



LFC Requester: Liu

**PUBLIC EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
BILL ANALYSIS
2026 REGULAR SESSION**

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

Check all that apply:

Original Amendment
Correction Substitute

Date Prepared: January 28 2026

Bill No: HM10

Committee Referrals: HEC

Agency Name and Code: PED - 924

Sponsor: Gurrola

PED Lead Analyst: Analyst Name and Last Name

REVIEW HUMAN

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SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY27	FY28		
None	None	N/A	NFA

REVENUE (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY27	FY28	FY29		
None	None	None	N/A	N/A

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY27	FY28	FY29	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	None	None	None	None	N/A	N/A

Duplicates/Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act: None as of 1/28/2026.

SECTION III: NARRATIVE

BILL SUMMARY

Synopsis: House Memorial 10 (HM10) requests the Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) to review the current comprehensive human sexuality education standards and programming in New Mexico schools to understand how programs are currently being implemented across our state. The LESL would also be responsible for providing a report summarizing their findings and making recommendations for legislative action on or before December 1, 2026.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

None.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

HM10 would require a review of current comprehensive sexuality education (CSE) programs in New Mexico.

Currently, statutory requirements for sex-related health education are limited to age-appropriate sexual abuse and assault awareness and prevention training, in [Section 22-13-1 NMSA 1978](#) for general health education requirements, and in [Section 22-13-1.1 NMSA 1978](#) for graduation requirements. Rule [6.12.2 NMAC, Health Services](#), requires each school district “provide instruction about [human immunodeficiency virus] (HIV) and related issues in the curriculum of the required health education content area to all students in the elementary grades, in the middle/junior high school grades, and in the senior high school grades.” This instruction must include “ways to reduce the risk of getting HIV / [acquired immunodeficiency syndrome] (AIDS), stressing abstinence.” Outcomes of such instruction should include the “ability to demonstrate refusal skills, overcome peer pressure, and use decision-making skills.” These content areas are consistent with information shared in HM10. Additionally, Rule [6.29.6 NMAC, Health Education](#), sets general content standards and benchmarks for health education, including for human sexuality.

Educational materials and the grade levels at which they are introduced are determined by local school districts. All instruction must be age appropriate. Local school boards must “ensure the involvement of parents, staff, and students in the development of policies and the review of instructional materials.” The review proposed by HM10 will provide insight regarding the CSE programs school communities are currently implementing, potential deficits, as well as areas in which they are excelling.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

Implementing HM10 could lead to improved student health literacy. Research indicates that CSE can positively influence student outcomes. A [systematic review](#) spanning three decades in the United States and other nations found that school-based CSE programs effectively delay sexual initiation, reduce the number of sexual partners, and increase contraceptive use among adolescents.

This [meta-analysis](#) shows that comprehensive human sexuality education is important for helping students recognize and respect social and sexual relationships and to increase protective behaviors such as abstinence. Additionally, an [evaluation](#) of Planned Parenthood’s Get Real program, designated by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as an evidence-based program, demonstrated that middle school students receiving CSE were less likely to initiate sexual activity compared to their peers who did not.

Beyond sexual health, CSE has been associated with broader academic benefits. According to a 2017 study by Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, which analyzed sexual risk behaviors among other health-related behaviors, students with higher academic performance had the most protective and the least risk behaviors compared with students with lower academic performance: “These findings highlight the link between health-related behaviors and education outcomes.” Students engaged in such programs often exhibit improved decision-making skills and a greater sense of connectedness to their school community, factors that contribute to enhanced academic performance.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

The Public Education Department (PED) would likely partner with the LESC to assist in implementation of the legislative action recommendations that result from the review.

CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

- Relates to [House Bill 191](#), PED Services for LGBTQ+, which would appropriate funds to PED to contract with an education organization focused on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and queer education to improve outreach to and engagement among LGBTQ+ students.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

None.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

None.

ALTERNATIVES

None.

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

None.

AMENDMENTS

None.