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SENATE BILL 223

53RD LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2017

INTRODUCED BY

Daniel A. Ivey-Soto and James E. Smith

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AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH; AMENDING, REPEALING AND ENACTING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978 RELATING TO ESSENTIAL HEALTH SERVICES AND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FUNCTIONS, SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS, CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE, COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, ISOLATION AND QUARANTINE AND SCHOOL HEALTH CARE OVERSIGHT.

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

SECTION 1. Section 9-7-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 51, Section 1, as amended by Laws 2007, Chapter 46, Section 6 and by Laws 2007, Chapter 279, Section 1) is amended to read:

- "9-7-4.1. [COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGIC PLAN FOR HEALTH] STATE HEALTH IMPROVEMENT PLAN. --
- The department [in conjunction with the New .205700.2

Mexico health policy commission and other state agencies,

pursuant to Section 9-7-11.1 NMSA 1978] shall develop a

[comprehensive strategic plan for] state health improvement

plan that [emphasizes prevention, personal responsibility,

access and quality] meets accreditation standards of the public

health accreditation board or its successor in interest.

B. The department shall conduct state health assessments in order to inform the development, adoption and implementation of the state health improvement plan.

[8.] C. The department shall publish the [comprehensive strategic] state health improvement plan [for health by September 1, 2008] on September 1, 2018 and at least every [four] five years thereafter. By September 1 of each even-numbered year, the department shall review and update or amend the plan in response to changes and developments.

[6.] D. The department shall include the legislature [health care providers, consumer and patient advocates, health care financing organizations, managed care organizations, major insurers in the state, the human services department, the children, youth and families department, the aging and long-term services department, pharmaceutical manufacturers and other stakeholders] and other agencies and commissions as the department deems necessary in its development of the [comprehensive strategic] state health improvement plan [for health] so as to give geographic

representation to all areas of the state. The department shall ensure that public participation and public input are integrated into the planning process. The department shall convene regional meetings on the proposed plan to allow public review and comment, including oral and written testimony, pursuant to the Open Meetings Act.

[Đ.] E. The department shall consult with the governments of Indian nations, tribes and pueblos located wholly or partially within New Mexico to include [Indian]

Native American nations, tribes and pueblos in the development of the [comprehensive strategic] state health improvement plan.

[for health.

E. The department shall report its findings, recommendations and goals in its comprehensive strategic plan for health. The plan shall address the following areas and others that the governor and the legislature may from time to time request:

(1) a summary of the state's health care
system that includes the financial, administrative and delivery
structure in both the public and private sector;

(2) the diseases, injuries and risk factors for physical, behavioral and oral health that are the greatest cause of illness, injury or death in the state, with special attention to and recognition of the disparities that currently exist for different population groups;

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3	the number of uninsured New Mexicans;
4	(4) the role of the department, other state
5	agencies and the private sector in identifying strategies and
6	interventions to provide health care coverage, access and
7	quality;
8	(5) a continuum of care model that emphasizes
9	prevention, early intervention and health promotion and that
10	includes public health services, emergency medical services,
11	primary care, acute care, specialized care, tertiary care and
12	long-term care;
13	(6) health education, wellness, nutrition and
14	exercise initiatives that emphasize personal health
15	responsibility;
16	(7) workforce initiatives to identify, recruit
17	and retain health care professionals;
18	(8) health care facility infrastructure,
19	capacity, capitalization and financial viability in both the
20	public and private sector;
21	(9) licensing, credentialing, oversight and
22	tracking initiatives designed to improve health care quality
23	and outcome measurements;
24	(10) programs, services and activities
25	designed to address the needs of persons who have a disability,
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(3) key indicators of and barriers to health

care coverage and access, with specific emphasis on reducing

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(11) anticipated demands and challenges on the health care system as the need for long-term care services increases;

(12) data and information addressing key
health status and system indicators, statistics, benchmarks,
targets and goals for the state and comparing it nationally,
regionally and to other states of similar size and
demographics; provided that individually identifiable health
information and other proprietary information is protected as
required by state or federal law; and

(13) planning and response to public health emergencies, including bioterrorism, pandemic flu, disease outbreaks and other situations that will require a coordinated response by the health care system.]"

SECTION 2. Section 9-7-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 253, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"9-7-6. SECRETARY--DUTIES AND GENERAL POWERS.--

A. The secretary is responsible to the governor for the operation of the department. It is [his] the secretary's duty to manage all operations of the department and to administer and enforce the laws with which [he] the secretary or the department is charged.

B. To perform [his] the secretary's duties, the secretary has every power expressly enumerated in the laws, .205700.2

whether granted to the secretary or the department or any division of the department, except where authority conferred upon any division is explicitly exempted from the secretary's authority by statute. In accordance with these provisions, the secretary shall:

- (1) except as otherwise provided in the Department of Health Act, exercise general supervisory and appointing authority over all department employees, subject to any applicable personnel laws and [regulations] rules;
- (2) delegate authority to subordinates as [he] the secretary deems necessary and appropriate, clearly delineating such delegated authority and the limitations thereto;
- (3) organize the department into those organizational units [he] the secretary deems will enable it to function most efficiently, subject to any provisions of law requiring or establishing specific organizational units;
- (4) within the limitations of available appropriations and applicable laws, employ and fix the compensation of those persons necessary to discharge [his] the secretary's duties;
- (5) take administrative action by issuing orders and instructions, not inconsistent with the law, to assure implementation of and compliance with the provisions of law for which administration or execution [he] the secretary is .205700.2

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responsible and to enforce those orders and instructions by appropriate administrative action in the courts;

- (6) conduct research and studies that will improve the operations of the department and the provision of services to the citizens of the state;
- (7) conduct quality assurance and quality improvement activities, which may include participation in a nationally recognized accreditation program for public health agencies that is based on the ability of an agency to provide essential public health services and functions;
- (8) provide courses of instruction and practical training for employees of the department and other persons involved in the administration of programs with the objective of improving the operations and efficiency of administration;
- (9) prepare an annual budget of the
 department;
- (10) appoint, with the governor's consent, a "director" for each division. These appointed positions are exempt from the provisions of the Personnel Act. Persons appointed to these positions shall serve at the pleasure of the secretary;
- (11) give bond in the penal sum of twenty-five thousand dollars (\$25,000) and require directors to each give bond in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10,000)

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conditioned upon the faithful performance of duties, as provided in the Surety Bond Act. The department shall pay the costs of those bonds; and

- require performance bonds of such department employees and officers as [he] the secretary deems necessary, as provided in the Surety Bond Act. The department shall pay the costs of those bonds.
- The secretary may apply for and receive, with the governor's approval, in the name of the department any public or private funds, including [but not limited to] United States government funds, available to the department to carry out its programs, duties or services.
- The secretary shall be responsible for providing D. appropriate educational programs for all school-age persons, as defined in Section 22-1-2 NMSA 1978, who are clients, as defined in Section 43-1-3 NMSA 1978, of institutions under [his] the secretary's authority as follows:
- [he] the secretary shall arrange with (1) school districts for the enrollment of all school-age residents of institutions under [his] the secretary's authority who have been evaluated and recommended for placement in a public school according to the provisions of the Department of Health Education Act. [He] The secretary shall notify the [superintendent of public instruction] secretary of public education prior to public school enrollment of any school-age

resident under [his] the secretary's authority; and

(2) [he] the secretary shall provide educational programs, in accordance with the special education rules of the [state board of] public education department, for school-age persons who are clients of institutions under [his] the secretary's authority but who are enrolled in a public school by:

- (a) using the facilities and personnel of the department;
- (b) contracting with a school district for the provision of educational services; or
- (c) using a combination of Subparagraphs(a) and (b) of this paragraph.
- E. The secretary may make and adopt such reasonable [and] procedural rules as may be necessary to carry out the duties of the department and its divisions. No rule promulgated by the director of any division in carrying out the functions and duties of the division shall be effective until approved by the secretary unless otherwise provided by statute. Unless otherwise provided by statute, no rule affecting any person or agency outside the department shall be adopted, amended or repealed without a public hearing on the proposed action before the secretary or a hearing officer designated by [him] the secretary. The public hearing shall be held in Santa Fe unless otherwise permitted by statute. Notice of the

subject matter of the rule, the action proposed to be taken, the time and place of the hearing, the manner in which interested persons may present their views and the method by which copies of the proposed rule or proposed amendment or repeal of an existing rule may be obtained shall be published once at least thirty days prior to the hearing date in a newspaper of general circulation and mailed at least thirty days prior to the hearing date to all persons who have made a written request for advance notice of hearing. All rules shall be filed in accordance with the State Rules Act."

SECTION 3. Section 14-8-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2011, Chapter 134, Section 21) is amended to read:

"14-8-9.1. PUBLIC RECORDS--INSPECTION--EXCEPTIONS.--

- A. Except as provided in this section, all documents filed and recorded in the office of the county clerk are public records [subject to disclosure pursuant to the Inspection of Public Records Act].
- B. The county clerk shall publicly post in the office of the county clerk and on the county's web page a notice that documents recorded in the office of the county clerk are public records, subject to inspection and disclosure.
- C. Before [digitizing or] purchasing or digitizing of documents by third parties, protected personal identifier information, as defined in the Inspection of Public Records Act, shall be redacted.

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- Documents containing health information that relates to and identifies specific individuals as patients are exempt as a public record pursuant to Section 14-6-1 NMSA 1978.
- Discharge papers of a veteran of the armed forces of the United States recorded in the office of the county clerk shall be segregated from public records in the office of the county clerk. Discharge papers recorded before July 1, 2005 that have been commingled with public records and that remain unsegregated are available for inspection in the office of the county clerk but shall not be [copied, digitized or] purchased, copied or digitized by any third party, except by those persons authorized in this section. As the technology becomes available, county clerks shall segregate commingled discharge papers from the public records in the office of the county clerk. Discharge papers recorded in the office of the county clerk are available only to:
 - the veteran who filed the papers; (1)
 - the veteran's next of kin; (2)
- (3) the deceased veteran's properly appointed personal representative or executor;
- (4) a person holding the veteran's general power of attorney; or
- (5) a person designated by the veteran in an acknowledged statement to receive the records.
- Death certificates that have been recorded in F. .205700.2

the office of the county clerk may be inspected, but shall not be [copied, digitized or] purchased, copied or digitized by any third party unless fifty years have elapsed after the date of death [and the cause of death and any other medical information contained on the death certificate is redacted, in addition to redaction of protected personal identifier information]. Death certificates and other vital records recorded in the office of the county clerk are exempt from the restrictions contained in Subsection A of Section 24-14-27 NMSA 1978. The act of recording a death certificate in the office of the county clerk is considered a convenience; provided that no person shall be required to record a death certificate in the office of the county clerk to effect change of title or interest in property."

SECTION 4. Section 24-1-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 359, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2015, Chapter 61, Section 1 and by Laws 2015, Chapter 153, Section 1) is amended to read:

"24-1-2. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Public Health Act:

A. "condition of public health importance" means an infection, a disease, a syndrome, a symptom, an injury or other threat that is identifiable on an individual or community level and can reasonably be expected to lead to adverse health effects in the community;

B. "crisis triage center" means a health facility
.205700.2

that:

(1)	is licensed	by the	department	of health;

(2) is not physically part of an inpatient hospital or included in a hospital's license; and

(3) provides stabilization of behavioral health crises, including short-term residential stabilization; $[B_{\bullet}]$ \underline{C}_{\bullet} "department" [or "division"] means:

(1) the department of health; or

department as to child care centers, residential treatment centers that serve persons up to twenty-one years of age, community mental health centers that serve only persons up to twenty-one years of age, day treatment centers that serve persons up to twenty-one years of age, shelter care homes and those outpatient facilities that are also community-based behavioral health facilities serving only persons up to twenty-one years of age; [and the department of health as to all other health facilities, unless otherwise designated;

C.] D. "director" means the secretary;

E. "health care provider" means an individual

licensed to provide health care in the ordinary course of

business, except as otherwise defined in the Public Health Act;

 $[\frac{\partial \cdot}{\partial \cdot}]$ F. "health facility" means a public hospital, profit or nonprofit private hospital, general or special hospital, outpatient facility, crisis triage center, [maternity .205700.2

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home or shelter] freestanding birth center, adult daycare facility, nursing home, intermediate care facility, assisted <u>living facility</u>, boarding home not under the control of an institution of higher learning, child care center, [shelter care home diagnostic and treatment center, rehabilitation center, infirmary, community mental health center that serves both children and adults or adults only, residential treatment center that serves persons up to twenty-one years of age, community mental health center that serves only persons up to twenty-one years of age and day treatment center that serves persons up to twenty-one years of age or a health service organization operating as a freestanding hospice or a home health agency. The designation of these entities as health facilities is only for the purposes of definition in the Public Health Act and does not imply that a freestanding hospice or a home health agency is considered a health facility for the purposes of other provisions of state or federal laws. facility" also includes those facilities that, by federal regulation, must be licensed by the state to obtain or maintain full or partial, permanent or temporary federal funding. It does not include the offices and treatment rooms of licensed private practitioners;

[E. "person", when used without further qualification, means an individual or any other form of entity recognized by law; and]

G. "screening" means a preliminary procedure,
including a test or examination, that:
(1) may require further investigation; and
(2) can identify individuals with unrecognized
health risk factors or asymptomatic disease conditions in
populations;
[F.] H. "secretary" means:
(1) the secretary of health; or
(2) the secretary of children, youth and
families as to child care centers, residential treatment
centers that serve persons up to twenty-one years of age,
community mental health centers that serve only persons up to
twenty-one years of age, day treatment centers that serve
persons up to twenty-one years of age, shelter care homes and
those outpatient facilities that are also community-based
behavioral health facilities serving only persons up to twenty-
one years of age [and the secretary of health as to all other
health facilities]; and
I. "test" means any diagnostic or investigative
analysis or medical procedure that determines the presence of,
absence of or exposure to a condition of public health
importance or its precursor in an individual."
SECTION 5. Section 24-1-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
Chapter 359, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:
"24-1-3. POWERS AND AUTHORITY OF DEPARTMENTThe
.205700.2

1	department has authority to:
2	A. receive such grants, subsidies, donations,
3	allotments or bequests as may be offered to the state by the
4	federal government or any department thereof or by any public
5	or private foundation or individuals;
6	B. supervise the health and hygiene of the people
7	of the state and identify ways to evaluate and address
8	<pre>community health problems;</pre>
9	C. investigate, control and abate the causes of
10	disease, especially epidemics, sources of mortality and other
11	conditions of public health;
12	D. establish, maintain and enforce isolation and
13	quarantine;
14	E. close any public place and forbid gatherings of
15	people when necessary for the protection of the public health;
16	F. respond to public health emergencies and assist
17	<pre>communities in recovery;</pre>
18	$[F_{ullet}]$ G. establish programs and adopt rules to
19	prevent infant mortality, birth defects and morbidity;
20	[G .] \underline{H} . prescribe the duties of public health
21	nurses and school nurses;
22	[H_{\bullet}] I_{\bullet} provide educational programs and
23	disseminate information on public health;
24	$[\frac{\mathbf{I}_{\bullet}}{\mathbf{I}_{\bullet}}]$ maintain and enforce rules for the
25	licensure of health facilities;
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4	L. ensure a competent public health workforce;
5	[J.] <u>M.</u> bring action in court for the enforcement
6	of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department;
7	$[rac{ extsf{K+}}{ extsf{N}_{ullet}}]$ enter into agreements with other states to
8	carry out the powers and duties of the department;
9	[L.] <u>O.</u> cooperate and enter into contracts or
10	agreements with the federal government or any other person to
11	carry out the powers and duties of the department;
12	P. cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements
13	with Native American nations, tribes and pueblos and off-
14	reservation groups to coordinate the provision of essential
15	public health services and functions;
16	[M.] Q. maintain and enforce rules for the control
17	of [communicable diseases deemed to be dangerous to public
18	health] conditions of public health importance;
19	[N.] $R.$ maintain and enforce rules for immunization
20	against [diseases deemed to be dangerous to the public health]
21	conditions of public health importance;
22	$[\theta_{ullet}]$ S. maintain and enforce such rules as may be
23	necessary to carry out the provisions of the Public Health Act
24	and to publish the rules;
25	[P.] $T.$ supervise state public health activities,
	205700 2

is otherwise unavailable;

K. ensure the quality and accessibility of health

care services and the provision of health care when health care

1	operate a dental public health program and operate state
2	laboratories for the investigation of public health matters;
3	$[\frac{Q_{\bullet}}{U_{\bullet}}]$ sue and, with the consent of the
4	legislature, be sued;
5	[R.] V. regulate the practice of midwifery;
6	$[rac{S_{ullet}}{N}]$ administer legislation enacted pursuant to
7	Title [$rac{ extsf{VI}}{ extsf{I}}$] $rac{6}{ extsf{o}}$ of the Public Health Service Act, as amended and
8	supplemented;
9	[T.] X. inspect such premises or vehicles as
10	necessary to ascertain the existence or nonexistence of
11	conditions dangerous to public health or safety;
12	$[rac{ extsf{W-}}{ extsf{O}}]$ request and inspect, while maintaining
13	federal and state confidentiality requirements, copies of:
14	(1) medical and clinical records reasonably
15	required for the department's quality assurance and quality
16	improvement activities; and
17	(2) all medical and clinical records
18	pertaining to the individual whose death is the subject of
19	inquiry by the department's mortality review activities; and
20	$[rac{V_{ullet}}{2}]$ do all other things necessary to carry out
21	its duties."
22	SECTION 6. Section 24-1-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
23	Chapter 359, Section 4) is amended to read:
24	"24-1-4. CREATION OF HEALTH [DISTRICTS] REGIONS
25	APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICERSPOWERS AND DUTIES OF HEALTH
	.205700.2

OFFICERS. --

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Α. The director shall establish health [districts] regions and may modify and create new [ones] health regions as [he] the director deems necessary.

[B. The director shall appoint one district health officer for each health district. The director may appoint assistants to the district health officer when he deems necessary.

C. The director shall establish the powers and duties of the district health officers.

D. All school health personnel except physical education personnel are under the direct supervision and control of the district health officer in their district. They shall make such reports relating to public health as the district health officer in their district requires.]

B. A regional health officer shall provide medical oversight to school nurses in the regional health officer's region. A school nurse shall make reports relating to public health as the regional health officer in the school nurse's region requires.

C. As used in this section, "medical oversight" means advice and direction that is provided by a regional health officer or under the direction of a regional health officer to a school nurse, or a school nurse's designee, who performs nursing activities in a school setting."

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SECTION 7. Section 24-1-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 359, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-1-5. LICENSURE OF HEALTH FACILITIES -- HEARINGS --APPEALS. --

- A health facility shall not be operated without a license issued by the department. If a health facility is found to be operating without a license, in order to protect human health or safety, the secretary may issue a cease-anddesist order. The health facility may request a hearing that shall be held in the manner provided in this section. department may also proceed pursuant to the Health Facility Receivership Act.
- The department is authorized to make inspections and investigations and to prescribe rules it deems necessary or desirable to promote the health, safety and welfare of persons using health facilities.
- Except as provided in Subsection F of this section, upon receipt of an application for a license to operate a health facility, the department shall promptly inspect the health facility to determine if it is in compliance with all rules of the department. Applications for hospital licenses shall include evidence that the bylaws or rules of the hospital apply equally to osteopathic and medical physicians. The department shall consolidate the applications and inspections for a hospital that also operates as a hospital-

based primary care clinic.

- D. Upon inspection of a health facility, if the department finds a violation of its rules, the department may deny the application for a license, whether initial or renewal, or it may issue a temporary license. A temporary license shall not be issued for a period exceeding one hundred twenty days, nor shall more than two consecutive temporary licenses be issued.
- E. A one-year nontransferable license shall be issued to any health facility complying with all rules of the department. The license shall be renewable for successive one-year periods, upon filing of a renewal application, if the department is satisfied that the health facility is in compliance with all rules of the department or, if not in compliance with a rule, has been granted a waiver or variance of that rule by the department pursuant to procedures, conditions and guidelines adopted by rule of the department. Licenses shall be posted in a conspicuous place on the licensed premises, except that child care centers that receive no state or federal funds may apply for and receive from the department a waiver from the requirement that a license be posted or kept on the licensed premises.
- F. A health facility that has been inspected and licensed by the department, that has received certification for participation in federal reimbursement programs and that has

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been fully accredited by a national accrediting organization approved by the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services or the department shall be granted a license renewal based on that accreditation. A freestanding birth center that has been inspected and licensed by the department and is accredited by the commission for accreditation of birth centers or its successor accreditation body shall be granted a license renewal based on that accreditation. Health facilities receiving less than full accreditation by an approved accrediting body may be granted a license renewal based on that accreditation. License renewals shall be issued upon application submitted by the health facility upon forms prescribed by the department. This subsection does not limit in any way the department's various duties and responsibilities under other provisions of the Public Health Act or under any other subsection of this section, including any of the department's responsibilities for the health and safety of the public.

G. The department may charge a reasonable fee not to exceed twelve dollars (\$12.00) per bed for an inpatient health facility or three hundred dollars (\$300) for any other health facility for each license application, whether initial or renewal, of an annual license or the second consecutive issuance of a temporary license. Fees collected shall not be refundable. All fees collected pursuant to licensure

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applications shall be deposited with the state treasurer for credit in a designated department recurring account for use in health facility licensure and certification operations.

- The department may revoke or suspend the license of a health facility or may impose on a health facility an intermediate sanction and a civil monetary penalty provided in Section 24-1-5.2 NMSA 1978 after notice and an opportunity for a hearing before a hearing officer designated by the department to hear the matter and, except for child care centers and facilities, may proceed pursuant to the Health Facility Receivership Act upon a determination that the health facility is not in compliance with any rule of the department. immediate action is required to protect human health and safety, the secretary may suspend a license or impose an intermediate sanction pending a hearing, provided the hearing is held within five working days of the suspension or imposition of the sanction, unless waived by the licensee, and, except for child care centers and facilities, may proceed ex parte pursuant to the Health Facility Receivership Act.
- I. The department shall schedule a hearing pursuant to Subsection H of this section if the department receives a request for a hearing from a licensee:
- (1) within ten working days after receipt by the licensee of notice of suspension, revocation, imposition of an intermediate sanction or civil monetary penalty or denial of

an initial or renewal application;

(2) within four working days after receipt by the licensee of an emergency suspension order or emergency intermediate sanction imposition and notice of hearing if the licensee wishes to waive the early hearing scheduled and request a hearing at a later date; or

(3) within five working days after receipt of a cease-and-desist order.

The department shall also provide timely notice to the licensee of the date, time and place of the hearing, identity of the hearing officer, subject matter of the hearing and alleged violations.

J. A hearing held pursuant to provisions of this section shall be conducted in accordance with adjudicatory hearing rules and procedures adopted by rule of the department. The licensee has the right to be represented by counsel, to present all relevant evidence by means of witnesses and books, papers, documents, records, files and other evidence and to examine all opposing witnesses who appear on any matter relevant to the issues. The hearing officer has the power to administer oaths on request of any party and issue subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum prior to or after the commencement of the hearing to compel discovery and the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books, papers, documents, records, files and other evidence. Documents or records

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pertaining to abuse, neglect or exploitation of a resident, client or patient of a health facility or other documents, records or files in the custody of the human services department or the office of the state long-term care ombudsman at the aging and long-term services department that are relevant to the alleged violations are discoverable and admissible as evidence in any hearing.

- Any party may appeal the final decision of the department pursuant to the provisions of Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978.
- A complaint about a health facility received by the department pursuant to this section shall be promptly investigated and appropriate action shall be taken if substantiated. The department shall develop a health facilities protocol in conjunction with the human services department, the protective services division of the children, youth and families department, the office of the state longterm care ombudsman and other appropriate agencies to ensure the health, safety and rights of individuals in health facilities. The health facilities protocol shall require:
- cross-reference among agencies pursuant to (1) this subsection of an allegation of abuse, neglect or exploitation;
- an investigation, within the strict (2) priority time frames established by each protocol member's .205700.2

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rules, of an allegation or referral of abuse, neglect or exploitation after the department has made a good cause determination that abuse, neglect or exploitation occurred;

- (3) an agency to share its investigative information and findings with other agencies, unless otherwise prohibited by law; and
- (4) require the receiving agency to accept the information provided pursuant to Paragraph (3) of this subsection as potential evidence to initiate and conduct investigations.
- M. A complaint received by the department pursuant to this section shall not be disclosed publicly in a manner as to identify any individuals or health facilities if upon investigation the complaint is unsubstantiated.
- N. The name and information regarding the person
 making a complaint pursuant to this section shall not be
 disclosed absent the consent of the informant or a court order.
- [N.] O. Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when there are reasonable grounds to believe that a child is in imminent danger of abuse or neglect while in the care of a child care facility, whether or not licensed, or upon the receipt of a report pursuant to Section 32A-4-3 NMSA 1978, the department shall consult with the owner or operator of the child care facility. Upon a finding of probable cause, the department shall give the owner or operator notice of its

intent to suspend operation of the child care facility and provide an opportunity for a hearing to be held within three working days, unless waived by the owner or operator. Within seven working days from the day of notice, the secretary shall make a decision, and, if it is determined that any child is in imminent danger of abuse or neglect in the child care facility, the secretary may suspend operation of the child care facility for a period not in excess of fifteen days. Prior to the date of the hearing, the department shall make a reasonable effort to notify the parents of children in the child care facility of the notice and opportunity for hearing given to the owner or operator.

 $[\Theta_{r}]$ \underline{P}_{r} Nothing contained in this section or in the Public Health Act shall authorize either the secretary or the department to make any inspection or investigation or to prescribe any rules concerning group homes as defined in Section 9-8-13 NMSA 1978 except as are reasonably necessary or desirable to promote the health and safety of persons using group homes."

SECTION 8. Section 24-1-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 359, Section 7, as amended) is repealed and a new Section 24-1-7 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"24-1-7. [NEW MATERIAL] SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED INFECTIONS-REPORTS OF CASES.--

A. The department shall make available a list of .205700.2

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required.

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3	B. Reports of sexually transmitted infections shall
4	be made in accordance with department rules.
5	C. Every health care provider that makes a
6	diagnosis of, treats or prescribes for or otherwise has
7	knowledge of a case of sexually transmitted infection for which
8	reporting is required by department rules shall report the case
9	immediately.
10	D. As used in this section, "health care provider"
11	means:
12	(1) a person licensed to provide health care
13	in the ordinary course of business;
14	(2) a superintendent or manager of a health
15	care clinic;
16	(3) a dispensary, a charitable or penal
17	institution or a municipal or county detention center; or
18	(4) a laboratory that performs testing for
19	sexually transmitted infections."
20	SECTION 9. Section 24-1-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
21	Chapter 359, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
22	"24-1-9. CAPACITY TO CONSENT TO EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT
23	FOR A SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASE] INFECTIONAny person
24	regardless of age has the capacity to consent to an examination
25	and treatment by a licensed [physician] <u>health care provider</u>

sexually transmitted infections for which reporting is

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2	SECTION 10. Section 24-1-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
3	Chapter 341, Section 4) is amended to read:
4	"24-1-9.1. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS
5	TESTING OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES
6	A. A test designed to identify any sexually
7	transmitted [disease] infection may be performed on an offender
8	convicted pursuant to state law of any criminal offense:
9	(1) involving contact between the penis and
10	the vulva;
11	(2) involving contact between the penis and
12	anus;
13	(3) involving contact between the mouth and
14	penis;
15	(4) involving contact between the mouth and
16	vulva;
17	(5) involving contact between the mouth and
18	anus; or
19	(6) when the court determines from the facts
20	of the case that there was a transmission or likelihood of
21	transmission of bodily fluids from the offender to the victim
22	of the criminal offense.
23	B. When consent to perform a test on an offender
24	cannot be obtained, the victim of a criminal offense described
25	in Subsection A of this section may petition the court to order

for any sexually transmitted [disease] infection."

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or legal guardian of the victim may petition the court to order 3 that a test be performed on the offender. The court shall order and the test shall be administered to the offender within 5 ten days after the petition is filed by the victim [his] or the 6 7 victim's parent or guardian. Except for disclosures made pursuant to Section 24-1-7 NMSA 1978, the results of the test 8 9 shall be disclosed only to the offender and to the victim or the victim's parent or legal guardian." 10 SECTION 11. Section 24-1-9.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, 11 12 Chapter 80, Section 1) is amended to read: SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS--13 "24-1-9.2. 14 TESTING OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED FOR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTING CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES . - -15 A test designed to identify any sexually 16 17 18 19

transmitted [disease] infection may be performed on a person, upon the filing of a complaint, information or an indictment alleging that the person committed a state criminal offense:

(1) involving contact between the penis and the vulva;

(2) involving contact between the penis and anus;

(3) involving contact between the mouth and penis;

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that a test be performed on the offender. When the victim of

the criminal offense is a minor or an incompetent, the parent

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- (4) involving contact between the mouth and vulva; or
- (5) involving contact between the mouth and anus.
- If consent to perform a test on an alleged offender cannot be obtained, the victim of the alleged criminal offense described in Subsection A of this section may petition the court, through the prosecuting office or personally, to order that a test be performed on the alleged offender; provided that the same test is first performed on the victim of the alleged criminal offense. The test may be performed on the alleged offender regardless of the result of the test performed on the victim of the alleged criminal offense. If the victim of the alleged criminal offense is a minor or incompetent, the parent or legal guardian of the victim of the alleged criminal offense may petition the court to order that a test be performed on the alleged offender.
- The court may issue an order based on a finding of good cause after a hearing at which both the victim of the alleged criminal offense and the alleged offender have the right to be present. During the hearing, only affidavits, counter affidavits and medical reports regarding the facts that support or rebut the issuance of an order shall be admissible. The hearing shall be conducted within seventy-two hours after the victim petitions the court for the order. The petition and

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all proceedings in connection therewith shall be under seal. The court shall issue an order and the test shall be administered to the alleged offender within ten days after the petition is filed by the victim of the alleged criminal offense [his] or the victim's parent or legal guardian.

- Except for disclosures made pursuant to Section 24-1-7 NMSA 1978, the results of the test shall be disclosed only to the alleged offender and to the victim of the alleged criminal offense or the victim's parent or legal guardian. When the victim of the alleged criminal offense or the alleged offender has a positive test result, both the alleged offender and the victim of the alleged criminal offense shall be provided with counseling.
- A prosecuting attorney may not use in a criminal proceeding arising out of the alleged criminal offense the fact that a test was administered to the alleged offender or the results of the test.
- The provisions of this section shall not affect the rights and remedies available to the victim of the alleged criminal offense and the alleged offender in any civil action.
- G. The administration of a test to an alleged offender pursuant to the provisions of this section shall not preclude the subsequent administration of another test pursuant to the provisions of Section 24-1-9.1 NMSA 1978."
- SECTION 12. Section 24-1-9.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, .205700.2

Chapter 80, Section 2) is amended to read:

"24-1-9.3. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS-MANDATORY COUNSELING.--No positive test result for a sexually
transmitted [disease] infection shall be revealed to the person
upon whom the test was performed without the person performing
the test or the health facility at which the test was performed
providing or referring that person for individual counseling
about:

- A. the meaning of the test results;
- B. the possible need for additional testing;
- C. the availability of appropriate health care services, including mental health care, social <u>services</u> and support services; and
- D. the benefits of locating and counseling any individual by whom the infected person may have been exposed to the sexually transmitted [disease] infection and any individual whom the infected person may have exposed to the sexually transmitted [disease] infection."

SECTION 13. Section 24-1-9.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 80, Section 3) is amended to read:

"24-1-9.4. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS-CONFIDENTIALITY.--

A. Except as provided in Section 24-1-9.2 NMSA 1978, no person or the person's agents or employees who require or administer a test for sexually transmitted [diseases]

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infections shall disclose the identity of any person upon whom a test is performed or the result of such a test in a manner that permits identification of the subject of the test, except to the following persons:

 $[A_{\bullet}]$ (1) the subject of the test or the subject's legally authorized representative, guardian or legal custodian;

[B.] (2) any person designated in a legally effective release of the test results executed prior to or after the test by the subject of the test or the subject's legally authorized representative;

[C.] (3) an authorized agent, a credentialed or privileged physician or an employee of a health facility or health care provider if the health care facility or health care provider itself is authorized to obtain the test results, the agent or employee provides patient care or handles or processes specimens of body fluids or tissues and the agent or employee has a need to know such information;

 $[D_{\bullet}]$ (4) the department of health and the centers for disease control and prevention of the United States public health service in accordance with reporting requirements for a diagnosed case of a sexually transmitted [disease] infection;

 $[E_{\bullet}]$ (5) a health facility or health care provider that procures, processes, distributes or uses:

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deceased person, with	respect to	medical	information	regarding
that person;				

 $\left[\frac{(2)}{(b)}\right]$ semen for the purpose of artificial insemination;

 $[\frac{(3)}{(c)}]$ blood or blood products for transfusion or injection; or

[(4)] <u>(d)</u> human body parts for transplant with respect to medical information regarding the donor or recipient;

[F.] (6) health facility staff committees or accreditation or oversight review organizations that are conducting program monitoring, program evaluation or service reviews, as long as any identity remains confidential;

[6.] (7) authorized medical or epidemiological researchers who may not further disclose any identifying characteristics or information; and

 $[H_{\bullet}]$ (8) for purposes of application or reapplication for insurance coverage, an insurer or reinsurer upon whose request the test was performed.

B. Whenever disclosure is made, it shall be accompanied by a statement in writing that includes the following or substantially similar language: "This information has been disclosed to you from records whose confidentiality is protected by state law. State laws prohibits you from making .205700.2

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any further disclosure of this information without the specific
written consent of the person to whom this information pertains
or as otherwise permitted by law. A person who makes an
unauthorized disclosure of this information is guilty of a
petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the
county jail for a definite term not to exceed six months or the
payment of a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500),
or both."."

SECTION 14. Section 24-1-9.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 80, Section 5) is amended to read:

"24-1-9.6. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS--DISCLOSURE. --

A. A victim of a criminal offense or an alleged criminal offense who receives information pursuant to Section 24-1-9.1 or 24-1-9.2 NMSA 1978 may disclose the offender's or alleged offender's test results to the victim's health care provider as is reasonably necessary to protect [his] the victim's health and safety or the health and safety of [his] the victim's family or sexual partner.

B. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a person who has been tested from disclosing in any way to any other person that person's own test results."

SECTION 15. Section 24-1-9.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 80, Section 6) is amended to read:

"24-1-9.7. PENALTY.--A person who, in violation of .205700.2

<u>Section 24-1-9.4 NMSA 1978</u>, makes an unauthorized disclosure of the results of a test designed to identify a sexually transmitted [disease] infection is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the county jail for a definite term not to exceed six months or the payment of a fine of not more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or both."

SECTION 16. Section 24-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 359, Section 15, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-1-15. [REPORTING OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES] ISOLATION-QUARANTINE--PROTOCOL.--

[A. When a physician or other person knows that a person is infected with a threatening communicable disease, he shall promptly notify a public health official or his authorized agent.

B. A public health official who]

A. If the secretary or a representative of the department has knowledge that a person is infected with or reasonably believes that a person is infected with or exposed to a threatening communicable disease and the person has refused voluntary treatment, testing, evaluation, detention or observation, the secretary or the secretary's designee shall petition the court for an order to [detain the person who is infected with the threatening communicable disease] isolate or quarantine the person until the person is no longer a

[contagious] threat to the public <u>health</u> or <u>until</u> the person voluntarily complies with [the appropriate] treatment and contagion precautions.

- B. The secretary or a representative of the department whom the secretary designates may, by public health order, temporarily isolate or quarantine a person or group of persons if delay in isolating or quarantining would significantly jeopardize the secretary's ability to prevent or limit the transmission to others of a threatening communicable disease. The public health order shall expire at the end of twenty-four hours from the time of the commencement of the isolation or quarantine. The secretary may petition for a court order that authorizes the continued isolation or quarantine of the person or group of persons. In the petition, the secretary shall present facts used to support the need to have issued the public health order to isolate or quarantine.
- isolate or quarantine was previously issued, a petition for a court order shall be made under oath or shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts showing [that the person is infected with a threatening communicable disease.
- D. The petition shall state that the person to be detained] the basis upon which isolation or quarantine is justified, including whether a person to be isolated or quarantined:

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- (1) is [actively infectious] infected with, reasonably believed to be infected with or exposed to a threatening communicable disease [or presents a substantial likelihood of having a threatening communicable disease based on credible medical evidence]; and
- (2) poses a substantial likelihood of transmission of the threatening communicable disease to others because of inadequate separation from others. [and
- (3) after being advised of his condition and the risks posed thereby, has refused voluntary treatment.
- E_{\bullet}] D. Upon the filing of a petition, the court shall:
- (1) immediately grant ex parte a [temporary]

 court order [of protection] to isolate or quarantine the

 affected person [infected with the threatening communicable

 disease] if there is probable cause from the specific facts

 shown by the affidavit or by the petition to give the judge

 reason to believe that the affected person [infected with a

 threatening communicable disease] poses a substantial threat to

 the public health and safety;
- (2) cause the [temporary order of protection]

 court order, notice of hearing and an advisement of the terms

 of the [temporary protective] court order, including [his

 right] the affected person's rights to representation and re
 petition for termination of [any protective] a court order that

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removes and detains the [infected] affected person, to be immediately served on the [allegedly infected] affected person; and

- (3) within five days after the granting of the [temporary order of protection] court order, hold an evidentiary hearing to determine if the court shall continue the order.
- $[F_{\bullet}]$ \underline{E}_{\bullet} A person held pursuant to a [temporary]protective] court order as set forth in Subsection [E] D of this section shall be:
- (1) entitled to representation by counsel at the evidentiary hearing and at all hearings thereafter for the duration of the period of removal and detention; and
- (2) permitted to communicate on any matter, including [his removal and detention] the person's isolation or quarantine, with persons by telephone, or other reasonably available means that do not expose other persons to the risk of infection, for the duration of the period of [removal and detention | isolation or quarantine.
- [G.] F. Counsel may be retained by the person held or shall be appointed by the court if the court determines that the person held cannot afford legal representation or if the court determines that appointment of counsel is required in the interest of justice.
- [H.] G. At the evidentiary hearing, the court shall .205700.2

review the circumstances surrounding the [temporary] court order and, if the petitioner can show by clear and convincing evidence that the person being held has not voluntarily complied or will not voluntarily comply with appropriate treatment and contagion precautions, the court may continue the [detention of the person infected with a threatening communicable disease] isolation or quarantine. The court shall order regular review of the order to [detain] isolate or quarantine by providing the person being held with a subsequent hearing within [ninety] thirty days of the [temporary] court order's issuance and every [ninety] thirty days thereafter. The [detention] court order to isolate or quarantine shall be terminated and the affected person shall be released if:

- (1) the person being held is certified by a public health official to pose no further risk [of infecting others] to the public health;
- (2) at a hearing, the petitioner, whose burden of proof continues under a clear and convincing standard, can no longer show that the person being held is infected with, reasonably believed to be infected with or exposed to a threatening communicable disease and that [he] the affected person will not comply with appropriate treatment and contagion precautions voluntarily; or
- (3) exceptional circumstances exist warranting the termination of the $[{\color{blue} temporary\ protective}]$ court order.

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[H.] H. The provisions of this section do not permit the forcible administration of medications. A person isolated or quarantined pursuant to this section has the right to refuse to participate in medical treatment, testing, physical or mental examination, vaccination, specimen collection or preventive treatment.

I. A person who is isolated or quarantined pursuant to a court order may petition the court to contest the order or the conditions of isolation or quarantine at any time prior to the expiration of the order. If a petition is filed, the court shall hold a hearing within five days after the date of filing. The filing of a petition for a hearing pursuant to this subsection does not stay a court order for isolation or quarantine. At the hearing, the secretary shall offer clear and convincing evidence that:

- (1) the isolation or quarantine is warranted;
- (2) the conditions of isolation or quarantine are compliant with the provisions of this section.
- J. When isolating or quarantining an affected person, the secretary shall ensure that:
- (1) isolation or quarantine is the least restrictive means necessary to protect against the spread to others of a communicable disease or a potentially threatening communicable disease and may include confinement to the .205700.2

1	affected person's private home, if practicable, or if not
2	practicable, to a private or public premises;
3	(2) an isolated person is confined separately
4	from a quarantined person;
5	(3) the health status of an isolated or
6	quarantined person is monitored regularly to determine whether
7	continued isolation or quarantine is required;
8	(4) if a quarantined person becomes infected
9	or is reasonably believed to be infected with the threatening
10	communicable disease subsequent to quarantine, that affected
11	person shall be promptly isolated;
12	(5) the needs of a person isolated or
13	quarantined are addressed in a systematic and orderly manner,
14	including the provision of adequate food, clothing, shelter,
15	sanitation and comfort;
16	(6) there are methods of communication
17	available to a person placed in isolation or quarantine to
18	enable communication with family members, household members,
19	legal representatives, advocates, the media and any licensed
20	health care provider;
21	(7) an area of isolation or quarantine is
22	maintained in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of further
23	transmission of infection or other injury to other persons who
24	are isolated or quarantined; and
25	(8) to the extent possible, cultural and
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religious beliefs shall be respected in addressing the needs of affected persons and in establishing and maintaining an area of isolation or quarantine.

K. A person shall not enter an area of isolation or quarantine except as authorized by the department. To protect the public health, the department may isolate or quarantine any person who has entered, with or without the secretary's authorization, into an area of isolation or quarantine.

[J. The] L. Court proceedings shall be [recorded stenographically, electronically, mechanically or by other appropriate means. The proceedings shall] on the record and be closed to the general public. [and] The records shall be sealed from public inspection.

 $[K_{\bullet}]$ M. A person who in good faith reports another person infected with a threatening communicable disease shall not be held liable for civil damages as a result of the report; provided that the person reported as being infected with a threatening communicable disease shall have the right to sue for damages sustained as a result of negligent or intentional reporting of inaccurate information or the disclosure of information to an unauthorized person.

- N. During the period of isolation or quarantine, an employer shall not discharge from employment a person who is placed in isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section.
- O. The secretary, after consultation with the state .205700.2

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medical investigator, the secretary of public safety, the director and the chair of the board of funeral services, may implement and enforce measures that are reasonable and necessary to respond to a threatening communicable disease and provide for the safe disposal of human remains.

 $[\frac{L_{\bullet}}{I}]$ Por purposes of this section:

(1) "area of isolation or quarantine" means the physical environs that the department designates as the area within which to restrict access as required to prevent transmission of a threatening communicable disease;

[(1)] (2) "court" means:

(a) the district court of the judicial district where the person who is alleged to be infected with a threatening communicable disease resides or is found; or

(b) in the event that a district court cannot adequately provide services, a district court that the New Mexico supreme court designates;

(3) "isolate" means to physically separate for possible medical care a person who is infected or who is reasonably believed to be infected with a threatening communicable disease or potentially threatening communicable disease;

 $[\frac{(2)}{(4)}]$ "public health official" means the secretary, a [district] regional health officer, the director of the public health division of the department [of health], a .205700.2

chief medical officer or a [person] representative of the

department designated by the secretary [of health] to carry

out the duties provided in this section; [and]

physical separation of a person who has or may have been exposed to a threatening communicable disease or a potentially threatening communicable disease and who does not show a sign or symptom of a threatening communicable disease from persons who are not quarantined to protect against the transmission of the disease to persons who are not quarantined; and

[(3)] (6) "threatening communicable disease" means a disease that causes death or great bodily harm, passes from one person to another and for which there is no means by which the public reasonably can avoid the risk of contracting the disease."

SECTION 17. Section 24-1-15.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 174, Section 1) is amended to read:

"24-1-15.1. PROTOCOL FOR MANAGEMENT OF [INFECTIOUS FORMS OF] ACTIVE TUBERCULOSIS.--

- A. When a physician or other person knows that a person has [an infectious form of] or is reasonably believed to be infected with, active tuberculosis, the physician or other person shall promptly notify the department.
- B. Upon receiving notification that a person has [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis, the department .205700.2

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shall prescribe the person a treatment plan meeting the department's therapeutic specifications for the infectious form of tuberculosis. The treatment plan shall include a notice to the person that failure to comply with the treatment plan will result in immediate initiation of court action to ensure compliance, as set forth in this section.

C. The secretary, or a representative of the department whom the secretary designates, may by public health order temporarily isolate a person or group of persons if delay in isolating the person or group would significantly jeopardize the secretary's ability to prevent or limit the transmission of tuberculosis to others. The public health order shall expire at the end of twenty-four hours from the time of the commencement of isolation. The secretary may petition for a court order that authorizes the continued isolation. In the petition, the secretary shall present facts used to support the need to have issued the public health order to isolate.

[C.] D. Whether or not a public health order was issued pursuant to Subsection C of this section, when the department has knowledge that a person who has [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis has failed to comply with the department's treatment plan as described in Subsection B of this section, the department shall petition [the court] for [an] a court order [of protection] for the person who has [an .205700.2

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infectious form of] active tuberculosis to comply with
whichever of the following courses of action the department
deems appropriate:

- (1) a program of directly observed therapy;
- (2) isolation; or
- (3) directly observed therapy and isolation.

[D. The petition for an order of protection shall be made under oath or shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts showing that the person has an infectious form of tuberculosis.]

- E. [The] A petition for [an order of protection] a court order shall [state that the person for whom the order is sought] be made under oath or shall be accompanied by a sworn affidavit setting out specific facts showing the basis upon which isolation is justified, including whether the person to be isolated:
- (1) has [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis or presents a substantial likelihood of having [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis based on credible medical evidence;
- (2) after being advised of the condition and the risks posed thereby, has failed to comply with the department's treatment plan; and
- (3) poses a substantial likelihood of transmission of tuberculosis to others because the person is .205700.2

actively infectious or poses a risk of relapse or development of a therapy-resistant strain of tuberculosis.

- F. Upon the filing of a petition for [an order of protection] a court order, the court shall:
- established by the petition to give the judge reason to believe that the person who has been alleged to have [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis poses a substantial threat to the public health and safety because the person is actively infectious, or poses a risk of relapse or development of a therapy-resistant strain of tuberculosis because of a history of noncompliance, immediately grant ex parte a [temporary order of protection] court order to:
- (a) administer a program of directly observed therapy;
- (b) isolate the person and administer a program of directly observed therapy; or
- (c) isolate the person, if the person refuses a program of directly observed therapy;
- (2) cause the [temporary order of protection] court order, notice of hearing and an advisement of the terms of the court order [of protection], including the rights of the person alleged to have an infectious form of tuberculosis to representation and re-petition for termination of [an order of protection] a court order, to be immediately

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served on the person alleged to have [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis; and

- (3) within five days after the granting of the [temporary order of protection] court order, hold an evidentiary hearing to determine if the court shall continue the court order [of protection].
- G. A person held pursuant to a [temporary order of protection | court order as set forth in Subsection F of this section shall be:
- entitled to representation by counsel at (1) the evidentiary hearing and at all hearings thereafter for the duration of the period of isolation or program of directly observed therapy; and
- (2) permitted to communicate on any matter, including the person's isolation or program of directly observed therapy, with persons by telephone or other reasonably available means that do not expose other persons to the risk of infection, for the duration of the period of isolation or program of directly observed therapy.
- Counsel may be retained by the person under the [temporary order of protection] court order or shall be appointed by the court if the court determines that the person held cannot afford legal representation or if the court determines that appointment of counsel is required in the interest of justice.

1. At the evidentiary hearing, the court shall
review the circumstances surrounding the [temporary] court
order, and, if the petitioner can show by clear and convincing
evidence that the person being held has not complied or will
not comply with appropriate treatment and contagion
precautions as the department deems necessary, the court shall
continue the <u>court</u> order [of protection] for the person who
has [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis until
completion of therapy, as deemed by the department. The court
shall order regular review of the order by providing the
person under [an] a court order [of protection] with a
subsequent hearing within ninety days of the [temporary] court
order's issuance and every ninety days thereafter. The court
order [of protection] shall be terminated and the person shall
be released if:

- (1) at a hearing, the petitioner has not met its burden of showing by clear and convincing proof that the person under [an] a court order [of protection] has not completed therapy; or
- (2) exceptional circumstances exist warranting the termination of the [temporary order of protection] court order.
- J. The provisions of this section do not permit the forcible administration of medications.
- K. A person isolated pursuant to this section has .205700.2

the right to refuse any medical treatment, physical or mental
examination, treatment program or invasive specimen
collection. A person who has been directed by the secretary
to submit to medical procedures and protocols because the
person has active tuberculosis and refuses to submit to the
procedures and protocols may be subject to continued isolation
pursuant to this section.

L. A person who is isolated pursuant to a court order may petition the court to contest the order or the conditions of isolation at any time prior to the expiration of the court order. If a petition is filed, the court shall hold a hearing within five business days after the date of filing. At a hearing pursuant to a petition to contest, the secretary shall offer:

- (1) clear and convincing evidence that the isolation is warranted; or
- (2) proof that the conditions of isolation are compliant with the provisions of this section.
- M. When isolating a person or group of persons, the secretary shall ensure that:
- (1) isolation is imposed by the least restrictive means necessary to protect against the spread of tuberculosis to others and may include confinement to the isolated person's private home, if practicable, or, if not practicable, a private or public premises;

2	is monitored regularly to determine if continued isolation is
3	required;
4	(3) the needs of a person isolated are
5	addressed in a systematic and orderly manner, including the
6	provision of adequate food, clothing, shelter, sanitation and
7	<pre>comfort;</pre>
8	(4) there are methods of communication
9	available to a person placed in isolation to enable
10	communication with family members, household members, legal
11	representatives, advocates, the media and any licensed health
12	care provider;
13	(5) the premises used for isolation are
14	maintained in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of
15	further transmission of infection or other injury to other
16	persons who are isolated; and
17	(6) to the extent possible, cultural and
18	religious beliefs shall be respected in addressing the needs
19	of persons and establishing and maintaining isolation
20	premises.
21	$[K_{ullet}]$ N. The proceedings of any hearing held
22	pursuant to the section shall be recorded stenographically,
23	electronically or mechanically or by other appropriate means.
24	The proceedings shall be closed to the general public and the
25	records shall be sealed from public inspection.

(2) the health status of an isolated person

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1	[$\frac{L_{\bullet}}{0}$] O. A person who in good faith reports that
2	another person has [an infectious form of] <u>active</u> tuberculosis
3	shall not be held liable for civil damages as a result of the
4	report; provided that the person reported as having [an
5	infectious form of] active tuberculosis shall have the right
6	to sue for damages sustained as a result of negligent or
7	intentional reporting of inaccurate information or the
8	disclosure of information to an unauthorized person.
9	P. During the period of isolation, an employer
10	shall not discharge from employment a person who is placed in
11	isolation pursuant to this section.
12	[M.] Q. For purposes of this section:
13	(1) "active tuberculosis" means a disease
14	caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis or other members of the
15	mycobacterium tuberculosis complex family that has been
16	determined, through current clinical, bacteriological or
17	radiographic evidence, or whichever diagnostic procedures the
18	department deems appropriate, to be present in a person who

(a) tuberculosis that is resistant to the prescribed treatment plan;

has not completed an appropriate course of antituberculosis

medication, regardless of the state of communicability of the

disease. A person with active tuberculosis includes a person

(b) infectious tuberculosis or who

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with:

1	presents a substantial likelihood of having infectious
2	tuberculosis based on credible medical evidence;
3	(c) noninfectious tuberculosis who is
4	at high risk of developing an infectious form of tuberculosis;
5	<u>and</u>
6	(d) pulmonary or extrapulmonary
7	tuberculosis;
8	[(1)] <u>(2)</u> "completion of therapy" means
9	completion of the prescribed therapy, as determined by the
10	department based upon published national consensus
11	tuberculosis treatment guidelines;
12	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ "court" means the district court
13	of the judicial district where the person who is alleged to
14	have [an infectious form of] <u>active</u> tuberculosis resides or is
15	found or a district court designated by the New Mexico supreme
16	<pre>court;</pre>
17	$[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ "department" means the department
18	of health or a person designated by the secretary of health to
19	carry out the duties provided in this section;
20	[(4)] <u>(5)</u> "directly observed therapy" means
21	a methodology for promoting patient adherence in which a
22	health care provider or trained designee witnesses the patient
23	ingest each dose of medication until the completion of
24	prescribed therapy for tuberculosis; and
25	[(5) "infectious form of tuberculosis" means

a form of tuberculosis disease that has been determined,
through whichever diagnostic procedures the department deems
appropriate, to be in a communicable or infectious state
because the patient is capable of expelling tubercle bacilli
into the air; and]

- "isolation" means: (6)
 - (a) home isolation;
 - home isolation with electronic (b)

monitoring;

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isolation in a hospital or other (c) health care facility negative pressure room [monitored by a security officer] where appropriate security measures are undertaken to prevent the transmission of tuberculosis; or

(d) isolation in a state health care facility negative pressure room with appropriate security provisions; or

(e) (d) isolation in a prison or detention center negative pressure room with an appropriate level of medical care."

SECTION 18. A new section of the Public Health Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE--REPORTING. --

The secretary shall establish by rule a list of reportable conditions of public health importance. The list .205700.2

shall include conditions of humans or animals caused by exposure to toxic substances, microorganisms or any other pathogens or conditions that arise due to injury. The secretary shall:

- (1) prescribe the manner of and the person responsible for reporting conditions of public health importance;
- (2) classify each reportable condition of public health importance according to the urgency of reporting; and
- (3) revise the list of reportable conditions of public health importance as necessary.
- B. The secretary may enter into agreements or other arrangements with federal and tribal public health agencies for receipt and sharing of information regarding reportable conditions of public health importance.
- C. The department shall disseminate reporting requirements to health care providers and other persons required to report conditions of public health importance.
- D. A person with knowledge of a reportable condition of public health importance shall report the condition to the department."
- **SECTION 19.** A new section of the Public Health Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE-.205700.2

TESTING--SCREENING.--

- A. The department shall establish testing and screening procedures and programs to identify conditions of public health importance among individuals or among the general population of the state. The department shall:
- (1) prior to testing or screening, explain to the individual the nature, scope, purposes, benefits, risks and possible outcomes of the test or screening, except as otherwise provided pursuant to this section or by state law;
- (2) have a valid and reliable test for the condition of public health importance;
- (3) when administering a test or screening, identify a condition of public health importance that poses a threat to an individual's or the public's health and that may be avoided, cured, alleviated or made less contagious through safe and effective treatment, modifications in individual behavior or public health interventions; and
- (4) fully inform the individual of the individual's results, the meaning of the results, the possible need for additional testing and the availability of appropriate health care services, including mental health care and social and support services. If appropriate, the department shall provide counseling or inform the individual where such counseling services are available.
- B. The department may petition for the issuance of .205700.2

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a court order to require testing or medical examination of any individual who has or may have been exposed to a condition of public health importance that poses a significant risk or threat to the individual or others or to the public's health, in accordance with procedures established by department rules."

SECTION 20. A new section of the Public Health Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] INDIVIDUALLY IDENTIFIABLE HEALTH INFORMATION -- CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE. --CONFIDENTIALITY--USE--DISCLOSURE.--

- Any use of individually identifiable health information pursuant to this section shall be limited to the minimum amount of information reasonably necessary to accomplish a public health purpose.
- Individually identifiable health information received by the department shall not be public information and shall not be disclosed without the authorization of the individual who is the subject of the information, except as otherwise provided in state or federal law.
- C. In accordance with state and federal law, the secretary shall adopt and promulgate rules to allow an individual to have access to, inspect and obtain copies of the individual's individually identifiable health information.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to .205700.2

1	prevent an individual from disclosing that individual's own
2	individually identifiable health information.
3	E. As used in this section, "individually
4	identifiable health information" means information related to
5	the provision of health care or public health services to an
6	individual that:
7	(1) is directly related to diseases or a
8	condition of public health importance; and
9	(2) can be used to identify the individual
10	recipient of health care or public health services."
11	SECTION 21. Section 24-4-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935,
12	Chapter 131, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:
13	"24-4-2. [OFFICES OF COUNTY] LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH
14	[DEPARTMENT] OFFICES [AND DISTRICT] REGIONAL DIRECTOR
15	HEALTH OFFICEREXPENSES
16	\underline{A}_{\bullet} The board of county commissioners of each
17	county [in such health districts] shall provide suitable
18	quarters for:
19	(1) the [county health department and the
20	district health officer] local public health offices,
21	including office space for the [district health officer and]
22	administrative staff, office space for [physician] health care
23	personnel <u>and</u> clinic space [for patients] and waiting space
24	for patients, their friends and families; and
25	(2) the regional director and regional
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health officer, including office space for the administrative staff.

The boards of county commissioners shall make proper provision for all office and other expense, including utilities and maintenance but excluding janitorial services, incurred in enforcing the health laws and regulations within the counties [wherein such] in which the expense is incurred.

C. The board of county commissioners of each county [in such health districts] may, upon adoption of a resolution approved by the department of finance and administration, deposit such county funds as are [hereby] provided in this section with the state treasurer to the credit of the department of health [and environment department] for such purposes as are [herein] provided in this section at such times as such funds are available; provided the depositing of such funds with the state treasurer [be] is upon a voucher approved by the board of county commissioners subject to all statutes and regulations covering the disbursement of county funds, excepting that such funds may be so deposited prior to said payments being due and payable; and provided further that no such deposits shall be in excess of any line item of the approved county health budget."

SECTION 22. Section 24-4-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1920 (S.S.), Chapter 2, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-4-3. ADDITIONAL HEALTH OFFICERS--[STATE PERSONNEL

BOARD RULES GOVERN APPOINTMENT AND DISMISSAL] OFFICES --EXPENSES ---

A. Whenever, in the opinion of the director of the public health [services] division of the department of health [and environment department], conditions require the employment of persons in addition to the district health officer to properly execute the health laws and regulations in any county, the board of county commissioners of such county, with the approval of the [director of the] secretary of health, [services division, may employ such additional persons as the director shall designate, and their compensation and expenses shall be paid from the county general fund upon vouchers drawn by the district health officer] shall provide suitable quarters for such additional persons. The boards of county commissioners shall make proper provision for all office expenses and other expenses, including utilities and maintenance, for such additional persons.

B. The board of county commissioners of such county may, upon adoption of a resolution approved by the secretary of finance and administration, deposit [such] county funds for such purposes as are [hereby] provided pursuant to this section with the state treasurer to the credit of the department of health [and environment department] for such purposes as are [herein] provided in this section at such time as such funds are available. The depositing of such funds

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with the state treasurer shall be upon a voucher approved by the board of county commissioners subject to all statutes and regulations covering the disbursement of county funds except that such funds may be so deposited prior to disbursement being due and payable. No such deposits shall be in excess of the approved budget for this purpose. [The appointment and dismissal of all persons employed hereunder shall be governed by the rules promulgated under the Personnel Act by the personnel board.]"

SECTION 23. Section 24-10A-2.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 61, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2001, Chapter 258, Section 2 and by Laws 2001, Chapter 273, Section 2) is amended to read:

"24-10A-2.1. DEFINITIONS.--As used in the Emergency Medical Services Fund Act:

- "bureau" means the [injury prevention and] emergency medical [services] systems bureau of [the public health division of] the department;
- "committee" means the statewide emergency medical services advisory committee appointed pursuant to the provisions of Section 24-10B-7 NMSA 1978;
 - C. "department" means the department of health;
- "fund" means the emergency medical services D. fund;
- "local recipient" means [an] a publicly owned Ε. .205700.2

1	of contracted ambutance of all ambutance service, medical
2	rescue service, fire department rescue service, [air ambulance
3	service] regionalized emergency medical service agency; or
4	other prehospital emergency medical service care provider
5	based in the state:
6	(1) that routinely responds to an
7	individual's need for immediate medical care in order to
8	prevent loss of life or aggravation of physical or
9	psychological illness or injury;
10	(2) whose application for funding through
11	the Emergency Medical Services Fund Act is sponsored by a
12	municipality or county; and
13	(3) that meets department guidelines
L 4	[concerning] for certification, including:
15	<u>(a)</u> personnel training [use of bureau-
16	approved run forms];
17	(b) participation in emergency medical
18	service data collection and submission to the state emergency
19	medical systems database;
20	(c) participation in local design and
21	planning for efficient delivery of emergency medical services;
22	(d) participation in mutual aid
23	agreements and medical control; and
24	(e) participation in medical control
25	for emergency medical services;
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]	F.	"municipality"	means	an	incorporated	city,	town
or village:	[an	.d 1					

- G. "regionalized emergency medical service agency"

 means a rural or frontier emergency medical service agency

 composed of multiple geographic districts with response area

 populations of fewer than two hundred fifty people per square

 mile;
- [G.] $\underline{\text{H.}}$ "secretary" means the secretary of health; and
- I. "tribe" means a federally recognized Native

 American nation, tribe or pueblo located wholly or partially
 in the state."

SECTION 24. Section 24-10A-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 178, Section 3, as amended by Laws 2001, Chapter 258, Section 3 and by Laws 2001, Chapter 273, Section 3) is amended to read:

"24-10A-3. EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICES FUND CREATED-FUNDING.--

A. The "emergency medical services fund" is created in the state treasury. Money in the fund shall not revert at the end of any fiscal year. Money appropriated to the fund or accruing to it through gifts, grants, fees or bequests shall be deposited in the fund. Interest earned on investment of the fund shall be credited to the general fund. Disbursements from the fund shall be made upon warrants drawn...205700.2

by the secretary of finance and administration pursuant to vouchers signed by the secretary or [his] the secretary's authorized representative.

- B. The bureau shall administer the fund and provide for the distribution of the fund pursuant to the Emergency Medical Services Fund Act and rules adopted pursuant to the provisions of that act.
- C. In any fiscal year, no less than seventy-five percent of the money in the fund shall be used for the local emergency medical services funding program to support the cost of supplies and equipment and operational costs other than salaries and benefits for emergency medical services personnel. This money shall be distributed to municipalities and counties on behalf of eligible local recipients, using a formula established pursuant to rules adopted by the department. The formula shall determine each municipality's and county's share of the fund based on the relative geographic size and population of each county. The formula shall also base the distribution of money for each municipality and county on the relative number of runs of each local recipient eligible to participate in the distribution.
 - D. In any fiscal year, no more than:
- (1) twenty-two percent of the fund may be used for emergency medical services system improvement projects, including the purchase of emergency medical services .205700.2

vehicles, local and statewide emergency medical services system support projects, the statewide trauma care system program and the emergency medical dispatch agency support program; and

- (2) three percent of the fund may be used by the bureau [and emergency medical services regional offices] for administrative costs, including monitoring and providing technical assistance.
- E. In any fiscal year, money in the fund that is not distributed pursuant to the provisions of Subsection D of this section may be distributed pursuant to the provisions of Subsection C of this section."

SECTION 25. Section 24-10A-4.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1994, Chapter 61, Section 11) is amended to read:

"24-10A-4.2. MUTUAL AID AGREEMENTS--REGIONALIZED,

INTEGRATED RESPONSE PLANS.--[Incorporated] Municipalities,
counties, tribes and local recipients [are encouraged to] may
develop mutual aid agreements and regionalized, integrated
response plans with other municipalities, counties, tribes and
local recipients for the purpose of ensuring that adequate
emergency medical services coverage exists throughout the
state. For the benefit of the public, equipment and other
emergency medical services resources obtained through money
from the fund shall be shared among the parties to a mutual
aid agreement or regionalized, integrated response plan."

SECTION 26. Section 24-10A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 178, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-10A-5. FUNDING PROGRAM--AWARDS--APPEALS.--The bureau shall promptly notify each municipality and county that has applied for money and the local recipient of the bureau's determination to grant or deny an application for funding through the local emergency medical services funding program. A municipality or county may appeal a determination of the bureau within ten working days after notification of the determination. The bureau shall refer the appeal to the committee for its review and recommendation. The committee shall make its recommendation to the secretary, who shall make a final determination about whether to grant or deny an application for funding. The secretary shall notify the appellant of [his] the secretary's decision [on or before June 30] within thirty days of the date on which the committee has notified the secretary of its recommendation."

SECTION 27. Section 24-10A-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 178, Section 6, as amended by Laws 2001, Chapter 258, Section 6 and by Laws 2001, Chapter 273, Section 6) is amended to read:

"24-10A-6. DISTRIBUTION OF FUND.--On or before August 31, the local emergency medical services funding program distribution shall be made to each municipality and county as determined by the department. No more than one percent of the .205700.2

amount appropriated to the local emergency medical services funding program shall be distributed from the fund to the benefit of a single local recipient in any fiscal year pursuant to the local emergency medical services funding program, with the exception of a regionalized emergency medical service agency, to ensure that appropriate emergency medical service is available statewide."

SECTION 28. Section 24-10A-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 178, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-10A-8. FUNDING PROGRAM--CONTROL OF EXPENDITURES.-Money distributed from the fund shall be expended only for the
purposes stated in the application to the bureau and shall be
expended on the authorization of the chief executive of the
[incorporated] municipality or county upon vouchers issued by
its treasurer."

SECTION 29. Section 24-14-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 44, Section 25, as amended) is amended to read:
"24-14-27. DISCLOSURE OF RECORDS.--

A. [It is unlawful for any person to] The state registrar or other custodian of vital records shall not permit inspection of or [to disclose] disclosure of information contained in vital records or [to copy] copying or [issue] issuance of a copy of all or part of any record except as authorized by law.

B. The department shall provide access to record .205700.2

level data required by the New Mexico health policy commission [and the health information system created in the Health Information System Act]. The New Mexico health policy commission [and the health information system] may only release record level data obtained from vital records in the aggregate. For the purposes of this subsection, "record level data" means one or more unique and non-aggregated data elements relating to a single identifiable individual. The department may authorize the disclosure of data contained in vital records for other research purposes.

C. When one hundred years have elapsed after the date of date of birth or fifty years have elapsed after the date of death, the vital records of these events in the custody of the state registrar shall become open public records, and information shall be made available in accordance with regulations that provide for the continued safekeeping of the records; provided that vital records of birth shall not become open public records prior to the individual's death."

SECTION 30. Section 24-14-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1961, Chapter 44, Section 29, as amended) is amended to read:
"24-14-31. PENALTIES.--

A. Except for violations of Section 24-14-18 NMSA 1978, any person is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced pursuant to the provisions of Section 31-18-15 NMSA 1978, who willfully and knowingly:

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- (1) makes any false statement or supplies any false information in a report, record or certificate required to be filed;
- (2) with the intent to deceive, alters, amends, <u>counterfeits</u>, <u>copies</u> or mutilates any report, record or certificate, <u>application</u> or <u>supporting documentation</u>;
- (3) uses or attempts to use or furnishes to another for use for any purpose of deception any certificate, record, report or certified copy that has been altered, amended or mutilated or that contains false information in whole or in part, or that is related to the birth or death of another person, whether living or dead; or
- (4) neglects or violates any of the provisions of the Vital Statistics Act or refuses to perform any of the duties imposed upon [him] the person by that act.
- B. Any person who willfully and knowingly permits inspection of or discloses information contained in vital statistics records of adoptions or induced abortions or copies or issues a copy of all or part of any record of an adoption or induced abortion, except as authorized by law, is guilty of a fourth degree felony and shall be sentenced in accordance with the provisions of the Criminal Sentencing Act."

SECTION 31. REPEAL.--Sections 3-43-1, 3-43-2, 22-10A-34, 23-1-9, 23-1-10, 24-1-8, 24-1-9.5 and 24-5-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Sections 14-44-1 and .205700.2

14-44-2, Laws 1967, Chapter 16, Section 112, Laws 1941, Chapter 69, Sections 1 and 2, Laws 1973, Chapter 359, Section 8, Laws 1996, Chapter 80, Section 4 and Laws 2004, Chapter 45, Section 9, as amended) are repealed.

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