LFC Requester:	Scott Sanchez
Er e requester.	Scott Suntinez

AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS 2024 REGULAR SESSION

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

{Indicate if analysis is on an original bill, amendment, substitute or a correction of a previous bill}

Check all that apply:		Date Prepared:		February 1, 2024	
Original	X	Amendment	I	Bill No:	
Correction		Substitute			
Sponsor:	Brown,	. Townsend, C. R. Montoya, A. ez, M. Duncan	Agency Name and Code Number:	305 – New Mexico Department of Justice	
Short Title:		ency Order	Analysis: Phone:	Charles J. Gutierrez, ASG 505-537-7676 legisfir@nmag.gov	

SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring	Fund	
FY24	FY25	or Nonrecurring	Affected	

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

REVENUE (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring	Fund	
FY24	FY25	FY26	or Nonrecurring	Affected	

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

	FY24	FY25	FY26	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurri ng	Fund Affected
Total						

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates/Conflicts with/Companion to/Relates to: Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act

SECTION III: NARRATIVE

This analysis is neither a formal Opinion nor an Advisory Letter issued by the New Mexico Department of Justice. This is a staff analysis in response to a committee or legislator's request. The analysis does not represent any official policy or legal position of the NM Department of Justice.

BILL SUMMARY

Synopsis:

This bill amends the All Hazards Emergency Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 12-10-1 to -10.1; the Public Health Emergency Response Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 12-10A-1 to -19; the Riot Control Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 12-10-16 to -21; and the Energy Emergency Powers Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 12-12-1 to -30. Each of these acts provide authority to the governor or other governmental entities to issue rules, orders, or other directives in response to certain public emergencies.

This bill adds a provision to each of the four acts that applies where a governmental entity issues an "order, rule[,] or other directive" that "close[s] or limit[s] business or facilities" open to the public or for patronage that "includes exemptions in whole or in part for some businesses or facilities." In those circumstances, the order, rule, or directive must include an exemption for religious organizations as defined by the federal Internal Revenue Code "to the same extent as the most permissive exemption" otherwise provided by the order, rule, or directive.

This bill also allows any person or entity harmed by a violation of this bill to seek declaratory or injunctive relief or money damages. It also allows a court to award punitive damages against a "violator" upon a showing or malicious application or reckless enforcement.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

Note: major assumptions underlying fiscal impact should be documented.

Note: if additional operating budget impact is estimated, assumptions and calculations should be reported in this section.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Application of this bill could prove difficult in practice. This bill requires religious organizations to receive exemptions "to the same extent" as "the most permissive exemption" contained in any order, rule, or directive. In some circumstances, application of this bill is straightforward. For example, if a theoretical public health order closes all businesses but allows grocery stores to operate at 50% capacity, a religious organization would be required to receive an exemption to operate at 50% capacity.

In other circumstances, however, it will likely prove to be difficult to determine how to apply -"to the same extent" - the most permissive exemption in an order, rule or directive to a religious organization. For example, COVID-era public health orders required businesses such as indoor shopping malls, theatres, etc. to close for the duration of the order. See Public Health Emergency Order Limiting Mass Gatherings and Implementing Other Instructions Due to COVID-19, 3/19/20. That provision contained an exemption for restaurants situated in shopping malls with exterior entrances, allowing those qualifying restaurants to provide take out or delivery services. See id. If this provision was deemed the most permissive exemption contained in a future public health order, this bill would require religious organizations to similarly receive an exemption, but only to the "same extent." This phrase could be interpreted to mean that the public health order must also specifically allow religious organizations to provide their services but only through the direct equivalent method of "take out or delivery," which would likely have little meaning and/or is impractical for a religious organization. Another interpretation could be that the governmental entity issuing the order could include a different but equivalent exemption for religious organizations. But this would require the governmental entity to find an equivalent to take out or delivery services that could be applied to religious organizations, a comparison of apples to oranges.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

N/A

CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

This bill is related to HJR 8 and SB 194, which address the termination of public emergencies declared by the governor.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

N/A

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

N/A

ALTERNATIVES

N/A

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

Status quo

AMENDMENTS

N/A