

LFC Requester:

Emily Hilla

AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS - 2026 REGULAR SESSION

SECTION I: GENERAL INFORMATION

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

Date Prepared: 1/22/26

Check all that apply:

Bill Number: SB 30

Original Correction
Amendment Substitute

Sponsor: Sen. Peter D. Wirth;
Rep. Janelle Anyanonu

Agency Name and Code Number: 305 – New Mexico
Department of Justice

Short Title: Reporting of Induced
Abortions

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SECTION II: FISCAL IMPACT

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY26	FY27		

(Parenthesis () indicate expenditure decreases)

REVENUE (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY26	FY27	FY28		

(Parenthesis () indicate revenue decreases)

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY26	FY27	FY28	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	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: Senate Bill 30 repeals Section 24-14-18, NMSA 1978 (1981) (Laws 1977, ch. 206, § 2; amended 1981, ch. 309, § 12). That current section of statute provides for the reporting of induced abortions to the state registrar—the public official in charge of the state’s vital statistics—within five days of the performance of the abortion. The current law requires either the institution in which the abortion was performed, or the attending physician if the induced abortion was performed outside an institution, to provide the report. The current law states that such reports are statistical reports and also establishes certain parameters around the reports. For example, the law requires that the reports be used only for medical and health purposes; not be incorporated into the permanent official records of the system of vital statistics; and not include the name or address of the patient involved in the abortion. The current law prohibits the release of the name or address of the physician involved in the abortion and requires that a schedule for the disposition of the reports be provided by regulation.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

N/A.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

None.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

N/A.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

N/A.

CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

None.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

None.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

As described above in the synopsis, this bill repeals a section of statute that concerns reporting requirements related to abortions. The legal landscape surrounding abortion legislation has changed considerably after the United States Supreme Court’s decision in *Dobbs v. Jackson Women’s Health Organization*, 597 U.S. 215 (2022). By overturning *Roe v. Wade*, 410 U.S. 113 (1973), the Supreme Court “declar[ed] the authority to regulate abortions a state issue”. *State ex rel. Torrez v. Bd. of Cnty. Comm’rs for Lea Cnty.*, 2025-NMSC-011, ¶ 6.

The New Mexico Supreme Court acknowledged in *State ex rel. Torrez* that the Legislature’s repeal of the state’s criminal abortion ban in 2021 “remov[ed] significant barriers to abortion access, including abolishing criminal penalties for abortion, eliminating consent requirements for minors seeking an abortion, and abandoning prohibitions on the prescription and dispensing of medication abortions by non-physician medical professionals, such as nurses.” *Id.*, ¶ 7. The repeal of the state’s criminal abortion ban “ushered in subsequent legislative and executive actions that broadened access to abortion.” *Id.*, ¶ 8. In 2023, for example, the Legislature passed HB 7, codified as the Reproductive Health and Gender-Affirming Health Care Freedom Act, Section 24-34-1 to -5, NMSA 1978, which essentially created a statutory right to abortion under state law. See *Id.*, ¶ 38 (finding that the Health Care Freedom Act comprehensively addresses access to and protects access to reproductive health care).

SB 30’s repeal of Section 24-14-18 would end certain reporting requirements related to abortions. This bill proposes to *repeal* – not enact or amend – a reporting requirement related to abortion. Therefore, it likely does not raise state or federal constitutional issues related to any purported right to abortion under state or federal law.

ALTERNATIVES

None.

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

Status quo.

AMENDMENTS

None.