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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

**BILL NUMBER:** Senate Bill 30

**SHORT TITLE:** Reporting on Induced Abortions

**SPONSOR:** Sen. Wirth/Rep. Anyanunu

**LAST UPDATE:** \_\_\_\_\_ **ORIGINAL DATE:** 01/26/2025 **ANALYST:** Chilton

### ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT\* (dollars in thousands)

Agency/Program	FY26	FY27	FY28	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
	(Minimal decreased expense)	(Minimal decreased expense)	(Minimal decreased expense)	(Minimal decreased expense)	Recurring	General Fund

Parentheses ( ) indicate expenditure decreases.

\*Amounts reflect most recent analysis of this legislation.

### Sources of Information

LFC Files

#### Agency or Agencies Providing Analysis

Health Care Authority

Department of Justice

University of New Mexico

#### Agency or Agencies That Were Asked for Analysis but did not Respond

Department of Health

## SUMMARY

### Synopsis of Senate Bill 30

Senate Bill 30 (SB30) repeals Section 24-14-18 NMSA 1978. This section of the statutes currently requires that all abortions induced in the state be reported within five days to the state registrar, either by the institution in which it was performed or by the attending physician if performed outside of an institution. Reports have been required to omit the name of the patient, and the name of the physician providing the procedure is not to be released.

This bill does not contain an effective date and, as a result, would go into effect 90 days after the Legislature adjourns, which is May 20, 2026.

## FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

If the State Registrar no longer needs to receive reports of and compile records of induced

abortions, a small amount of time and money would be saved.

## **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

According to the Department of Justice (DOJ), “SB30’s repeal of Section 24-14-18 would end certain reporting requirements related to abortions. This bill proposes to repeal – not enact or amend – a reporting requirement related to abortion. Therefore, it likely does not raise state or federal constitutional issues related to any purported right to abortion under state or federal law.” Further, DOJ states that “this bill repeals a section of statute that concerns reporting requirements related to abortions. The legal landscape surrounding abortion legislation has changed considerably after the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022). By overturning *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), the Supreme Court “declar[ed] the authority to regulate abortions a state issue”. *State ex rel. Torrez v. Bd. of Cnty. Comm’rs for Lea Cnty.*, 2025-NMSC-011.

The Health Care Authority (HCA) notes that physicians and others inducing legal abortion have been subject to harassment and “doxxing” and that no valid reason exists for collecting and maintaining records about induced abortions, especially since such reports could be used by those inclined to persecute those abortion providers. HCA also points out the shortage of providers in New Mexico, including obstetrician-gynecologists, and suggests that the risks associated with being tracked and persecuted as a health care provider may contribute to their deciding to practice elsewhere where such data are not collected.

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