarded in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000), the following bonds or security shall be delivered to the state agency or local public body and shall become binding on the parties upon the execution of the contract. If a contractor fails to deliver the required performance and payment bonds, the contractor's bid shall be rejected, its bid security shall be enforced to the extent of actual damages. Award of the contract shall be made pursuant to the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] in the following manner:

(1) a performance bond satisfactory to the state agency or local public body, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and said surety to be approved in federal circular 570 as published by the United States treasury department or the state board of finance or the local governing authority, in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the price specified in the contract; and

(2) a payment bond satisfactory to the state agency or local public body, executed by a surety company authorized to do business in this state and said surety to be approved in federal circular 570 as published by the United States treasury department or the state board of finance or the local governing authority, in an amount equal to one hundred percent of the price specified in the contract, for the protection of all persons supplying labor and material to the contractor or its subcontractors for the performance of the work provided for in the contract.

B. The state purchasing agent or the central purchasing office may reduce the amount of the performance bond required prior to solicitation to not less than fifty percent of the contract price if it is determined to be less costly or more advantageous to the state agency or local public body to self-insure a part of the performance of the contractor.

C. The state purchasing agent or the central purchasing office may reduce the amount of the payment bond required prior to solicitation of not less than fifty percent of the contract price if it is determined that it is in the best interest of the state agency or local public body to do so. Factors to be considered in order to make such a determination include, but are not limited to:

- (1) the value and number of subcontracts to be awarded by the contractor; and
- (2) the value of the contract.

D. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the authority of the state agency or local public body to require a performance bond or other security in addition to those bonds, or in circumstances other than specified in Subsection A of this section.

E. For contracts under twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) the state agency or local public body may impose in its sole and complete discretion the requirements of Subsections A, B and C of this section.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4-18, enacted by Laws 1987, ch. 109, § 1.

Cross references. — For corporations qualified as sureties, see 46-6-1 NMSA 1978.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1987, ch. 109, § 1 repealed former 13-4-18 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1975, ch. 251, § 1, and enacted the above section, effective June 19, 1987.

ANNOTATIONS

- I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION.
- II. PERSONS AND ENTITIES PROTECTED.
- III. SURETY LIABILITY.
- IV. TIME TO SUE.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

Purpose of Little Miller Act. — The Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] was enacted to

protect suppliers of materials under any subcontract involving a state construction project. *State ex rel. Elec. Supply Co. v. Kitchens Constr., Inc.*, 106 N.M. 753, 750 P.2d 114 (1988).

Bond requirements. — The Little Miller Act [(13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978)] requires a bond conditioned for the performance and completion of contract according to its terms, in "compliance with all requirements of law," and also for payment of labor and materials and is more encompassing than the federal Miller Act, 40 U.S.C. § 270A. *Employment Sec. Comm'n v. C.R. Davis Contracting Co.*, 81 N.M. 23, 462 P.2d 608 (1969).

Section gives remedy comparable to mechanic's lien. — Sections 13-4-18 and 13-4-19 NMSA 1978 are intended to provide a remedy comparable to a mechanic's lien to materialmen who provide supplies for a state government construction project.

State ex rel. W.M. Carroll & Co. v. K.L. House Constr. Co., 99 N.M. 186, 656 P.2d 236 (1982).

Not a lien statute. — The Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] is not a lien statute; it merely provides a remedy for recovery of monies due for the doing of work or the furnishing of material on a state construction project. State ex rel. Mountain States Mut. Cas. Co. v. KNC, Inc., 106 N.M. 140, 740 P.2d 690 (1987).

Bond required for public highway construction. — This section requires that a bond be given when the state enters into a contract for the construction of a public highway. Am. Sur. Co. v. Gilmore Oil Co., 83 F.2d 249 (10th Cir. 1936).

II. PERSONS AND ENTITIES PROTECTED.

Bond inurement. — Under New Mexico law prior to the passage of this act (Laws 1923, ch. 136), a public contractor's bond inured to the benefit of furnishers of labor, material, and supplies to the principal. First Nat'l Bank v. Caples, 17 F.2d 87 (5th Cir. 1927).

Public also protected. — Bond required of road contractor under this section is not only for protection of laborers and materialmen, but also for the protection of the public in tending to lower prices of labor and material by assuring payment of all claims. Silver v. Fidelity & Deposit Co., 40 N.M. 33, 53 P.2d 459 (1935).

Third-tier suppliers of materials to government construction projects are entitled to protection under New Mexico's Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978]. Nichols Corp. v. Bill Stuckman Constr., Inc., 105 N.M. 37, 728 P.2d 447 (1986).

Section applies to third-tier suppliers. — The Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] applies to suppliers of materials under any subcontract involving a state construction project, including third-tier suppliers. State ex rel. W.M. Carroll & Co. v. K.L. House Constr. Co., 99 N.M. 186, 656 P.2d 236 (1982).

When materialman may sue. — A bond to the state, conditioned for the performance by a highway contractor of the obligation of his contract, one of which obligations is to pay for materials used, may be sued on by a materialman. Southwestern Portland Cement Co. v. Williams, 32 N.M. 68, 251 P. 380 (1926).

III. SURETY LIABILITY.

Surety's liability to employee leasing company. — General contractor's surety was liable to employee leasing company which furnished labor for project covered by surety's bond since leasing company hired the laborers, paid them weekly, and then billed general contractor in accordance with the terms of their contract. Eastland Fin. Servs. v. Mendoza, 2002-NMCA-035, 132 N.M. 24, 43 P.3d 375.

Exceptions to "supplies." — The word "supplies," used in the statute and in a contractor's bond, does not include premiums on workmen's compensation and public liability insurance, and recovery cannot be had against the surety for failure to pay such items. Anderson v. United States Fid. & Guar. Co., 44 N.M. 483, 104 P.2d 906 (1940).

Surety's liability in absence of bond. — Where surety company signed bond to which the contract was attached, it was bound by the provision in the contract that "the contractor will give bond guaranteeing the payment of labor and materials" as required by statute, although such bond was never actually given, and the surety company was liable to the materialman. Southwestern Sash & Door Co. v. Am. Employers' Ins. Co., 37 N.M. 212, 20 P.2d 928 (1933).

Rights of surety. — A surety that issues performance and payment bonds, and then satisfies claims against the contractor by paying laborers and materialmen, has superior rights as against the contractor's secured creditors to final progress payments and retainage funds held by the project owner. New Mexico State Hwy. & Transp. Dep't v. Gulf Ins. Co., 2000-NMCA-007, 128 N.M. 634, 996 P.2d 424.

When no release of surety. — Failure of school board to retain 15% of the contract price for a school building from the contractor, until final settlement, does not release the surety from liability to the laborers or materialmen. Southwestern Sash & Door Co. v. Am. Employers' Ins. Co., 37 N.M. 212, 20 P.2d 928 (1933).

Extension of surety liability. — Although the general rule is that the liability of a surety cannot be extended beyond the fair import of the undertaking in the bond, this rule has certain exceptions: (1) where bonds are given pursuant to statute for a public or quasi-public purpose; or (2) when by special provision of statute the conditions and obligations prescribed in the statute requiring the bond must be read into the bond, whether contained therein or not, and in such cases, the liability of a surety will be determined by the conditions and obligations prescribed in the statute, in the first instance, on principles of public policy, and the second, by force of statutory provision. Employment Sec. Comm'n v. C.R. Davis Contracting Co., 81 N.M. 23, 462 P.2d 608 (1969).

Punitive damages. — Although statutes requiring the filing of contractor's bonds and the terms of surety bonds, like New Mexico's Little Miller Act, are generally liberally construed to effect legislative intent and the purpose of the bond, clearly the language of the surety bond did not extend to liability for punitive damages. State ex rel. Conley Lott Nichols Mach. Co. v. Safeco Ins. Co. of Am., 100 N.M. 440, 671 P.2d 1151 (1983).

IV. TIME TO SUE.

Unless a governmental entity directly contracts for a shorter time-to-sue provision with either the contractor or the surety, a shorter time-to-sue provision contained in a performance bond is unenforceable. City of Santa Fe v. Travelers Casualty & Surety Co., 2010-NMSC-010, 147 N.M. 699, 228 P.3d 483.

Enforceability of time-to-sue provisions in performance bond. — Where a municipality contracted with a contractor to repair a tank; the contract did not contain a time-to-sue provision; the contractor obtained a performance bond from the surety; the performance bond contained a two year time-to-sue provision; the municipality declared the contractor in default and demanded performance from the surety; and the municipality sued the surety more than two years after the municipality declared the default, the two year time-to-sue provision in the performance bond was unenforceable and the six year statute of limitation under Section 37-1-3 NMSA 1978 applied. City of Santa Fe v. Travelers Casualty & Surety Co., 2010-NMSC-010, 147 N.M. 699, 228 P.3d 483.

Timeliness of notice. — Where contractor furnished bond provided for under this section and timely notice was given to contractor's surety only if a substitute item, the last one furnished on the job, was legally sufficient, notice was too late, since contractor had not been informed of the proposed change as required by contract provisions dealing with changes, and the item, never installed, was held not to be the

last item furnished under the contract. *Crane O'Fallon Co. v. Via*, 56 N.M. 772, 251 P.2d 260 (1952).

Law reviews. — For comment, "The Miller Act in New Mexico - Materialman's Right to Recover on Prime's Surety Bond in Public Works Contracts - Notice as Condition Precedent to Action," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 295 (1969).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 17 Am. Jur. 2d Contractors' Bonds §§ 51 to 148.

Loans or advances to building or construction contractor as within coverage of his bond, 164 A.L.R. 782.

Workmen's compensation insurance premiums as within coverage of contractor's bond, 164 A.L.R. 1468.

False receipts or the like as estopping materialmen or laborers from recovering on public work bond, 39 A.L.R.2d 1104.

Relative rights, as between surety on public work contractor's bond and unpaid laborers or materialmen, in percentage retained by obligee, 61 A.L.R.2d 899.

Liability of surety on bond for public works, 70 A.L.R.2d 1370.

Labor or material furnished a subcontractor for public work or improvement as within coverage of bond of principal contractor, 92 A.L.R.2d 1250.

Building contractor's liability on bond or other agreement to indemnify owner, for injury or death of third person resulting from owner's negligence, 27 A.L.R.3d 663.

What constitutes "public work" within statute relating to contractor's bond, 48 A.L.R.4th 1170.

State or local government's liability to subcontractors, laborers, or materialmen for failure to require general contractor to post bond, 54 A.L.R.5th 649.

20 C.J.S. Counties § 160; 63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 1176; 72 Supp. C.J.S. Public Contracts §§ 41 to 61; 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 420 et seq.

13-4-19. Rights of person furnishing labor or material and right of state with respect to taxes due.

A. Every person, firm or corporation who has furnished labor or material in the prosecution of work provided for in such contract, in respect of which a payment bond is furnished under Section 13-4-18 NMSA 1978, and who has not been paid in full therefor before the expiration of a period of ninety days after the day on which the last of the labor was done or performed by him or material was furnished or supplied by him for which such claim is made, and the state, in respect of which a payment bond is furnished under Section 13-4-18 NMSA 1978, by a contractor who does not have its principal place of business in New Mexico, for all taxes due arising out of construction services rendered under the contract, shall have the right to sue on such payment bond for the amount of the balance thereof unpaid at the time of the institution of such suit, and to prosecute such action to final execution and judgment for the sum or sums justly due him; provided, however, that any person having direct contractual relationship with a subcontractor, but no contractual relationship, express or implied, with the contractor furnishing such payment bond shall have a right of action upon said payment bond upon giving written notice to said contractor within ninety days from the date on which such person did or performed the last of the labor or furnished or supplied the last of the material for which such claim is made, stating with substantial accuracy the amount claimed, and the name of the party to whom the material was furnished or supplied or for whom the labor was done or performed. Such notice shall be served by mailing the same by registered mail, postage prepaid, in an envelope addressed to the contractor at any place he maintains an office or conducts his business or his residence, or in any manner in which the service of summons in civil process is authorized by law.

B. Claimant in such suit shall notify the obligee named in the bond of the beginning of such action, stating the amount claimed, and no judgment shall be entered in such action within thirty days after giving such notice. The obligee and any person, firm, corporation or the state having a cause of action on such bond may be admitted on motion as a party to such action, and the court shall determine the rights of all parties thereto. If the amount realized on such bond be insufficient to discharge all claims in full, such amount shall be distributed among the parties entitled thereto pro rata.

C. Except for suits by the state with respect to taxes, which shall be brought in the name of the bureau of revenue [abolished], every suit instituted under this section shall be brought in the name of the state of New Mexico for the use of the person suing in the district court in any judicial district in which the contract was to be performed and executed, or where the claimant resides, but no such suit, including one brought by the bureau of revenue, shall be commenced after the expiration of one year after the date of final settlement of such contract. The date of final settlement herein shall be that date set by the obligee in the final closing and settlement of payment, if any, due the contractor. The state of New Mexico shall not be liable for the payment of any costs or expenses of any such suit.

D. The obligee named in said bond is authorized and directed to furnish to any person, firm or corporation making application therefor who submits an affidavit that he or it has supplied labor or materials for such work and payment therefor has not been made or that he or it is being sued on any such bond, or to the bureau of revenue [abolished], a certified copy of such bond and the contract for which it was given, which copy shall be prima facie evidence of the contents, execution and delivery of the original, and, in case final settlement of such contract has been made, a certified statement of

the date of such settlement which shall be conclusive as to such demand upon it. Applicants shall pay for such certified copies and certified statements such fees as the obligee fixes to cover the cost of preparation thereof.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 136, § 2; C.S. 1929, § 17-202; 1941 Comp., § 6-512; Laws 1953, ch. 65, § 1; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-12; Laws 1975, ch. 251, § 2.

Compiler's notes. — The bureau of revenue, referred to in Subsections C and D, was abolished, and its jurisdiction, powers and duties were transferred to the revenue division of the taxation and revenue department. See Laws 1977, ch. 249, §§ 3, 4 and 5. However, Laws 1986, ch. 20, § 122 amended 9-11-4 NMSA 1978 to delete reference to the revenue division in the taxation and revenue department. See 9-11-4 NMSA 1978.

ANNOTATIONS

- I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION.
- II. PERSONS AND ENTITIES PROTECTED.
- III. NOTICE.
- IV. AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE.

I. GENERAL CONSIDERATION.

Legislative intent. — If no relief is available under this section, the legislature has decreed that the risk of loss must fall on the contractor or subcontractor who undertakes performance of a contract on a state project, rather than on the taxpayers who presumably have already paid all or most of the costs of the project. *Hydro Conduit Corp. v. Kemble*, 110 N.M. 173, 793 P.2d 855 (1990).

Statutory remedy comparable to mechanic's lien. — The public policy behind the Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] is to provide protection for suppliers in the public contracts arena similar to the statutory materialmen's lien. *Hasse Constr. Co. v. KBK Fin., Inc.*, 1999-NMSC-023, 127 N.M. 316, 980 P.2d 641.

Section gives remedy comparable to mechanic's lien. — Sections 13-4-18 and 13-4-19 NMSA 1978 are intended to provide a remedy comparable to a mechanic's lien to materialmen who provide supplies for a state government construction project. *State ex rel. W.M. Carroll & Co. v. K.L. House Constr. Co.*, 99 N.M. 186, 656 P.2d 236 (1982).

Estoppel as a defense. — Estoppel may be a defense in a Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] case. *State ex rel. Electric Supply Co. v. Kitchens Constr., Inc.*, 106 N.M. 753, 750 P.2d 114 (1988).

Estoppel. — Supplier was not estopped from pursuing its claim under the Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978] against the general contractor and the surety, where the supplier made no affirmation to the general contractor concerning notification of the subcontractor's failure to make payments, and there was no conduct on the supplier's part for the general contractor to have relied on to its detriment. *State ex rel. Electric Supply Co. v. Kitchens Constr., Inc.*, 106 N.M. 753, 750 P.2d 114 (1988).

Supplemental complaint after one year allowed where not prejudicial. — A district court's decision to allow the filing of a supplemental complaint to eliminate any alleged jurisdictional defects more than one year after the filing of the initial complaint is in keeping with the remedial nature of the statute, where there is no prejudice shown by the filing of the supplemental complaint. *State ex rel.*

Goodmans Office Furnishings, Inc. v. Page & Wirtz Constr. Co., 102 N.M. 22, 690 P.2d 1016 (1984).

Notice requirement for a workers' compensation insurer's claim of a lien right against a performance bond, given in connection with a state construction project, was governed by the Mechanic's Lien Act, 48-2-1 NMSA 1978 et seq., and not by the Little Miller Act [13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978]. *State ex rel. Mountain States Mut. Cas. Co. v. KNC, Inc.*, 106 N.M. 140, 740 P.2d 690 (1987).

Burden of proof. — The supplier of materials does not have the burden to prove that the materials were actually delivered to the project. The supplier is not required to prove anything beyond the fact that it supplied the materials to the subcontractor for and in the prosecution of the work provided for in the construction contract and also supplied the material for the project. *State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, ____ P.3d ____.

Where plaintiff showed that plaintiff supplied material to a subcontractor for installation in a municipal construction project; the invoices for which plaintiff asserted its claim were for material for the project; plaintiff supplied material for the project in prosecution of the work provided for in the contract for the project, plaintiff was entitled to recover its claim for unpaid invoices for material supplied on the surety's payment bond even though plaintiff failed to prove that plaintiff actually delivered the material and that the material was actually incorporated into the project. *State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, ____ P.3d ____.

Attorney fees. — Attorney fees are awardable as a sum or sums justly due under Section 13-4-19 NMSA 1978 where the contract between the subcontractor and supplier provides for an award of attorney fees incurred by the supplier in endeavoring to collect amounts due and unpaid under the supplier's credit agreement with the subcontractor. *State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.*, 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, ____ P.3d ____.

II. PERSONS AND ENTITIES PROTECTED.

Materialman's right to payment on bond. — Prompt payment provision, as incorporated in the subcontractor-supplier contract, provided an adequate basis for the subcontractor to refuse to pay the supplier or its secured creditor and instead pay the materialman who had provided supplies to the supplier. *Hasse Constr. Co. v. KBK Fin., Inc.*, 1999-NMSC-023, 127 N.M. 316, 980 P.2d 641.

Surety's liability to employee leasing company. — General contractor's surety was liable to employee leasing company which furnished labor for project covered by surety's bond since leasing company hired the laborers, paid them weekly, and then billed general contractor in accordance with the terms of their contract. *Eastland Fin. Servs. v. Mendoza*, 2002-NMCA-035, 132 N.M. 24, 43 P.3d 375.

III. NOTICE.

Generally. — The statute is remedial in nature and its principal purpose is to protect the supplier of labor and materials, and it should be liberally

construed to effectuate the obvious legislative intent. However, the court cannot, in the guise of liberality, justify completely ignoring the very prerequisite (notice) which the legislature prescribed as a condition precedent to the accrual of any right against the contractor's bond. State ex rel. Komac Paint & Wallpaper Store v. McBride, 74 N.M. 233, 392 P.2d 577 (1964).

Written notice is mandatory as a strict condition precedent to the existence of any right of action upon the payment bond. State ex rel. State Elec. Supply Co. v. McBride, 79 N.M. 467, 444 P.2d 978 (1968).

Purpose of notice requirement. — The requirement under Subsection A that a claimant give written notice within 90 days is a necessary prerequisite to recovery. This notice requirement acts as a protection against unlimited and unascertainable contingent liabilities. State ex rel. W.M. Carroll & Co. v. K.L. House Constr. Co., 99 N.M. 186, 656 P.2d 236 (1982).

Notice within 90 days from final performance. — Under express language of this section, identical with that of the Miller Act, the supplier who has no direct contractual relation with the general contractor is given a right of action against the bond only upon compliance with the condition precedent to suit "upon giving written notice to said contractor within ninety days from the date of final performance." State ex rel. Komac Paint & Wallpaper Store v. McBride, 74 N.M. 233, 392 P.2d 577 (1964).

Notice "for which such claim is made". — The statute requires written notice of claim within 90 days of the date the last item of material "for which such claim is made" was delivered by the supplier to the subcontractor. State ex rel. State Elec. Supply Co. v. McBride, 79 N.M. 467, 444 P.2d 978 (1968).

Substantial compliance with notice required. — The supplier's right of action to recover on the general contractor's bond comes into being only upon substantial compliance with the notice required by the legislature. State ex rel. Komac Paint & Wallpaper Store v. McBride, 74 N.M. 233, 392 P.2d 577 (1964).

Notice substantially complied with statutory requirements. — Where the supplier of materials for a municipal construction project last supplied material for the project on May 3, 2007; the supplier mailed notices of claim on May 22, 2007 by certified mail to each of the contractor's addresses as reported by the contractor to the New Mexico public regulation commission, as shown by the commission's on-line records; the contractor actually received notice; the amount claimed for material did not include amounts for tools or equipment; and the notice stated that the amounts due were substantially accurate, the supplier substantially complied with the notice requirements of Section 13-4-19 NMSA 1978. State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, P.3d ____.

Timeliness of notice. — Supplying an item not called for by plans and specifications or demanded by a change or other authorization or installed as a part of the construction did not provide a basis for determining the last day on which materials were supplied. Crane O'Fallon Co. v. Via, 56 N.M. 772, 251 P.2d 260 (1952).

Timeliness of notice to obligee. — Where the supplier of material for a municipal construction project filed suit against the surety of the payment bond for the project in September 2007; the supplier mailed notice of its claim on the bond to the municipality in July 2009; and the district court entered a judgment in October 2007, the municipality was not prejudiced, because the judgment had not been entered before the municipality received notice. State

ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, P.3d ____.

Early notice deemed timely. — A supplier may give adequate notice to a contractor prior to the expiration of the 90-day time limit of Subsection A and may give notice and file suit for nonpayment prior to delivery of the last items to the contractor. State ex rel. Goodmans Office Furnishings, Inc. v. Page & Wirtz Constr. Co., 102 N.M. 22, 690 P.2d 1016 (1984).

Sufficiency of notice. — Acknowledgment of receipt of claim of subcontractor for materials and supplies, under contractor's bond, by state highway department was insufficient notice to surety of such claim. Silver v. Fidelity & Deposit Co., 40 N.M. 33, 53 P.2d 459 (1935).

IV. AMOUNTS RECOVERABLE.

Damages recoverable. — The Little Miller Act clearly and unequivocally limits recovery against a surety to all just claims for labor performed, and materials and supplies furnished; nothing is said about recovery for loss of profits or "delay damages," and the court would decline to extend the meaning and purpose of the statute any further than the clear language would take it. Herzog Contracting Corp. v. A & S Constr. Co., 107 N.M. 6, 751 P.2d 690 (1988).

Reasonable attorney's fees should be included in a suit on the bond where the written terms of the contract sued upon expressly provided for the allowance of attorney's fees. State ex rel. Nichols v. Safeco Ins. Co. of Am., 100 N.M. 440, 671 P.2d 1151 (Ct. App. 1983).

Prejudgment interest. — Where the open account credit agreement between the supplier of materials and a subcontractor on a municipal construction project provided for interest at 18% per year, prejudgment interest was awardable as a sum justly due under Section 13-4-19 NMSA 1978 at the rate of 18% per year against the surety on the payment bond for the project. State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, P.3d ____.

Subcontractor who held a judgment against contractor for debt owed under contract could sue contractor's surety for all contract liability under the bond, including amounts representing prejudgment interest, those amounts being "justly due" from contractor. State ex rel. Bob Davis Masonry, Inc. v. Safeco Ins. Co. of Am., 118 N.M. 558, 883 P.2d 144 (1994).

Post-judgment interest. — Where the open account credit agreement between the supplier of materials and a subcontractor on a municipal construction project provided for interest at 18% per year, post-judgment interest was awardable as a sum justly due under Section 13-4-19 NMSA 1978 at the rate of 18% per year against the surety on the payment bond for the project. State ex rel. Solsbury Hill, LLC v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co., 2012-NMCA-032, 273 P.3d 1, cert. granted, 2012-NMCERT-_____, P.3d ____.

Law reviews. — For comment, "The Miller Act in New Mexico - Materialman's Right to Recover on Prime's Surety Bond in Public Works Contracts - Notice as Condition Precedent to Action," see 9 Nat. Resources J. 295 (1969).

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 17 Am. Jur. 2d Contractors' Bonds §§ 186 to 233.

False receipts or the like as estopping materialmen or laborers from recovering on public work bond, 39 A.L.R.2d 1104.

Relative rights, as between surety on public work contractor's bond and unpaid laborers or materialmen, in percentage retained by obligee, 61 A.L.R.2d 899.

Labor or material furnished subcontractor for public work or improvements as within coverage of bond of principal contractor, 92 A.L.R.2d 1250.

State or local government's liability to subcontractors, laborers, or materialmen for failure to require general contractor to post bond, 54 A.L.R.5th 649.

Sufficiency of notice to public works contractor on United States project under Miller Act (40 USCS § 270b(a)), 98 A.L.R. Fed. 778.

63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 1062; 72 Supp. Public Contracts §§ 44, 46 to 50; 78 C.J.S. Schools and School Districts § 420 et seq.; 81A C.J.S. States §§ 186 to 193.

13-4-20. Additional bond in case of insolvency of sureties.

Whenever in its judgment any surety on such bond shall be insolvent, or for any cause is not a proper or sufficient surety, the obligee may require the contractor to furnish a new or additional bond or security within ten days; and thereupon, if the obligee shall so order, all work on said contract shall cease until such new or additional bond or security shall be furnished. If not furnished within said time, the obligee may at its option take over and complete said work as the agent and at the expense of the contractor and sureties, either doing the work on force account or letting the same by contract, and shall be entitled to use any equipment, materials and supplies of the delinquent contractor in completing said work.

History: Laws 1923, ch. 136, § 3; C.S. 1929, § 17-203; 1941 Comp., § 6-513; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-13.

applies to suppliers of materials under any subcontract involving a state construction project, including third-tier suppliers. State ex rel. W.M. Carroll & Co. v. K.L. House Constr. Co., 99 N.M. 186, 656 P.2d 236 (1982).

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Section applies to third-tier suppliers. — The "Little Miller Act," 13-4-18 to 13-4-20 NMSA 1978,

13-4-21. [Public contracts with nonresident persons or partnerships or unadmitted foreign corporations; agent for service of process.]

That all contracts entered into by the state of New Mexico, any political subdivision of the state of New Mexico or any institution or department of the state of New Mexico, with any person or partnership not a resident of the state of New Mexico, or with any foreign corporation not authorized to do business in the state of New Mexico, for the furnishing of any materials or supplies or for the performance of any public work within the state of New Mexico by such nonresident person, partnership or foreign corporation not authorized to do business in the state of New Mexico, shall contain a specific provision designating an agent of such person, partnership or corporation, resident within the state of New Mexico, with his residence and post-office address, upon whom process and writs in any action or proceeding against any such nonresident person, partnership or corporation may be served in any action arising out of such contract to the same effect as though such person, partnership or corporation were actually and personally served within the state of New Mexico.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 144, § 1; 1941 Comp., § 6-515; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-14.

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Law reviews. — For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part I," see 1 Nat. Resources J. 303 (1961).

13-4-22. [Secretary of state as agent for service.]

In the event any such contract shall not contain the provision above set forth in Section 1 [13-4-21 NMSA 1978] of this act, or in the event the agent so designated in such contract shall die or remove from the state of New Mexico, then and in such event, the nonresident person, partnership or foreign corporation, as the case may be, by entering into said contract shall be deemed to have named the secretary of the state of New Mexico, and his successor in office, as the true and lawful agent of such person, partnership or corporation upon whom such legal process or writs may be served in any action arising out of such contract, and when service is made upon the secretary of state in the manner hereinafter provided, such service shall have the same force and effect as though personal service had been made upon such person, partnership or corporation within the state of New Mexico.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 144, § 2; 1941 Comp., § 6-516; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-15.

13-4-23. [Service where there is no designated agent.]

The manner of procuring and serving process in any action brought pursuant to the provisions of this act [13-4-21 to 13-4-24 NMSA 1978] when there has been, either, no designation of an agent in any such public contract, or where the agent named in such contract has died or removed from the state so that service cannot be had upon such agent, shall be as follows, to-wit: - the plaintiff, at the time of filing his complaint shall allege and set forth in his complaint or in an affidavit, to the satisfaction of the judge of the court having jurisdiction, that the defendant is one of the persons, partnerships or corporations contemplated in Section 1 [13-4-21 NMSA 1978] of this act, with the residence of said defendant, if known, and the further fact that said defendant has no designated agent within the state. Upon such showing being made, the judge shall make an order directing that service of process be made upon the defendant by delivering two copies of the process and of the complaint and of said order to the secretary of the state of New Mexico, with instructions and directions to the secretary of the state to forward one copy of said summons, complaint or other process, together with a copy of such order of the court to said defendant by registered mail to the address shown in the complaint or affidavit, as the case may be; and that in addition to making service upon the secretary of the state, the order of the court shall also direct that a copy of the process, together with a copy of the complaint and of said order accompanied by a notice that the same has been served upon the secretary of the state, pursuant to this act, be delivered to the defendant without the state. Proof of such service shall be made by affidavit filed in said action, and service shall be deemed complete thirty days from the date such personal service is made on the defendant.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 144, § 3; 1941 Comp., § 6-517; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-16.

ANNOTATIONS

Law reviews. — For article, "Attachment in New Mexico - Part I," see 1 Nat. Resources J. 303 (1961).

13-4-24. [Continuances.]

The court in which any such action is pending shall, upon affidavit submitted upon behalf of the defendant, grant such additional time to answer, or continuances, as shall be reasonably necessary to allow the defendant full opportunity to plead and prepare for the trial of said action.

History: Laws 1937, ch. 144, § 4; 1941 Comp., § 6-518; 1953 Comp., § 6-6-17.

13-4-25, 13-4-26. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1984, ch. 65, § 175, repealed 13-4-25 and 13-4-26 NMSA 1978, as amended by Laws 1983, ch. 301, §§ 29, 30, relating to architectural con-

tracts and architect rate schedules for capital projects, effective November 1, 1984. For present comparable provisions, see 13-1-123 and 13-1-124 NMSA 1978.

13-4-27 to 13-4-30. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 2001, ch. 68, § 12 repealed 13-4-27 to 13-4-30 NMSA 1978, as enacted by Laws 1985, ch. 124, §§ 1, 2, and 4 and Laws 1989, ch. 217, § 1, as amended by Laws 1995, ch. 147, §§ 1 to 3, relat-

ing to the payment of public works contracts, effective June 15, 2001. For provisions of former sections, see the 2000 NMSA 1978 on New Mexico One Source of Law.

13-4-31. Short title.

Sections 1 through 12 [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978] of this act may be cited as the "Subcontractors Fair Practices Act".

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 1.
Meaning of "this act". — The term "this act" refers to Laws 1988, Chapter 18, §§ 1 to 12 of which appears

as 13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978. Section 13 of Laws 1988, Chapter 18 appears as 13-4-43 NMSA 1978.

13-4-32. Legislative findings.

The legislature finds that the practices of bid shopping and bid peddling in connection with the construction, alteration and repair of public works projects often result in poor quality of material and workmanship to the detriment of the public, deprive the public of the full benefits of fair competition among contractors and subcontractors and lead to insolvencies and loss of wages to employees.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 2.

13-4-33. Definitions.

As used in the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978]:

- A. "contractor" means the prime contractor on a public works construction project who contracts directly with the using agency;
- B. "subcontractor" means a contractor who contracts directly with the contractor;
- C. "listing threshold" means the dollar amount, stipulated in the bidding documents, above which subcontractors must be listed;
- D. "notice" means information, advice or a written warning intended to apprise a contractor, subcontractor or using agency of some proceeding in which the contractor's, subcontractor's or using agency's interests are involved or to inform him of some fact that is his right to know. Notice may be sent to a contractor, subcontractor or using agency by certified or registered mail and shall be deemed to be completed upon date of mailing; and
- E. "using agency" means any state agency or local public body requiring services or construction.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 3; 1995, ch. 82, § 2.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Subsection D, substituted "subcontractor or using agency" for "or subcontractor" twice, substituted "the

contractor's, subcontractor's or using agency's" for "his", and substituted "that" for "which".

13-4-34. Listing of subcontractors; requirements.

A. Any using agency taking bids for any public works construction project shall provide in the bidding documents prepared for that project a listing threshold which shall be five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or one-half of one percent of the architect's or engineer's estimate of the total project cost, not including alternates, whichever is greater. If the bidding documents do not include a listing threshold, then the using agency shall supply the listing threshold. If the listing threshold has not been included, the bid opening shall be postponed until the using agency has complied with this section. Any contractor or subcontractor interested in bidding may apply to the district court in the county in which the project will be located for an injunction preventing the bid opening until the using agency has complied with this section. Any person submitting a bid shall in his bid set forth:

(1) the name and the city or county of the place of business of each subcontractor under subcontract to the contractor who will perform work or labor or render service to the contractor in or about the construction of the public works construction project in an amount in excess of the listing threshold; and

(2) the category of the work that will be done by each subcontractor. The contractor shall list only one subcontractor for each category as defined by the contractor in his bid.

B. A bid submitted by a contractor who fails to comply with the provisions of Subsection A of this section is a nonresponsive bid which shall not be accepted by a using agency.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 4; 1989, ch. 296, § 1; 1995, ch. 82, § 3.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Subsection A, inserted "not including alternates", added the second through fourth sentences, substituted in Paragraph A(1) "the city or county" for "location", and in Paragraph A(2) substituted "category" for "nature" and "that" for "which"; and in Subsection B, substituted "a contractor who" for "any person which".

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Separate categories of work in one bid request. — Although there was only one invitation for bids, since it requested two distinct bids covering a single bid lot and a combination of that bid lot with another, the contractor should have listed the subcontractor who would perform each category of work. *Dynacon, Inc. v. D & S Contracting*, 120 N.M. 170, 899 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1995).

Written contract not required for listing as subcontractor. — The absence of a written contract

between a general contractor and subcontractor at the time the general contractor submitted its bid did not mean that the general contractor was not obligated to list the subcontractor in the bid. *Romero*

Excavation & Trucking, Inc. v. Bradley Constr., Inc., 1996-NMSC-010, 121 N.M. 471, 913 P.2d 659.

13-4-35. Exemption.

With the exclusion of that portion of work covering street lighting and traffic signals, the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to contracts for the construction, improvement or repair of streets or highways, including bridges, underground utilities within easements including but not limited to water lines, sewer lines and storm sewer lines.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 5.

13-4-35.1. Application of act.

The Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978] shall not apply to any transaction occurring after the contractor and the listed subcontractor have executed a subcontract unless subsequent action on the subcontract relates to subcontractor listing requirements.

History: Laws 1995, ch. 82, § 1.

13-4-36. Substitution of subcontractor.

A. No contractor whose bid is accepted shall substitute any person as subcontractor in place of the subcontractor listed in the original bid, except that the using agency shall consent to the substitution of another person as a subcontractor in the following circumstances:

- (1) when the subcontractor listed in the bid, after having had a reasonable opportunity to do so, fails or refuses to execute a written contract, when such written contract, based upon the general terms, conditions, plans and specifications for the project involved and the terms of such subcontractor's written bid, is presented to him by the contractor;
- (2) when the subcontractor listed in the original bid becomes bankrupt or insolvent prior to execution of a subcontract;
- (3) when the using agency refuses to approve the subcontractor listed in the original bid, provided such approval has been reserved in the bidding documents;
- (4) when the subcontractor listed in the original bid fails or refuses to perform his subcontract;
- (5) when the contractor demonstrates to the using agency or its duly authorized officer that the name of the subcontractor was listed as the result of an inadvertent clerical error;
- (6) when a bid alternate accepted by the using agency causes the listed subcontractor's bid not to be low;
- (7) when the contractor can substantiate to the using agency that a listed subcontractor's bid is incomplete;
- (8) when the listed subcontractor fails or refuses to meet the bond requirements of the contractor;
- (9) when it is determined that the listed subcontractor does not have a proper license to perform the work and the contractor has submitted the name of the subcontractor along with proof that the subcontractor bid work for which he was not licensed by the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department; or
- (10) when it is determined by the using agency, the prime contractor or the director of the labor and industrial division of the labor department that a listed subcontractor is not a registered subcontractor on the date bids are unconditionally accepted for consideration.

B. Prior to approval of the contractor's request for substitution of a subcontractor, the using agency shall give notice in writing to the listed subcontractor of the contractor's request to substitute and of the reasons for the request. The notice shall be served by certified or registered mail to the last known address of the subcontractor. The listed subcontractor who has been so notified has five working days within which to submit written objections to the substitution to the using agency. Failure to file written objections shall constitute the listed subcontractor's consent to the substitution. If written objections are filed, the using agency shall give at least five working days notice in writing to the listed subcontractor of a hearing by the using agency on the contractor's request for substitution.

C. No contractor whose bid is accepted shall permit any subcontract to be voluntarily assigned or transferred or allow it to be performed by anyone other than the original subcontractor listed in the original bid without the consent of the using agency.

D. No contractor whose bid is accepted, other than in the performance of change orders causing changes or deviations from the original contract, shall sublet or subcontract any portion of the work in excess of the listing threshold as to which his original bid did not designate a subcontractor unless:

(1) the contractor fails to receive a bid for a category of work. Under such circumstances, the contractor may subcontract. The contractor shall designate on the listing form that no bid was received; or

(2) the contractor fails to receive more than one bid for a category of work. Under such circumstances, the contractor may subcontract. The contractor shall state on the listing form that only one subcontractor's bid was received, together with the name of the subcontractor. This designation shall not occur more than one time on the subcontractor list.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 6; 1995, ch. 82, § 4; 2005, ch. 98, § 3.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, added Subsection A(10) to permit the using agency to consent to the substitution of a subcontractor when it is determined that a listed subcontractor is not a registered subcontractor on the date bids are unconditionally accepted for consideration.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Paragraphs A(2) and A(4) substituted "subcontractor listed in the original bid" for "listed subcontractor", in Paragraph A(2) added "prior to execution of a subcontract", added Paragraph A(3), redesignated former Paragraphs A(3) to A(7) as paragraphs A(4) to A(8), in Paragraph A(6) substituted "listed" for "original low", added Paragraph A(9); in Subsection B inserted "of a subcontractor" in the first sentence; in Subsection D, inserted the Paragraph D(1) designation, added Paragraph D(2); and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

13-4-37. Bond requirements.

A. It is the responsibility of each subcontractor submitting a bid to a contractor to be prepared to submit a faithful performance and payment bond if so requested by the contractor.

B. In the event any subcontractor submitting a bid to a contractor does not, upon the request of the contractor and at the expense of the contractor at the established charge or premium therefor, furnish to the contractor a bond issued by a corporate surety authorized to do business in New Mexico in accordance with the New Mexico Insurance Code [Chapter 59A NMSA 1978] and listed in the United States treasury department circular 570 wherein the contractor is named the obligee, guaranteeing prompt and faithful performance of the subcontract and the payment of all claims for labor and materials furnished or used in and about the work to be done and performed under the subcontract, the contractor may reject the bid and make a substitution of another subcontractor subject to the provisions of Section 13-4-36 NMSA 1978. Such bond may be required at the expense of the subcontractor only if the contractor in his written or published request for subcontract bids:

- (1) specifies that the expense for the bond shall be borne by the subcontractor; and
- (2) clearly specifies the amount and requirements of the bond.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 7; 1995, ch. 82, § 5.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Subsection A, substituted "a bid" for "bids" and inserted "a" preceding "faithful"; in Subsection B, substituted "a corporate" for "an admitted", and inserted the language beginning "authorized" and ending "circular 570"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

13-4-38. Failure to specify subcontractor.

If a contractor fails to list a subcontractor in excess of the listing threshold and he does not state that no bid was received or that only one bid was received, he represents that he is fully qualified to

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Bid alternates. — The provision of Subparagraph [Paragraph] A(6), concerning acceptance of a "bid alternate" by the using agency, did not apply to allow substitution of a listed contractor when the invitation for bids requested two distinct bids covering a single bid lot and a combination of that bid lot with another and the contractor was required to list the subcontractor who would perform each category of work. *Dynacon, Inc. v. D & S Contracting*, 120 N.M. 170, 899 P.2d 613 (Ct. App. 1995).

Contractor could not substitute itself for subcontractor. — Without proper approval by the using agency, a general contractor could not substitute itself for a listed contractor after the using agency had accepted the general contractor's bid. *Romero Excavation & Trucking, Inc. v. Bradley Constr., Inc.*, 1996-NMSC-010, 121 N.M. 471, 913 P.2d 659.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — State or local government's liability to subcontractors, laborers, or materialmen for failure to require general contractor to post bond, 54 A.L.R.5th 649.

perform that portion of the work himself and that he shall perform that portion of the work himself. If after the award of the contract the contractor subcontracts any portion of the work, except as provided in the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978], the contractor shall be guilty of violation of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act and subject to the penalties provided in Section 13-4-41 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 8; 1995, ch. 82, § 6.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in the first sentence, substituted "list" for "specify", inserted "and he does not state that no bid was received or that only one bid was received", inserted "of the work" following "portion" twice; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

13-4-39. Inadvertent clerical error.

A. The contractor, as a condition to assert a claim of inadvertent clerical error in the listing of a subcontractor, shall, within four working days after the time of the prime bid opening by the using agency, give written notice to the using agency and to both the subcontractor he claims to have listed in error and the subcontractor who had bid to the contractor prior to bid opening.

B. Any listed subcontractor who has been notified by the contractor in accordance with the provisions of this section as to an inadvertent clerical error shall be allowed twelve working days from the time of the prime bid opening within which to submit to the using agency and to the contractor written objection to the contractor's claim of inadvertent clerical error. Failure of the listed subcontractor to file written notice within the twelve working days shall be primary evidence of his agreement that an inadvertent clerical error was made.

C. The using agency shall, in the absence of an objection to the contrary by the listed subcontractor in the original bid, consent to the substitution of the intended subcontractor if:

(1) the contractor, the listed subcontractor listed in error and the intended subcontractor each submit an affidavit to the using agency, along with such additional evidence as the parties may wish to submit, that an inadvertent clerical error was in fact made, provided that the affidavits from each of the three parties are filed within twelve working days from the time of the prime bid opening; or

(2) affidavits are filed by both the contractor and the intended subcontractor within the specified time but the subcontractor whom the contractor claims to have listed in error does not submit, within twelve working days from the time of prime bid opening, to the using agency and to the contractor written objection to the contractor's claim of inadvertent clerical error as provided in this section.

D. If affidavits are filed by both the contractor and the intended subcontractor but the listed subcontractor has, within twelve working days from the time of the prime bid opening, submitted to the using agency and to the contractor written objection to the contractor's claim of inadvertent clerical error, the using agency shall investigate the claims of the parties and hold a hearing to determine the validity of the claims, within thirty days after the receipt of the contractor's written objection. Any determination made shall be based on facts contained in the affidavits submitted by all three parties and supported by testimony under oath and subject to cross-examination. The using agency may, on its motion or that of any other party, admit testimony of other contractors, any bid registries or depositories or any other party in possession of facts that may have a bearing on the decision of the using agency.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 9; 1995, ch. 82, § 7.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, in Subsection A, substituted "four" for "two"; in Subsection B, substituted "twelve" for "six" two times; rewrote the beginning of Subsection C, in Paragraph C(1) inserted "listed" preceding the first "subcontractor" and substituted "twelve" for "eight", in Paragraph

C(2) substituted "twelve" for "six" and inserted "from the time of prime bid opening"; in Subsection D, substituted "twelve" for "six", deleted "public" preceding "hearing", inserted "within thirty days after the receipt of the contractor's written objection"; and made minor stylistic changes throughout the section.

13-4-40. Emergency subcontracting.

Subcontracting any portion of the work in excess of the listing threshold as to which no subcontractor was designated in the original bid shall be permitted only in the case of public emergency or necessity and then only upon a written finding by the using agency setting forth the facts constituting the emergency or necessity.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 10.

13-4-41. Penalties.

A. When a contractor violates any provision of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978] except Section 13-4-34 NMSA 1978, the using agency shall:

(1) in the case of a contractor who substitutes another subcontractor in violation of Section 13-4-36 NMSA 1978, for the subcontractor originally included in the bid, assess the contractor a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of ten percent of the amount bid by the listed subcontractor or the difference between the amount bid by the listed subcontractor and the amount bid by the substituted subcontractor;

(2) in the case of a contractor substituting a listed subcontractor for another subcontractor, and the substituted subcontractor knowingly participated in a violation of Section 13-4-36 NMSA 1978, assess the substituted subcontractor a penalty in an amount equal to the greater of ten percent of the amount bid by the listed subcontractor and the difference between the amount bid by the listed subcontractor and the substituted subcontractor; or

(3) in the case of a contractor who fails to list a subcontractor in excess of the listing threshold as defined in Section 13-4-38 NMSA 1978, assess the contractor a penalty of eight percent of the amount of the subcontract issued for the first violation and thirty percent of the amount of the subcontract issued for any violation thereafter, on any one project.

B. Penalties assessed pursuant to the provisions of this section shall be deposited into the fund from which the contract was awarded.

C. In a proceeding under this section, the contractor shall be entitled to a hearing after notice.

D. A violation of the provisions of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act constitutes grounds for disciplinary action against a contractor or a subcontractor, pursuant to regulations of the construction industries division of the regulation and licensing department.

E. A contractor or a subcontractor who attempts to circumvent the provisions of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act shall be subject to the penalties established pursuant to this section.

F. Any listed subcontractor removed in violation of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act may bring an action in the district court for damages, injunctive or other relief.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 11; 1989, ch. 296, § 2; 1995, ch. 82, § 8.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, rewrote the beginning of Subsection A, deleted former Paragraph A(1), rewrote and redesignated former Paragraph A(2) as Paragraph A(1), added Paragraphs

A(2) and A(3), added Subsections B and C, redesignated former Subsections B to D as Subsections D to E, and in Subsections D and E, inserted "or a subcontractor".

13-4-42. Coverage of home rule municipalities.

Any home rule municipality or H class county chartered under the provisions of Article 10, Section 6 of the constitution of New Mexico is expressly denied authority to legislate regulation of the subject matter covered in the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978] that conflicts with the provisions of that act.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 12.

For H class counties, see 4-44-3 NMSA 1978.

Cross references. — For Municipal Charter Act, see 3-15-1 to 3-15-16 NMSA 1978.

13-4-43. Dispute resolution.

Once the using agency has determined the existence of a valid claim under the provisions of the Subcontractors Fair Practices Act [13-4-31 to 13-4-42 NMSA 1978], the using agency or agent of the using agency may:

A. hold a public hearing for the purpose of providing an informal resolution of the dispute by preparing a "form of dispute" which shall be available to all parties. The form shall state concisely, in numbered paragraphs, the matter at issue or dispute which the complainant expects to be determined. The agent or the using agency shall evaluate the issues presented by both sides of the dispute and render a decision within ten days after the hearing, and provide the parties with a written copy of the decision by certified mail, return receipt requested; or

B. refer the matter in dispute to be resolved through arbitration.

History: Laws 1988, ch. 18, § 13.

Cross references. — For the Uniform Arbitration Act, see 44-7A-1 NMSA 1978. For public works mediation, see Chapter 13, Article 4C NMSA 1978.

ARTICLE 4A

Art in Public Places

Sec.

- 13-4A-1. Short title.
- 13-4A-2. Legislative declaration.
- 13-4A-3. Definitions.
- 13-4A-4. Allocation of construction costs.
- 13-4A-5. Art in public places fund; creation.
- 13-4A-6. Works of art.

Sec.

- 13-4A-7. Administration of the program.
- 13-4A-8. Artist selection.
- 13-4A-9. Separate contracts.
- 13-4A-10. Division; rules and regulations.
- 13-4A-11. Maintenance.

13-4A-1. Short title.

This act [13-4A-1 to 13-4A-11 NMSA 1978] may be cited as the "Art in Public Places Act".

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 1.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-2. Legislative declaration.

The legislature declares it to be a policy of the state that a portion of appropriations for capital expenditures be set aside for the acquisition or commissioning of works of art to be used in, upon or around public buildings.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 2.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-3. Definitions.

As used in the Art in Public Places Act:

- A. "agency" means all state departments and agencies, boards, councils, institutions, commissions and quasi-public corporations, including all state educational institutions enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, and all statutorily created post-secondary educational institutions;
- B. "architect" means the person or firm designing the project for the contracting agency to which the one percent provision pursuant to Section 13-4A-4 NMSA 1978 applies;
- C. "contracting agency" means the agency having the control, management and power to enter into contracts for new construction or renovation of any public building;
- D. "division" means the arts division of the office of cultural affairs;
- E. "public buildings" means those buildings under the control and management of the property control division of the general services department, the department of game and fish, the energy, minerals and natural resources department, the state highway and transportation department, the state fair commission, the supreme court, the commissioner of public lands, the office of cultural affairs, the governing boards of the state educational institutions and statutorily created post-secondary educational institutions, the state department of public education and the legislature or all buildings constructed with funds appropriated by the legislature. For the purposes of the Art in Public Places Act, "public buildings" does not include such auxiliary buildings as maintenance plants, correctional facilities, warehouses or temporary structures; and
- F. "work of art" means any work of visual art, including but not limited to a drawing, painting, mural, fresco, sculpture, mosaic or photograph; a work of calligraphy; a work of graphic art, including an etching, lithograph, offset print, silk screen or a work of graphic art of like nature; works in clay, textile, fiber, wood, metal, plastic, glass and like materials; or mixed media, including a collage or assemblage or any combination of the foregoing art media which is chosen to be included in or immediately adjoining the building under consideration. Under special circumstances, the term may include environmental landscaping if approved by the division.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 3; 1989, ch. 178, § 1.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-4. Allocation of construction costs.

A. All agencies shall allocate as a nondeductible item an amount of money equal to one percent or two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), whichever is less, of the amount of money appropriated for new construction or any major renovation exceeding one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), to be expended for the acquisition and installation of works of art for the new building to be constructed or the building in which the major renovation is to occur.

B. An amount of money equal to one percent or two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000), whichever is less, allocated from appropriations for new construction or major renovations of excluded structures pursuant to Subsection E of Section 3 [13-4A-3 NMSA 1978] of the Art in Public Places Act shall be accounted for separately and expended for acquisition and installation of art for existing public buildings. The division shall determine the amount, not to exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), to be made available for the purchase of art in existing buildings in consultation with the contracting agency. The selection process for art for existing buildings shall follow guidelines established by the division pursuant to the Art in Public Places Act.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 4.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-5. Art in public places fund; creation.

There is created in the state treasury the "art in public places fund" which shall be administered by the division pursuant to the Art in Public Places Act.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 5; 1989, ch. 324, § 5.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-6. Works of art.

The works of art acquired pursuant to the Art in Public Places Act may be an integral part of the building, attached to the building, detached within or outside the structure or placed on public lands, part of a temporary exhibition or loaned or exhibited by the agency in other public facilities.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 6.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-7. Administration of the program.

The division shall determine the amount to be made available for the purchase of art, in consultation with the contracting agency responsible for the building to be constructed or renovated, and payments thereof shall be made in accordance with law. All agencies shall notify the division in writing upon legislative approval of construction budgets. One percent of the total appropriation for new construction or renovation of any building shall be deposited into the art in public places fund after the issuance of the appropriate bonds. If the entire one percent of the total funds appropriated for a particular building is not required for the project, the remainder shall accumulate in the art in public places fund and shall be accounted for separately and expended for the acquisition of art for existing buildings, as determined by the division. Any money remaining in the fund at the end of each fiscal year shall not revert but shall remain in the art in public places fund to be used to implement the purposes of the Art in Public Places Act.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 7.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-8. Artist selection.

The division shall establish guidelines for the art selection process. This process shall provide for participation from representatives of the contracting agency, the user agency, the division, the project architect, visual artists or design professionals and interested members of the community.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 8.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-9. Separate contracts.

Expenditures for works of art as provided in Section 7 [13-4A-7 NMSA 1978] of the Art in Public Places Act shall be contracted for separately from all other items in the new construction of the public building.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 9.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-10. Division; rules and regulations.

The selection, execution, placement and acceptance of works of art for a construction project shall be the responsibility of the division in consultation with the contracting agency. The division shall adopt rules and regulations to govern the selection, execution, placement and acceptance of the works of art to be acquired in accordance with this section and other rules, regulations and procedures necessary to implement the Art in Public Places Act. Administrative costs incurred by the division for the implementation of the Art in Public Places Act may be charged against the art in public places fund, provided that such costs have been properly budgeted and the budget has been approved by the state cultural affairs officer and the secretary of finance and administration.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 10.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by Laws 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

13-4A-11. Maintenance.

The contracting agency or its designee is responsible for inventory, maintenance, repair and security of art work. Any maintenance or repair work shall be done in consultation with the division.

History: Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 11.

Compiler's notes. — Laws 1986, ch. 11, § 13, which was to repeal this article effective January 1, 1990, was repealed by L. 1989, ch. 178, § 2.

ARTICLE 4B**Fine Art in Public Buildings**

Sec.

13-4B-1. Findings.

13-4B-2. Definitions.

Sec.

13-4B-3. Fine art; alteration or destruction prohibited; injunctive relief; damages; exceptions.

13-4B-1. Findings.

The legislature finds that the physical alteration or destruction of fine art, which is an expression of the personality of the artist, is detrimental to the reputation of the artist and artists therefore have an interest in protecting their works of fine art against such alteration or destruction. The legislature also finds that there is a public interest in preserving the integrity of cultural and artistic creations.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 70, § 1.

Law reviews. — For note, "Advancing the Arts Community in New Mexico through Moral Rights and Droit De Suite: The International Impetus and Im-

plications of Preemption Analysis," see 36 N.M.L. Rev. 713 (2006).

13-4B-2. Definitions.

As used in this act [13-4B-1 to 13-4B-3 NMSA 1978]:

A. "artist" means the natural person who actually creates a work of fine art but does not include art created by an employee within the scope of his employment. In case of a joint creation of a work of art, each joint creator shall have the rights of an artist with respect to the work of fine art as a whole;

B. "fine art" means any original work of visual or graphic art of any media including any painting, print, drawing, sculpture, craft, object, photograph, audio or video tape, film, hologram or any combination of such media of recognized quality;

C. "gross negligence" means the exercise of so slight a degree of care as to justify the belief that there was indifference to the particular work of fine art;

D. "public building" means a building owned by the state or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions or a building owned by any political subdivision of the state or any of its agencies, instrumentalities or institutions; and

E. "public view" means on the exterior of a public building or in an interior area of a public building.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 70, § 2.

13-4B-3. Fine art; alteration or destruction prohibited; injunctive relief; damages; exceptions.

A. No person except an artist who owns or possesses a work of fine art which the artist has created shall intentionally commit or authorize the intentional commission of any physical defacement, mutilation, alteration or destruction of a work of fine art in public view. As used in this section, "intentional physical defacement, mutilation, alteration or destruction" includes any such action taken deliberately or through gross negligence.

B. The artist shall retain the right to claim and receive credit under his own name or under a reasonable pseudonym or, for just and valid reason, to disclaim authorship of his work of fine art. Credit shall be determined in accord with the medium of expression and the nature and extent of the contribution of the artist to the work of fine art.

C. The artist or any bona fide union or other artists' organization authorized in writing by the artist for such purpose may commence an action in district court without having as prerequisites to a suit any need for:

- (1) damages already incurred;
- (2) a showing of special damages, if any; or
- (3) general damages in any monetary amount to recover or obtain any of the following:
 - (a) injunctive relief or declaratory relief;
 - (b) actual damages;
 - (c) reasonable attorneys' and expert witness fees and all other costs of the action; or
 - (d) any other relief which the court deems proper.

D. In determining whether a work of fine art is of recognized quality, the court shall rely on the opinions of artists, art dealers, collectors of fine art, curators of art museums, restorers and conservators of fine art and other persons involved with the creation or marketing of fine art.

E. The provisions of this section shall, with respect to the artist, or if any artist is deceased, his heir, legatee, or personal representative, continue until the fiftieth anniversary of the death of such artist, and continue in addition to any other rights and duties which may now or in the future be applicable and, except as provided in Subsection F of this section, may not be waived except by an instrument in writing expressly so providing which is signed by the artist and refers to specific works with identification and such waiver shall only apply to work so identified.

The attorney general may, if the artist is deceased, assert the rights of the artist on the artist's behalf and commence an action for injunctive relief with respect to any work of art which is in public view.

F. If a work of fine art in public view cannot be removed from a building without substantial physical defacement, mutilation, alteration, or destruction of such work, the rights and duties created under this section, unless expressly reserved by an instrument in writing signed by the owner of such building

and properly recorded prior to the installation of such art, shall be deemed waived. Such instrument, if recorded, shall be binding on subsequent owners of such building.

G. If the owner of a building wishes to remove a work of fine art which is a part of that building but which can be removed from the building without substantial harm to such fine art, the rights and duties created under this section shall apply unless the owner has diligently attempted without success to notify the artist or, if the artist is deceased, his heir, legatee or personal representative in writing of his intended action affecting the work of fine art, or unless he did provide notice and that person failed within ninety days either to remove the work or to pay for its removal. If such work is removed at the expense of the artist, his heir, legatee or personal representative, title to the fine art shall be deemed to be in such person.

History: Laws 1987, ch. 70, § 3.

ARTICLE 4C

Public Works Mediation

Sec.	Sec.
13-4C-1. Short title.	13-4C-7. Written materials.
13-4C-2. Definitions.	13-4C-8. Attendance.
13-4C-3. Application.	13-4C-9. Recording of agreements; compromise and offers to compromise.
13-4C-4. Mediation requirement; exemptions.	13-4C-10. Mediation clause in a contract; application of federal law.
13-4C-5. Notice of mediation session; service of notice.	13-4C-11. Costs.
13-4C-6. Location of mediation session.	

13-4C-1. Short title.

Chapter 13, Article 4C NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Public Works Mediation Act".

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-1, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 1.

13-4C-2. Definitions.

As used in the Public Works Mediation Act:

A. "interested person" means a person with an association to a dispute related to the performance of a public works project, when that association arises out of the same transaction or occurrence underlying the dispute;

B. "mediator" means an individual or organization, independent of a dispute related to the performance of a public works project, that acts to assist persons in the resolution of the dispute;

C. "person" means the state, political subdivision of the state, including any home rule municipality chartered pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, Section 6 of the constitution of New Mexico, institution or department of the state, local public body, contractor, subcontractor, supplier, architect, engineer, surety or project manager; and

D. "public works project" means a project of the state, including highway projects of the state highway and transportation department, a project of a political subdivision of the state, including any home rule municipality chartered pursuant to the provisions of Article 10, Section 6 of the constitution of New Mexico, a project of an institution or department of the state or a project of a local public body to construct, repair, alter, demolish, install or extend an improvement on real property or to improve real property owned, used or leased by the state, political subdivision of the state, an institution or department of the state or a local public body.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-2, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 2.

13-4C-3. Application.

The Public Works Mediation Act applies to all disputes related to the performance of a public works project.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-3, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 3.

13-4C-4. Mediation requirement; exemptions.

A. Except as provided in Subsections B, C and D of this section, a person who seeks to resolve a dispute related to the performance of a public works project shall exhaust the mediation procedures set forth in the Public Works Mediation Act before seeking judicial relief in a court of law.

B. A dispute that arises under an arbitration clause of a contract for a public works project that includes a clause in the contract that requires arbitration is exempt from the provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act.

C. The provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act shall not apply to:

(1) any disputes between employers and employees, including disputes arising pursuant to the provisions of the Public Works Minimum Wage Act [13-4-10 to 13-4-17 NMSA 1978] or the Workers' Compensation Act [Chapter 52, Article 1 NMSA 1978]; or

(2) any disputes regarding an apprenticeship, including disputes arising pursuant to the provisions of Sections 50-7-1 through 50-7-7 NMSA 1978.

D. All contractual alternative dispute resolution remedies shall be exhausted prior to application of the provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-4, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 4.

13-4C-5. Notice of mediation session; service of notice.

A. An interested person may convene a mediation session for the purpose of resolving disputes related to the performance of a public works project. Mediation of a dispute related to the performance of a public works project shall take place within thirty days after an interested person has provided notice of the mediation session to other interested persons.

B. When an interested person receives notice of a mediation session, that person may notify other interested persons of the mediation session. A person who receives notice of a mediation session shall provide notice:

(1) to other interested persons no later than five days following receipt of the original notice; and

(2) that other interested persons have been notified to the interested person who convened the mediation session no later than five days following receipt of the original notice.

C. An interested person providing notice of a mediation session shall include the following information within the notice:

(1) the name and mailing address of the mediator;

(2) the date, time and location of the mediation session;

(3) a brief summary of all issues concerning a dispute related to the performance of a public works project;

(4) a brief statement regarding an interested person's association to a dispute related to the performance of a public works project, when the interested person has been provided with notice of a mediation session; and

(5) the cost for an eight-hour mediation session and the responsibility for payment of the costs pursuant to the provisions of Section 13-4C-11 NMSA 1978.

D. Service of the notice required pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of this section shall be made by:

(1) mailing a certified letter, return receipt requested, to an interested person's residence, principal office or place of business; or

(2) delivering a copy of the notice to interested persons.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-5, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 5.

13-4C-6. Location of mediation session.

The mediation session shall be conducted at a neutral site that affords no advantage to any person attending the mediation session. The mediation session shall be held in the county where the public

works project is located unless otherwise agreed to by all persons attending the session. In no event shall the mediation session be held at the residence, office or place of business of any person attending the mediation session unless otherwise agreed to by all persons attending the session. A mediator has final authority regarding the location of a mediation session if the persons attending a session are unable to agree on a location.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-6, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 6.

13-4C-7. Written materials.

Each interested person properly notified of a mediation session shall prepare a summary of his position relative to issues concerning a dispute related to the performance of a public works project. The summary shall not exceed four pages in length. The summary shall be provided to the mediator at least four days prior to the mediation session. A mediator may request additional information or materials from persons properly notified of the mediation session.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-7, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 7.

13-4C-8. Attendance.

All interested persons or representatives of interested persons properly notified of a mediation session shall attend the session for a minimum of eight hours unless otherwise agreed to by all persons attending the session. An interested person or a representative of an interested person attending a mediation session shall have the authority to enter into a settlement of disputes related to the performance of a public works project. A person may be accompanied by an attorney during the mediation session.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-8, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 8.

13-4C-9. Recording of agreements; compromise and offers to compromise.

A. Following the completion of a mediation session, the mediator shall record any agreements entered into by persons during the session. Agreements shall be recorded in writing or by an audio or video tape recording; provided that all persons entering into the agreement shall indicate their assent to the agreement.

B. Evidence of offers to compromise a dispute or disclosures made during a mediation session shall not be admissible in subsequent judicial proceedings.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-9, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 9.

13-4C-10. Mediation clause in a contract; application of federal law.

A. When persons include a mediation clause in a contract for performance of a public works project, the provisions of the mediation clause shall not conflict with the provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act. Any language in a mediation clause that conflicts with the provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act shall be unenforceable at law.

B. When a public works project involves the expenditure of federal funds, the mediation process shall be conducted in accordance with mandatory applicable federal law and regulations. When mandatory applicable federal law or regulations are inconsistent with the provisions of the Public Works Mediation Act, compliance with federal law or regulations shall constitute compliance with the Public Works Mediation Act.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-10, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 10.

13-4C-11. Costs.

A. The costs of a mediation session shall be borne equally by all interested persons properly notified of a mediation session. When an interested person who has been properly notified of a mediation session fails to appear for that session or fails to remain for the duration of a session, that interested person shall be wholly responsible for the costs of the mediation session.

B. When a person files a lawsuit subsequent to exhausting the procedures set forth in the Public Works Mediation Act, the court may assess costs against any interested person who was properly notified of a mediation session and who failed to pay his share of the costs of the mediation session.

C. The mediator shall determine whether a person is an interested person for the purpose of sharing the costs of a mediation session.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-4C-11, enacted by Laws 1992, ch. 63, § 11.

ARTICLE 4D**Public Works Apprenticeship and Training**

Sec.

13-4D-1. Short title.

13-4D-2. Purpose.

13-4D-3. Definitions.

13-4D-4. Administration.

13-4D-5. Fund created; disbursement of funds.

Sec.

13-4D-6. Notice to employers; publication of programs.

13-4D-7. Noncompliance; penalties.

13-4D-8. Appeals.

13-4D-1. Short title.

Chapter 13, Article 4D NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Public Works Apprentice and Training Act".

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 1; 2007, ch. 200, § 15.

Cross references. — For Apprenticeship Assistance Act, see 21-19A-1 NMSA 1978 et seq.

For apprenticeship council, see 50-7-3 NMSA 1978.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, changed the statutory reference to the act.

13-4D-2. Purpose.

The purpose of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act is to ensure funding, through contributions made by employers, to establish an apprenticeship program that will develop skilled building trades craftsmen in occupations recognized by the bureau of apprenticeship and training of the United States department of labor or the New Mexico apprenticeship council. The funding will ensure adequate training during economic downturns, increase the number of New Mexicans possessing skills that will enhance their opportunities for employment and maintain the high standards of craftsmanship in our state.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 2.

13-4D-3. Definitions.

As used in the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act:

A. "approved apprentice and training programs" means building trades apprenticeship and training programs in New Mexico that are recognized by the bureau of apprenticeship and training of the United States department of labor or the New Mexico apprenticeship council;

B. "compliance statement" means a monthly record of an employer's contributions paid into an approved apprentice and training program in New Mexico or into the public works apprentice and training fund;

C. "director" or "division" means the labor relations division of the workforce solutions department; and

D. "employer" means a contractor, subcontractor or any person acting as a contractor on a public works project, as that term is defined in the provisions of the Construction Industries Licensing Act [Chapter 60, Article 13 NMSA 1978].

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 3; 2007, ch. 200, § 16.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, defined "division" as the labor relations division of the workforce solutions department.

13-4D-4. Administration.

A. The Public Works Apprentice and Training Act shall be administered by the public works bureau of the labor and industrial division of the labor department. The bureau shall collect employers' contributions in accordance with this act, review employers' compliance statements, review certified payroll reports to verify training contributions, investigate allegations of and impose penalties for employer noncompliance and disburse funds as provided in Section 5 [13-4D-5 NMSA 1978] of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act.

B. Public works construction projects, except for street, highway, bridge, road, utility or maintenance contracts with employers who elect not to participate in training, shall not be constructed unless an employer agrees to make contributions to approved apprentice and training programs in New Mexico in which the employer is a participant or to the public works apprentice and training fund administered by the public works bureau of the labor and industrial division of the labor department. Contributions shall be made in the same manner and in the same amount as apprentice and training contributions required pursuant to wage rate determinations made by the director.

C. The director shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 4.

13-4D-5. Fund created; disbursement of funds.

There is created the "public works apprentice and training fund" in the labor and industrial division of the labor department. Contributions into the fund shall be as provided under the provisions of Section 13-4D-4 NMSA 1978. Funds contributed under the provisions of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act shall be distributed in the following manner:

A. no more than fifteen percent of the funds may be used by the public works bureau of the labor and industrial division of the labor department to hire staff to administer the funds collected by the division; and

B. the remainder of the funds shall be used for approved apprentice and training programs in New Mexico. The labor and industrial division of the labor department shall develop an annual budget and, subject to appropriation by the legislature in the general appropriation act, shall disburse funds to approved apprentice and training programs in New Mexico, taking into account participant contact hours of classroom instruction and on-the-job training for the preceding year, to be not less than ninety percent of one hundred forty-four contact hours of classroom instruction per participant per school year and not less than one thousand hours of on-the-job training per twelve-month period. Notwithstanding any language in the general appropriation act that otherwise limits budget adjustments, if the fund balance available for disbursement to approved programs exceeds the amount appropriated, pursuant to Sections 6-3-23 through 6-3-25 NMSA 1978, the labor department may request budget increases up to the excess fund balance for distribution to the programs.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 5; 2005, ch. 95, § 1.

The 2005 amendment, effective June 17, 2005, provided in Subsection B that disbursement of funds is subject to appropriation by the legislature in the general appropriation act and that notwithstanding the general appropriation act that limits budget

adjustment, if the fund balance available for disbursement exceeds the amount appropriated the labor department may request budget increases up to the excess fund balance for distribution.

13-4D-6. Notice to employers; publication of programs.

A. An employer's contribution requirement under the provisions of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act shall be included with all minimum wage determinations issued by the labor and industrial division of the labor department on all public works construction projects. The director shall also provide the contribution rate for approved apprentice and training programs, and that information shall be part of the public works construction projects.

B. The labor and industrial division of the labor department shall publish a list of approved apprentice and training programs in New Mexico.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 6.

13-4D-7. Noncompliance; penalties.

An employer who willfully and knowingly fails to comply with the requirements of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act shall be subject to the following penalties:

A. a noncomplying employer shall pay a civil penalty of ten dollars (\$10.00) for every calendar day of noncompliance, and the penalty shall be imposed and collected for deposit into the public works apprentice and training fund by the public works bureau of the labor and industrial division of the labor department;

B. a noncomplying employer shall have the unpaid contributions, as required under the provisions of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act, withheld as provided in Subsections A and B of Section 13-4-14 NMSA 1978; and

C. a noncomplying employer shall not be permitted to bid on any public works contracts as provided in Subsections A and B of Section 13-4-14 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 7.

13-4D-8. Appeals.

An alleged noncomplying employer may appeal any of the penalties imposed upon him under the provisions of Section 7 of the Public Works Apprentice and Training Act by seeking an appeal as provided under the provisions of Section 13-4-15 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 1992, ch. 74, § 8.

ARTICLE 5

Insurance on Public Buildings

Sec.

13-5-1. State agency public property; insurance; reserves for losses of state agencies; public property reserve fund created.

13-5-2. Repealed.

Sec.

13-5-3. Public property; local public bodies; insurance; reserves for losses.

13-5-3.1. Public buildings; compliance with the national flood insurance program.

13-5-1. State agency public property; insurance; reserves for losses of state agencies; public property reserve fund created.

A. The risk management division of the general services department shall purchase a blanket insurance policy for public buildings of state agencies against loss or damage by fire, windstorm, hail, smoke, explosion, riot or civil commotion. The risk management division may provide coverage to covered educational entities under the public property reserve fund through blanket or individual policies. The risk management division shall create a reserve for the uninsured value of any such public building and for the uninsured loss or damage to any such building by flood, subject to any deductible that the risk management advisory board determines shall be borne by individual state agencies or covered educational entities.

B. Subject to any deductible to be borne by individual state agencies or covered educational entities, the risk management division of the general services department may purchase insurance, establish reserves or provide a combination of insurance and reserves to cover, in any amount not to exceed replacement cost:

(1) buildings of state agencies or covered educational entities destroyed or damaged by any peril other than a peril set forth in Subsection A of this section;

(2) personal property that is destroyed or damaged by any peril; or

(3) personal property that is stolen.

C. Any insurance purchased pursuant to Subsections A and B of this section may be purchased with such deductible provisions as may be deemed desirable by the risk management advisory board.

D. The director of the risk management division of the general services department shall include in his annual report to the legislature an inventory of all public buildings insured by the division, the

estimated total value of the buildings, the total insured value of the buildings and the amount of any deductible or maximum loss provisions in the current insurance policy covering the buildings.

E. There is created in the state treasury the "public property reserve fund". The fund shall consist of assessments of state agencies and covered educational entities deposited in the fund, money appropriated to the fund, income earned by the fund and money received as proceeds of insurance purchased pursuant to this section. The fund may be used to:

- (1) purchase property insurance;
- (2) pay any claim covered by a certificate of coverage issued by the director of the risk management division of the general services department; provided such claims shall only be paid to the extent of actual expenses that have been or will be incurred to repair, reconstruct and replace covered property;
- (3) pay the cost of repair, reconstruction and replacement of property and expense incidental thereto arising from damage or destruction covered pursuant to this section;
- (4) enter into consulting and other contracts as may be necessary or desirable in carrying out the provisions of this section; and
- (5) pay costs and expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this section.

F. The director of the legislative council service may elect to cover all or any part of public buildings or property under his jurisdiction through the public property reserve fund by giving written notice of such election to the director of the risk management division of the general services department and paying assessments that the director of the risk management division prescribes.

G. For purposes of this section, "state agency" means the state or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions.

H. For the purposes of this section, "covered educational entities" means school districts as defined in Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978 and educational institutions established pursuant to Chapter 21, Articles 13, 16 and 17 [repealed] NMSA 1978 that request and are granted coverage from the risk management division of the general services department, if the coverage is commercially unavailable; except that coverage shall be provided to a school district only through the public school insurance authority or its successor unless the district has been granted a waiver by the authority or the authority is not offering the coverage for the fiscal year for which the division offers its coverage. A local school district to which the division may provide coverage may provide for marketing and servicing to be done by licensed insurance agents who shall receive reasonable compensation for their services.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-5-1, enacted by Laws 1981, ch. 101, § 1; 1983, ch. 301, § 31; 1986, ch. 102, § 4; 1989, ch. 324, § 6; 1996 (1st S.S.), ch. 3, § 3; 2000, ch. 27, § 2.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1977, ch. 385, § 11, repealed former 6-1-4, 1953 Comp., relating to insurance for public buildings, and enacted a new 6-1-4, 1953 Comp.

Laws 1981, ch. 101, § 1, repealed former 13-5-1 NMSA 1978, relating to insurance for public buildings, and enacted a new 13-5-1 NMSA 1978.

Bracketed material. — The bracketed material was inserted by the compiler and it is not part of the law.

Article 17 of Chapter 21 NMSA 1978 was repealed by Laws 1995, ch. 224, § 29 and Laws 1999, ch. 219, § 21. See notes following Chapter 21, Article 17 NMSA 1978.

Cross references. — For insurance of building housing legislature, see 2-3-5 NMSA 1978.

For insurance of state library building, see 2-3-7 NMSA 1978.

The 2000 amendment, effective March 6, 2000, added the last sentence in Subsection A; in Subsection B, added "establish reserves or provide a combination of insurance and reserves to cover, in any amount not to exceed placement cost" to the end of the introductory language; deleted "cover, in any amount not to exceed replacement cost" from the beginning of Paragraph (1),

and deleted "cover, in any amount not to exceed replacement cost, any" from the beginning of Paragraphs (2) and (3); and deleted Subsection I, concerning excess cash balances in the public property reserve fund.

The 1996 amendment, effective March 21, 1996, deleted the last sentence of Subsection A which provided that the risk management division would create a reserve for uninsured value of public property, inserted "of the general services department" in Subsections B, D, E, and F, deleted "establish reserves or provide a combination of insurance and reserves" following "purchase insurance" in Subsection B, inserted "income earned by the fund" preceding "and money" in the second sentence of Subsection E, rewrote Subsection I, and made several substitutions for "which" throughout the section.

ANNOTATIONS

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions, § 548.

Availability of proceeds of insurance on public building for purpose other than restoring or replacing the building damaged or destroyed, 65 A.L.R. 1124.

Right or duty to carry insurance on public property, 100 A.L.R. 600.

81A C.J.S. States § 147.

13-5-2. Repealed.

Repeals. — Laws 1978, ch. 166, § 17, repealed 6-1-4.1, 1953 Comp. (13-5-2 NMSA 1978), relating to insurance and reserves for losses as to public property

of institutions of higher education, effective March 31, 1978.

13-5-3. Public property; local public bodies; insurance; reserves for losses.

A. Local public bodies shall purchase insurance for public buildings under their control against loss or damage by fire, windstorm, hail, smoke, explosion, riot or civil commotion in an amount not less than eighty percent of the replacement cost or actual cash value of the building.

B. Local public bodies may purchase insurance, establish reserves or provide a combination of insurance and reserves to:

(1) repair or replace their buildings if damaged by any peril other than a peril set forth in Subsection A of this section;

(2) repair or replace any personal property which is destroyed or damaged by any peril; or

(3) replace any personal property which is stolen.

C. Any insurance purchased pursuant to Subsections A and B of this section may be purchased with such deductible provisions as may be deemed desirable.

D. For purposes of this section, "local public body" means all political subdivisions of the state and their agencies, instrumentalities and institutions.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-1-4.2, enacted by Laws 1977, ch. 385, § 13.

13-5-3.1. Public buildings; compliance with the national flood insurance program.

A building that receives state appropriations for its construction or that is repaired or improved with state appropriations in an amount greater than fifty percent of the building's value before the repair or improvement shall comply with standards of the national flood insurance program and Section 3-18-7 NMSA 1978.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 310, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2003, ch. 310 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 20, 2003, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

ARTICLE 6**Sale of Public Property**

Sec.

13-6-1. Disposition of obsolete, worn-out or unusable tangible personal property.

13-6-2. Sale of property by state agencies or local public bodies; authority to sell or dispose of property; approval of appropriate approval authority.

13-6-2.1. Sales, trades or leases; state board of finance approval.

Sec.

13-6-3. Sale, trade or lease of real property by state agencies; approval of legislature; exceptions.

13-6-4. Definitions.

13-6-5. Sale of real property by state agencies; land grant right of first refusal.

13-6-6. Surplus property bureau created; duties; powers.

13-6-7. Surplus property fund; created; expenditures.

13-6-8. Disposition of state property.

13-6-1. Disposition of obsolete, worn-out or unusable tangible personal property.

A. The governing authority of each state agency, local public body, school district and state educational institution may dispose of any item of tangible personal property belonging to that authority and delete the item from its public inventory upon a specific finding by the authority that the item of property is:

(1) of a current resale value of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) or less; and

(2) worn-out, unusable or obsolete to the extent that the item is no longer economical or safe for continued use by the body.

B. The governing authority shall, as a prerequisite to the disposition of any items of tangible personal property:

(1) designate a committee of at least three officials of the governing authority to approve and oversee the disposition; and

(2) give notification at least thirty days prior to its action making the deletion by sending a copy of its official finding and the proposed disposition of the property to the state auditor and the appropriate approval authority designated in Section 13-6-2 NMSA 1978, duly sworn and subscribed under oath by each member of the authority approving the action.

C. A copy of the official finding and proposed disposition of the property sought to be disposed of shall be made a permanent part of the official minutes of the governing authority and maintained as a public record subject to the Inspection of Public Records Act [Chapter 14, Article 2 NMSA 1978].

D. The governing authority shall dispose of the tangible personal property by negotiated sale to any governmental unit of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo in New Mexico or by negotiated sale or donation to other state agencies, local public bodies, school districts, state educational institutions or municipalities or through the central purchasing office of the governing authority by means of competitive sealed bid or public auction or, if a state agency, through the surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department.

E. A state agency shall give the surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department the right of first refusal when disposing of obsolete, worn-out or unusable tangible personal property of the state agency.

F. If the governing authority is unable to dispose of the tangible personal property pursuant to Subsection D or E of this section, the governing authority may sell or, if the property has no value, donate the property to any organization described in Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

G. If the governing authority is unable to dispose of the tangible personal property pursuant to Subsection D, E or F of this section, it may order that the property be destroyed or otherwise permanently disposed of in accordance with applicable laws.

H. If the governing authority determines that the tangible personal property is hazardous or contains hazardous materials and may not be used safely under any circumstances, the property shall be destroyed and disposed of pursuant to Subsection G of this section.

I. No tangible personal property shall be donated to an employee or relative of an employee of a state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution; provided that nothing in this subsection precludes an employee from participating and bidding for public property at a public auction.

J. This section shall not apply to any property acquired by a museum through abandonment procedures pursuant to the Abandoned Cultural Properties Act [18-10-1 to 18-10-5 NMSA 1978].

K. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection A of this section, the department of transportation may sell through public auction or dispose of surplus tangible personal property used to manage, maintain or build roads that exceeds five thousand dollars (\$5,000) in value. Proceeds from sales shall be credited to the state road fund. The department of transportation shall notify the department of finance and administration regarding the disposition of all property.

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-1-7.1, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 100, § 1; 1979, ch. 195, § 2; 1984, ch. 47, § 1; 1987, ch. 15, § 1; 1989, ch. 211, § 6; 1995, ch. 181, § 1; 1998, ch. 16, § 1; 2001, ch. 317, § 1; 2007, ch. 57, § 4; 2012, ch. 10, § 1.

Cross references. — For managing surplus properties, see 15-4-2 and 15-4-3 NMSA 1978.

For Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, see 26 U.S.C.S. § 501(c)(3).

The 2012 amendment, effective May 16, 2012, authorized the department of transportation to dispose of surplus tangible personal property that exceeds five thousand dollars in value, and added Subsection K.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, required state agencies to give the surplus property bureau the right of first refusal when disposing of surplus property.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, inserted current Subsection E; redesignated the subsequent subsections; inserted "or E" to current Subsection F; inserted "or F" to current Subsection G; and

updated the subsection reference in current Subsection H.

The 1998 amendment, effective May 20, 1998, substituted "or unusable tangible personal property" for "and unusable personal property" in the section heading; inserted "tangible" preceding "personal" in Subsection A; rewrote Subsection B; at the end of Subsection C, inserted "and maintained as a public record subject to the Inspection of Public Records Act"; in Subsection D, substituted "tangible personal property" for "item" following "the", inserted "to any governmental unit of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo in New Mexico or by negotiated sale" preceding "or donation", inserted "of the governing authority" following "office" and "if a state agency" at the end of the subsection; and added Subsections E through H, and redesignated former Subsection E as Subsection I.

The 1995 amendment, effective June 16, 1995, inserted "or donation" in Subsection D.

ANNOTATIONS

Board member may not purchase. — A member of a local board of education may not lawfully bid or purchase school property which is offered for sale by a school district, irrespective of whether such property is or is not in excess of \$50.00 in value, and any such contract of purchase would be void as against public policy. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-13.

Who may dispose. — If a state agency or department wishes the purchasing agent to dispose of its surplus property, he may do so. If the agency wishes to

dispose of such property itself, it may do so. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-26.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties, and Other Political Subdivisions § 549; 72 Am. Jur. 2d States, Territories, and Dependencies § 66.

20 C.J.S. Counties § 149; 63 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations §§ 882 to 892; 81A C.J.S. States § 149.

13-6-2. Sale of property by state agencies or local public bodies; authority to sell or dispose of property; approval of appropriate approval authority.

A. Providing a written determination has been made, a state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution may sell or otherwise dispose of real or tangible personal property belonging to the state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution.

B. A state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution may sell or otherwise dispose of real property:

(1) by negotiated sale or donation to an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo located wholly or partially in New Mexico, or to a governmental unit of an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo in New Mexico, that is authorized to purchase land and control activities on its land by an act of congress or to purchase land on behalf of the Indian nation, tribe or pueblo;

(2) by negotiated sale or donation to other state agencies, local public bodies, school districts or state educational institutions;

(3) through the central purchasing office of the state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution by means of competitive sealed bid, public auction or negotiated sale to a private person or to an Indian nation, tribe or pueblo in New Mexico; or

(4) if a state agency, through the surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department.

C. A state agency shall give the surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department the right of first refusal to dispose of tangible personal property of the state agency. A school district may give the surplus property bureau the right of first refusal to dispose of tangible personal property of the school district.

D. Except as provided in Section 13-6-2.1 NMSA 1978 requiring state board of finance approval for certain transactions, sale or disposition of real or tangible personal property having a current resale value of more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) may be made by a state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution if the sale or disposition has been approved by the state budget division of the department of finance and administration for state agencies, the local government division of the department of finance and administration for local public bodies, the public education department for school districts and the higher education department for state educational institutions.

E. Prior approval of the appropriate approval authority is not required if the tangible personal property is to be used as a trade-in or exchange pursuant to the provisions of the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978].

F. The appropriate approval authority may condition the approval of the sale or other disposition of real or tangible personal property upon the property being offered for sale or donation to a state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution.

G. The appropriate approval authority may credit a payment received from the sale of such real or tangible personal property to the governmental body making the sale. The state agency, local public body, school district or state educational institution may convey all or any interest in the real or tangible personal property without warranty.

H. This section does not apply to:

(1) computer software of a state agency;

(2) those institutions specifically enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;

(3) the New Mexico state police division of the department of public safety;

(4) the state land office or the department of transportation;

- (5) property acquired by a museum through abandonment procedures pursuant to the Abandoned Cultural Properties Act [18-10-1 NMSA 1978];
- (6) leases of county hospitals with any person pursuant to the Hospital Funding Act [4-48B-1 NMSA 1978];
- (7) property acquired by the economic development department pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act [6-25-1 NMSA 1978]; and
- (8) the state parks division of the energy, minerals and natural resources department.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-6-2, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 195, § 3; 1980, ch. 89, § 17; 1984, ch. 47, § 2; 1987, ch. 15, § 2; 1989, ch. 211, § 7; 1989, ch. 380, § 3; 2001, ch. 291, § 9; 2001, ch. 317, § 2; 2003, ch. 203, § 1; 2003, ch. 349, § 21; 2004, ch. 95, § 1; 2007, ch. 57, § 5.

Repeals and reenactments. — Laws 1979, ch. 195, § 3, repeals former 13-6-2 NMSA 1978, relating to the sale of property by state agencies or local public bodies, and enacts the above section.

Cross references. — For sales subject to approval of legislature, see 13-6-3 NMSA 1978.

For general powers and duties of state board of finance, see 6-1-1 NMSA 1978.

The 2007 amendment, effective July 1, 2007, permitted state agencies to dispose of property through the surplus property bureau.

Temporary provision. — Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 6 transferred money in the surplus property revolving fund to the surplus property fund.

The 2004 amendments, effective March 9, 2004, deleted the last sentence of Subsection A relating to the disposal of real or tangible personal property by negotiated sale or donation, added Subsection B to the compiled version, redesignated former Subsections B through G as Subsections C through H and added Paragraph (8) of Subsection H to exclude the state parks division.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003, added Paragraphs G(6) and (7).

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, in Subsection A, substituted "Providing a written determination has been made, a" for "Any" and "may" for "is empowered to" at the beginning of the subsection; in Subsections A, C, E, and F, inserted "tangible" preceding "personal property"; inserted a new Subsection B; redesignated as Subsection C language from former Subsection A; redesignated former Subsections B to D as D to F; inserted "or donation" to Subsection E; in Subsection F, substituted "may" for "shall have the power to" preceding "credit"; redesignated former Subsections E and F as Subsection G; deleted "or hardware" from Paragraph G(1); inserted the current Paragraph G(3); and added current Paragraph G(5).

ANNOTATIONS

Sections 13-6-2 and 67-2-6 NMSA 1978 must be construed and applied together to give effect to both sections. *State ex rel. Madrid v. UU Bar Ranch*, 2005-NMCA-079, 137 N.M. 719, 114 P.3d 399, cert. denied, 2005-NMCERT-006, 137 N.M. 766, 115 P.3d 229.

Highway department must get permission. — Where the highway department did not obtain board of finance approval for the abandonment of a road, the lack of board of finance approval invalidated the attempted abandonment of the road. *State ex rel. Madrid v. UU Bar Ranch*, 2005-NMCA-079, 137 N.M. 719, 114 P.3d 399, cert. denied, 2005-NMCERT-006, 137 N.M. 766, 115 P.3d 229.

Transportation commission's authority. — The exclusion of the Transportation commission from Section 13-6-2A NMSA 1978, as it existed in 2000 does

not mean that the commission has express authority to sell or otherwise dispose of and thus convey real property and thus roads; the plain meaning of the statutory exclusion in Section 13-6-2F (1989) is that any authority to dispose of roads under Section 13-6-2 NMSA 1978 is not granted to the commission by the section. *Piedra, Inc. v. N.M. Transp. Comm'n*, 2008-NMCA-089, 144 N.M. 382, 188 P.3d 106, cert. denied, 2008-NMCERT-005, 144 N.M. 331, 187 P.3d 677.

Any building owned by any state agency is, in fact, the property of the state of New Mexico, as no department, agency or other arm of the state can be held to be independent of the state. 1955-56 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 56-62.

Generally. — This section contemplates some change in ownership of the property, not the mere creation of a lien against it. State institutions may not create security interests in their property by way of mortgage or pledge to secure a loan of money. 1959-60 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 60-187.

Who may dispose of property. — If a state agency or department wishes the purchasing agent to dispose of its surplus property, he may do so. If the agency wishes to dispose of such property itself, it may do so in accordance with the provisions. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-26.

Oil and gas leaseholds are regarded as real property in New Mexico. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-10.

Sale may be either private or public. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-95.

Nature of disposition affecting need for approval. — In instances where a local school board desires to enter into a lease of real property to any private party or religious group and proposes to give exclusive right of possession and occupancy to school lands or buildings, the state board of finance must give its approval pursuant to statute. Where, however, the use permitted is temporary or brief and limited to hours when the property is not needed for school purposes, the approval of the state board of finance is not necessary, and the local board of education may or may not authorize such usage according to its discretion. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-106.

Agreements should contain express condition regarding approval requirement. — The board of regents of the New Mexico school for the deaf could solicit bids from purchasers for the sale of property over \$50.00 (now \$5,000) in value and could enter into an agreement of sale with individuals, subject to the express provision that such sale would not be final or binding upon the institution until or unless approved by the state board of finance. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-95.

Veto power over gratis property transfers. — Subsection A (now Subsection C) gives the secretary of finance and administration or the state board of finance veto power over any gratis transfer of property. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-5.

Realty leases of state fair commission. — This section empowers the New Mexico state fair commission to enter into leases of realty contingent upon ex-

press approval of the state board of finance. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-92.

Extension of leases. — State law does not require the state fair commission to use a bid or request for proposal when extending leases beyond the term of an existing contract. However, if the current resale value of the property leased exceeds \$5,000, the department of finance and administration must, pursuant to this section, approve any extensions. And, if a lease is extended so that it extends beyond the 25-year period specified in 13-6-3 NMSA 1978, legislative approval is required. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-57.

Exclusive rights to private or religious group. — If the public body concerned desires to enter into a lease of real property to any private party or religious group and proposes to give exclusive right of possession and occupancy to lands and buildings, the state board of finance must give its approval pursuant to this section. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-92.

State parks division must get permission. — This section gives the state park commission (now state parks division of the natural resources department), as well as any other commission or agency of the state, the authority to sell, or otherwise dispose of, any property owned by the state, subject to the approval of the state board of finance. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 61-123.

Insofar as a soil conservation district (now soil and water conservation district) does have power of sale of its assets, this power is subject to regulation by the legislature. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 63-125.

When permission not necessary. — When the use permitted by lease of a public body is temporary or brief, and limited to hours when the property is not needed for public purposes, the approval of the state board of finance is not necessary, and the public body may or may not authorize such usage according to its discretion. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-92.

Municipalities and counties need not obtain approval before disposing of property not needed for a public purpose. 1978 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 78-21.

When purchase against public policy. — A member of a local board of education may not lawfully bid or purchase school property which is offered for sale by a school district, irrespective of whether such property is or is not in excess of \$50.00 (now \$5,000) in value, and any such contract of purchase would be void as against public policy. 1963-64 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-13.

When reimbursement necessary. — Because of the requirement of N.M. Const., art. IX, § 14, it is incumbent upon any public agency or commission to

obtain reimbursement for any actual expenses occasioned by reason of permitted private use of public facilities. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-92.

Long-term lease with boys school permissible. — A municipality may enter into a long-term lease with the New Mexico boys school for land and buildings for the purpose of setting up a recreation center for the community and the surrounding area, and which will be under the control and supervision of the municipality. 1968 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 68-33.

Most agency leasing forms need not comply with 19-10-3 NMSA 1978. — The form for leasing oil and gas lands belonging to agencies other than the office of the commissioner of public lands need not comply with the terms and conditions of 19-10-3 NMSA 1978, even where such leases are offered through the facilities of the commissioner as an accommodation to another state agency. 1980 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 80-10.

Power to credit where no specific directions. — In the absence of a specific direction the director (secretary) of the department of finance and administration has the power to credit the money received from a sale of the state police headquarters to whatever fund of the state police he deems appropriate. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-56.

Highway department condemnation proceeds. — Even though legislative approval prior to condemnation by the state highway department is not necessary under 42-2-3 NMSA 1978, this section still controls the distribution of proceeds from the sale or condemnation. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-144.

Am. Jur. 2d, A.L.R. and C.J.S. references. — 56 Am. Jur. 2d Municipal Corporations, Counties and Other Political Subdivisions §§ 549 to 553; 63C Am. Jur. 2d Public Lands § 33; 72 Am. Jur. 2d States, Territories, and Dependencies §§ 64 to 67.

Constitutional prohibition of municipal corporation lending its credit or making donation as applicable to sale or leasing of its property, 161 A.L.R. 518.

Constitutionality of classification of purchaser in statutes respecting sale of public property, 169 A.L.R. 1399.

Power of municipal corporation to exchange its real property, 60 A.L.R.2d 220.

Power of municipality to sell, lease, or mortgage public utility plant or interest therein, 61 A.L.R.2d 595.

Power of municipal corporation to lease or sublet property owned or leased by it, 47 A.L.R.3d 19.

62 C.J.S. Municipal Corporations § 185; 81A C.J.S. States §§ 148 to 150.

13-6-2.1. Sales, trades or leases; state board of finance approval.

A. Except as provided in Section 13-6-3 NMSA 1978, for state agencies, any sale, trade or lease for a period of more than five years of real property belonging to a state agency, local public body or school district or any sale, trade or lease of such real property for a consideration of more than twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) shall not be valid unless it is approved prior to its effective date by the state board of finance.

B. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable to:

(1) those institutions specifically enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico;

(2) the state land office;

(3) the state transportation commission;

(4) the economic development department when disposing of property acquired pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act [6-25-1 NMSA 1978]; or

(5) a school district when leasing facilities to a locally chartered or state-chartered charter school.

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-6-2.1, enacted by Laws 1989, ch. 380, § 1; 2001, ch. 122, § 1; 2003, ch. 142, § 3; 2003, ch. 349, § 22; 2011, ch. 69, § 1.

The 2011 amendment, effective July 1, 2011, exempted school districts that lease facilities to locally chartered or state-chartered charter schools.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003, in Subsection B, updated the reference to the state transportation commission and added "or the economic development department when disposing of property ac-

quired pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act".

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, inserted "Sales, trades or" in the section heading; in Subsection A, inserted "Except as provided in Section 13-6-3 NMSA 1978, for state agencies", deleted "but less than twenty-five years in duration" following "five years", deleted "or state educational institution" following "school district", and deleted "but less than one hundred thousand dollars" preceding "shall not be valid".

13-6-3. Sale, trade or lease of real property by state agencies; approval of legislature; exceptions.

A. Any sale, trade or lease for a period exceeding twenty-five years in duration of real property belonging to any state agency, which sale, trade or lease shall be for a consideration of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more, shall be subject to the ratification and approval of the state legislature prior to the sale, trade or lease becoming effective. The provision specified in Section 13-6-2 NMSA 1978 requiring approval of the state budget division of the department of finance and administration as a prerequisite to consummating such sales or dispositions of realty shall not be applicable in instances wherein the consideration for the sale, trade or lease shall be for a consideration of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more and wherein a state agency not specifically excepted by Subsection B of this section is a contracting party, and, in every such instance, the legislature shall specify its approval prior to the sale, trade or lease becoming effective.

B. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable as to those institutions specifically enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, the state land office, the state transportation commission or the economic development department when disposing of property acquired pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act [6-25-1 NMSA 1978].

History: 1953 Comp., § 6-1-8.1, enacted by Laws 1961, ch. 41, § 1; 1979, ch. 195, § 4; 1987, ch. 15, § 3; 2003, ch. 142, § 4; 2003, ch. 349, § 23.

2003 Multiple Amendments. —

Laws 2003, ch. 142, § 4 and Laws 2003, ch. 349, § 23 both enacted amendments to this section. Pursuant to 12-1-8 NMSA 1978, Laws 2003, ch. 349, § 23, as the last act signed by the governor, has been compiled into the NMSA 1978 as set out above, and Laws 2003, ch. 142, § 4, while not compiled pursuant to 12-1-8 NMSA 1978, is set out below.

Laws 2003, ch. 349, § 23 [set out above], effective June 20, 2003, in Subsection B, updated the reference to the state transportation commission and added "or the economic development department when disposing of property acquired pursuant to the Statewide Economic Development Finance Act".

Laws 2003, ch. 142, § 4 [set out below], effective July 1, 2003, changed the reference to the highway commission to the transportation commission in Subsection B.

"13-6-3. Sale, trade or lease of real property by state agencies; approval of legislature; exceptions.--

A. Any sale, trade or lease for a period exceeding twenty-five years in duration of real property belonging to any state agency, which sale, trade or lease shall be for a consideration of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more, shall be subject to the ratification and approval of the state legislature prior to the sale, trade or lease becoming effective. The provision specified in Section 13-6-2 NMSA 1978 requiring approval of the state budget division of the department of finance and administration as a prerequisite to consummating such sales or dispositions of realty shall

not be applicable in instances wherein the consideration for the sale, trade or lease shall be for a consideration of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) or more and wherein a state agency not specifically excepted by Subsection B of this section is a contracting party, and, in every such instance, the legislature shall specify its approval prior to the sale, trade or lease becoming effective.

B. The provisions of this section shall not be applicable as to those institutions specifically enumerated in Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico, the state land office or the state transportation commission."

ANNOTATIONS

Effect of section. — This section is in effect a specific exception to the power of the board of finance to approve other sales of real or personal property belonging to state agencies. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-56.

Generally. — If the consideration for any sale, trade or lease by a state agency, board, department, commission or institution shall be for consideration of \$100,000 or more (and for a period exceeding 25 years), it is subject to the ratification and approval of the state legislature prior to such sale, trade or lease becoming effective. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-143.

Condemnation is sale of property. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-144.

99-year lease. — Lease of 99 years entered into by board of directors of Los Lunas hospital and training school had to be approved pursuant to the provisions of this section. Under this section the duration

of the lease and remuneration could be negotiated by the parties subject to the approval of either the legislature or the state board of finance depending upon the amount of money involved. 1966 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 66-28.

When other party is also public agency. — Requirement under this section for prior approval by the state legislature is applicable even though the other party to such agreement may be another public agency such as the state land office or the state highway commission [state transportation commission], since the statutory exemption applies only to such bodies. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-143.

State fair commission. — This section necessitates legislative confirmation of any lease of realty of the New Mexico state fair commission for a period exceeding 25 years and which involves a consideration of \$100,000 or more. 1964 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 64-92.

Extension of leases. — State law does not require the state fair commission to use a bid or request for proposal when extending leases beyond the term

of an existing contract. However, if the current resale value of the property leased exceeds \$5,000, the department of finance and administration must, pursuant to this section, approve any extensions. And, if a lease is extended so that it extends beyond the 25-year period specified in this section, legislative approval is required. 1987 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 87-57.

When approval not needed. — The state highway department (now state highway and transportation department [department of transportation]) may condemn lands belonging to the intertribal Indian ceremonial association without legislative approval if the provisions of 42-2-3 NMSA 1978 are complied with. 1969 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 69-144.

School districts not mentioned. — School districts are not here mentioned at all and certainly it cannot be argued that local school districts are agencies, boards, departments, commissions or institutions of this state. 1961-62 Op. Att'y Gen. No. 62-54.

13-6-4. Definitions.

As used in Chapter 13, Article 6 NMSA 1978:

A. "local public body" means all political subdivisions, except municipalities and school districts, of the state and their agencies, instrumentalities and institutions;

B. "state agency" means the state of New Mexico or any of its branches, agencies, departments, boards, instrumentalities or institutions other than state educational institutions;

C. "state educational institutions" means those institutions designated by Article 12, Section 11 of the constitution of New Mexico; and

D. "school districts" means those political subdivisions of the state established for the administration of public schools, segregated geographically for taxation and bonding purposes and governed by the Public School Code [Chapter 22 NMSA 1978 [except Article 5A] NMSA 1978].

History: 1978 Comp., § 13-6-4, enacted by Laws 1979, ch. 195, § 5; 1987, ch. 15, § 4; 2001, ch. 317, § 3.

Cross references. — For definition of "municipality," see 3-1-2 NMSA 1978.

The 2001 amendment, effective June 15, 2001, substituted "Chapter 13, Article 6" for "Sections 13-6-1 through 13-6-4".

13-6-5. Sale of real property by state agencies; land grant right of first refusal.

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of Section 13-6-2 or 67-3-8.2 NMSA 1978, a state agency shall give the board of trustees of a community land grant governed pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 49, Article 1 NMSA 1978 or by statutes specific to the named land grant the right of first refusal when selling real property belonging to the state agency if the property is land that is located within the boundaries of that community land grant as shown in the United States patent to the grant.

B. If the board of trustees of the community land grant elects not to purchase the land offered for sale or does not respond to the notice of sale within forty-five days of receipt of the notice, the state agency may otherwise dispose of the property in accordance with applicable law.

C. The provisions of this section do not apply to lands held in trust pursuant to the Enabling Act and for which that act prescribes how that land may be disposed of.

D. The provisions of this section do not apply to the conveyance or transfer of state highways to local government entities.

History: Laws 2005, ch. 251, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2005, ch. 251 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 17, 2005, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-6-6. Surplus property bureau created; duties; powers.

A. The "surplus property bureau" is created in the transportation services division of the general services department. The surplus property bureau is designated as the New Mexico agency responsible

for distribution of federal surplus personal property, excepting food commodities, in accordance with subdivision (j) of Section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949. The surplus property bureau is also designated as the agency for distribution or disposal of state surplus property.

B. The surplus property bureau shall:

(1) develop a detailed state plan of operation for the management and administration of surplus property acquired from the federal government that complies with the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and regulations promulgated in accordance with that act;

(2) cooperate with the federal government and its agencies in securing the expeditious and equitable distribution of federal surplus personal property, excepting food commodities, to eligible institutions in New Mexico, and assist those institutions in securing that property;

(3) dispose of unusable federal surplus property in accordance with subdivision (j) of Section 203 of the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949; and

(4) manage a program to recycle, donate, sell or dispose of state surplus tangible personal property.

C. The surplus property bureau may:

(1) enter into agreements with the federal government or its agencies for the purchase, lease, receipt as a loan or gift or any other means of acquisition of any real or personal property without regard to provisions of state law that require:

(a) the posting of notices or public advertising for bids;

(b) the inviting or receiving of competitive bids; or

(c) the delivery of purchases before payment;

(2) enter into cooperative agreements for the sale, transfer or disposal of federal surplus property that has not been distributed;

(3) enter into contracts with other state agencies for the purpose of acquiring or disposing of any tangible personal property originally purchased with state money as specified by rule of the transportation services division of the general services department; and

(4) designate the representative of a user to enter a bid at a sale of real or personal property owned by the United States government or any agency or department thereof and authorize that person to make payment required in connection with the bidding.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 1.

Cross references. — For the transportation services division, see 9-17-3 NMSA 1978.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 8 made the section effective July 1, 2007.

13-6-7. Surplus property fund; created; expenditures.

A. The "surplus property fund" is created as a nonreverting fund in the state treasury. The fund consists of money received from the sale of surplus property by the surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department. The surplus property bureau shall administer the fund, and money in the fund is subject to appropriation by the legislature to carry out activities relating to the acquisition, transfer and sale of surplus government property. Money in the fund shall be disbursed on vouchers approved and warrants signed by the director of the transportation services division of the general services department or the director's authorized representative.

B. Money in the surplus property fund attributable to the sale of federal property shall be held and accounted for separately from money attributable to the purchase or sale of state property.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 8 made the section effective July 1, 2007.

13-6-8. Disposition of state property.

The surplus property bureau of the transportation services division of the general services department may dispose of tangible personal property, except property acquired from the United States government, by advertising the availability of the property as follows:

A. for the first forty-five-day period, to any agency that has entered into an agreement with the bureau;

B. for the second forty-five-day period, to any agency or tax-exempt entity that has filed its written certificate of tax exemption with the bureau;

C. for the third forty-five-day period, to any agency or tax-exempt entity or to the public through a storefront operation on days and at times specified by rule of the bureau; and

D. after the third forty-five-day period, by auction or any other means of disposal in compliance with environmental standards for disposal of tangible personal property.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 3.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 57, § 8 made the section effective July 1, 2007.

ARTICLE 7

Health Care Purchasing

Sec.

13-7-1. Short title.

13-7-2. Purpose of act.

13-7-3. Definitions.

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Sec.

13-7-9. General anesthesia and hospitalization for dental surgery.

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13-7-11. Required coverage of patient costs incurred in cancer clinical trials.

13-7-12. Coverage for orally administered anticancer medications; limits on patient costs.

13-7-13. Coverage of prescription eye drop refills. (Effective January 1, 2013.)

13-7-1. Short title.

Chapter 13, Article 7 NMSA 1978 may be cited as the "Health Care Purchasing Act".

History: Laws 1997, ch. 74, § 1; 2003, ch. 391, § 1.

Compiler's notes. — The Health Care Purchasing Act was enacted by Laws 1997, ch. 74, §§ 1 to 4 and codified as 13-7-1 to 13-7-4 NMSA 1978. Laws 2001, ch. 351, §§ 1 to 3 added three new sections to

the Health Care Purchasing Act, which were codified as 13-7-5 to 13-7-7 NMSA 1978.

The 2003 amendment, effective June 20, 2003, substituted "Chapter 13, Article 7 NMSA 1978" for "Sections 1 through 4 of this act".

13-7-2. Purpose of act.

The purpose of the Health Care Purchasing Act [13-7-1 NMSA 1978] is to ensure public employees, public school employees and retirees of public employment and the public schools access to more affordable and enhanced quality of health insurance through cost containment and savings effected by procedures for consolidating the purchasing of publicly financed health insurance.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 74, § 2.

13-7-3. Definitions.

As used in the Health Care Purchasing Act [13-7-1 NMSA 1978]:

A. "consolidated purchasing" means a single process for the procurement of all health care benefits by the publicly funded insurance agencies in compliance with the Procurement Code [Sections 13-1-28 through 13-1-199 NMSA 1978] and includes associated activities related to the procurement such as actuarial, cost containment, benefits consultation and analysis; and

B. "publicly funded health care agency" means the:

- (1) risk management division and the group benefits committee of the general services department;
- (2) retiree health care authority;
- (3) public school insurance authority; and
- (4) publicly funded health care program of any public school district with a student enrollment in excess of sixty thousand students.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 74, § 3.

13-7-4. Mandatory consolidated purchasing.

A. The agencies shall enter into a cooperative consolidated purchasing effort to provide plans of health care benefits for the benefit of eligible participants of the respective agencies. The request for proposal shall set forth one or more plans of health care benefits and shall include accommodation of fully funded arrangements as well as varying degrees of self-funded pool options.

B. A consolidated purchasing request for proposals for all health care benefits by the publicly funded health care agencies shall be issued on or before July 1, 1999 and any contracts for health care benefits renewed or issued on or after July 1, 2000 shall be the result of consolidated purchasing.

C. All requests for proposals issued as part of the consolidated purchasing shall include at least one distinct service area consisting of the Albuquerque metropolitan area. Proposals on a distinct service area shall be evaluated separately.

History: Laws 1997, ch. 74, § 4.

13-7-5. Consolidated purchasing for other persons.

A. Counties, municipalities, state educational institutions and other political subdivisions that wish to use the consolidated purchasing single process for the procurement of health care benefits shall create or enter into an existing association, cooperative or other mutual alliance to create larger pools of eligible participants.

B. Counties, municipalities, state educational institutions and other political subdivisions that wish to use the consolidated purchasing single process shall, through their respective association, cooperative or mutual alliance, participate in the subsequent consolidated purchasing single process with the publicly funded health care agencies.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 351, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 351 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const.,

art. IV, § 23, is effective June 15, 2001, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-7-6. Use of social security numbers.

The publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons providing health care benefits through the consolidated purchasing single process, in compliance with state and federal law, shall not require the use of participants' social security numbers as health care benefit plan identification numbers.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 351, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 351 contains no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const.,

art. IV, § 23, is effective June 15, 2001, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-7-7. Consolidated administrative functions; benefit.

A. By December 1, 2001, the publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons participating in the consolidated purchasing single process pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act shall cooperatively study and provide a status report on the consolidation of administrative functions to the legislative health and human services committee and the governor.

B. By December 31, 2003, the publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons participating in the consolidated purchasing single process pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act shall consolidate, standardize and administer the administrative functions that those entities can effectively and efficiently administer as reflected in the study.

C. The publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons participating in the consolidated purchasing single process pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act may enter into a joint powers agreement pursuant to the Joint Powers Agreements Act [11-1-1 through 11-1-7 NMSA 1978] with the publicly funded health care agencies and political subdivisions to determine assessments or provisions of resources to consolidate, standardize and administer the consolidated purchasing single process and subsequent activities pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act. The publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons participating in the consolidated purchasing single process pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act may enter

into contracts with nonpublic persons to provide the service of determining assessments or provision of resources for consolidation, standardization and administrative activities.

D. Each agency will retain its responsibility to determine policy direction of the benefit plans, plan development, training and coordination with respect to participants and its benefits staff, as well as to respond to benefits eligibility inquiries and establish and enforce eligibility rules.

E. Notwithstanding Subsection D of this section, publicly funded health care agencies, political subdivisions and other persons participating in the consolidated purchasing single process pursuant to the Health Care Purchasing Act shall provide coverage for children, from birth through three years of age, for or under the family, infant, toddler program administered by the department of health, provided eligibility criteria are met, for a maximum benefit of three thousand five hundred dollars (\$3,500) annually for medically necessary early intervention services provided as part of an individualized family service plan and delivered by certified and licensed personnel as defined in 7.30.8 NMAC who are working in early intervention programs approved by the department of health. No payment under this subsection shall be applied against any maximum lifetime or annual limits specified in the policy, health benefits plan or contract.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 351, § 3; 2005, ch. 157, § 1.

The 2005 amendment, effective July 1, 2005, added Subsection E to require coverage for children from birth through three years of age under the family, infant, toddler program for a maximum benefit of \$3,500 for medically necessary early intervention services.

ANNOTATIONS

Only procedural law may be adopted by reference. — *Ballew v. Denson*, 63 N.M. 370, 320 P.2d 382 (1958). *Middle Rio Grande Water Users Ass'n v. Middle Rio Grande Conservancy Dist.*, 57 N.M. 287, 258 P.2d 391 (1953); *Yeo v. Tweedy*, 34 N.M. 611, 286 P. 970 (1929); *State v. Armstrong*, 31 N.M. 220, 243 P. 333 (1924).

13-7-8. Maximum age of dependent.

Any group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act on or after July 1, 2003 that offers coverage of an insured's dependent shall not terminate coverage of an unmarried dependent by reason of the dependent's age before the dependent's twenty-fifth birthday, regardless of whether the dependent is enrolled in an educational institution.

History: Laws 2003, ch. 391, § 2.

Effective dates. — Laws 2003, ch. 391 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 20, 2003, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.

13-7-9. General anesthesia and hospitalization for dental surgery.

A. Group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act shall provide coverage for hospitalization and general anesthesia provided in a hospital or ambulatory surgical center for dental surgery for the following:

- (1) insureds exhibiting physical, intellectual or medically compromising conditions for which dental treatment under local anesthesia, with or without additional adjunctive techniques and modalities, cannot be expected to provide a successful result and for which dental treatment under general anesthesia can be expected to produce superior results;
- (2) insureds for whom local anesthesia is ineffective because of acute infection, anatomic variation or allergy;
- (3) insured children or adolescents who are extremely uncooperative, fearful, anxious or uncommunicative with dental needs of such magnitude that treatment should not be postponed or deferred and for whom lack of treatment can be expected to result in dental or oral pain or infection, loss of teeth or other increased oral or dental morbidity;
- (4) insureds with extensive oral-facial or dental trauma for which treatment under local anesthesia would be ineffective or compromised; or
- (5) other procedures for which hospitalization or general anesthesia in a hospital or ambulatory surgical center is medically necessary.

B. The provisions of this section do not apply to short-term travel, accident-only or limited or specified disease policies.

C. Coverage for dental surgery may be subject to copayments, deductibles and coinsurance subject to network and prior authorization requirements consistent with those imposed on other benefits under the same group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 218, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 218, § 6 made this section effective July 1, 2007.

13-7-10. Hearing aid coverage for children required.

A. Group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act shall provide coverage for a hearing aid and any related service for the full cost of one hearing aid per hearing-impaired ear up to two thousand two hundred dollars (\$2,200) every thirty-six months for hearing aids for insured children under eighteen years of age or under twenty-one years of age if still attending high school. The insured may choose a higher priced hearing aid and may pay the difference in cost above the two-thousand-two-hundred-dollar (\$2,200) limit as provided in this subsection without financial or contractual penalty to the insured or to the provider of the hearing aids.

B. Each insurer that delivers, issues for delivery or renews under the Health Care Purchasing Act any group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance, may make available to the policyholder the option of purchasing additional hearing aid coverage that exceeds the services described in this section.

C. Hearing aid coverage offered shall include fitting and dispensing services, including providing ear molds as necessary to maintain optimal fit, provided by an audiologist, a hearing aid dispenser or a physician, licensed in New Mexico.

D. The provisions of this section do not apply to short-term travel, accident-only or limited or specified disease policies.

E. Coverage for hearing aids may be subject to deductibles and coinsurance consistent with those imposed on other benefits under the same group health care coverage, including any form of self-insurance.

F. For the purposes of this section, "hearing aid" means durable medical equipment that is of a design and circuitry to optimize audibility and listening skills in the environment commonly experienced by children.

History: Laws 2007, ch. 356, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2007, ch. 356, § 6 made this section effective July 1, 2007.

13-7-11. Required coverage of patient costs incurred in cancer clinical trials.

Group health coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act shall provide coverage pursuant to Section 59A-22-43 NMSA 1978 for routine patient care costs incurred as a result of the patient's participation in cancer clinical trials.

History: Laws 2009, ch. 212, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2009, ch. 212 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M.

Const., art. IV, § 23, was effective June 19, 2009, 90 days after the adjournment of the legislature.

13-7-12. Coverage for orally administered anticancer medications; limits on patient costs.

A. Group health coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act that provides coverage for cancer treatment shall provide coverage for a prescribed, orally administered anticancer medication that is used to kill or slow the growth of cancerous cells on a basis no less favorable than intravenously administered or injected cancer medications that are covered as medical benefits by the plan.

B. A group health plan shall not increase patient cost-sharing for anticancer medications in order to achieve compliance with the provisions of this section.

C. Coverage of orally administered anticancer medication shall not be subject to any prior authorization, dollar limit, copayment, deductible or coinsurance provision that does not apply to intra-

venously administered or injected anticancer medication used to kill or slow the growth of cancerous cells.

History: Laws 2011, ch. 55, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2011, ch. 55, § 7 made Laws 2011, ch. 55, § 1 effective June 17, 2011.

Applicability. — Laws 2011, ch. 55, § 6 provided that the provisions of this act apply to insurance poli-

cies that provide coverage for cancer treatment and that are delivered, issued for delivery, amended, renewed or continued in this state on or after January 1, 2012.

13-7-13. Coverage of prescription eye drop refills. (Effective January 1, 2013.)

A. Group health coverage, including any form of self-insurance, offered, issued or renewed under the Health Care Purchasing Act that provides coverage for prescription eye drops shall not deny coverage for a renewal of prescription eye drops when:

(1) the renewal is requested by the insured at least twenty-three days for a thirty-day supply of eye drops, forty-five days for a sixty-day supply of eye drops or sixty-eight days for a ninety-day supply of eye drops from the later of the date that the original prescription was dispensed to the insured or the date that the last renewal of the prescription was dispensed to the insured; and

(2) the prescriber indicates on the original prescription that additional quantities are needed and that the renewal requested by the insured does not exceed the number of additional quantities needed.

B. As used in this section, "prescriber" means a person who is authorized pursuant to the New Mexico Drug, Device and Cosmetic Act [Chapter 26, Article 1 NMSA 1978] to prescribe prescription eye drops.

History: Laws 2012, ch. 27, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2012, ch. 27, § 7 provided that Laws 2012, ch. 27, § 1 was effective January 1, 2013.

Applicability. — Laws 2012, ch. 27, § 6 provided that the provisions of Laws 2012, ch. 27, §§ 1 to 5

apply to insurance policies that provide coverage for prescription eye drops and that are delivered, issued for delivery, amended, renewed or continued in this state on or after January 1, 2013.

ARTICLE 8

Public Building Plaques

Sec.

13-8-1. Public buildings; acknowledgment of taxpayers when elected officials acknowledged.

13-8-1. Public buildings; acknowledgment of taxpayers when elected officials acknowledged.

On every new public building plaque that lists, acknowledges or thanks the elected officials who were in office at the time the building was funded, constructed or renovated, there shall be included a statement of equal size and visibility that thanks the taxpayers of New Mexico for their contribution in funding the construction or renovation.

History: Laws 2001, ch. 85, § 1.

Effective dates. — Laws 2001, ch. 85 contained no effective date provision, but, pursuant to N.M. Const.,

art. IV, § 23, was effective June 15, 2001, 90 days after adjournment of the legislature.