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SENATE BILL 362

52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015

INTRODUCED BY

Daniel A. Ivey-Soto and Terry H. McMillan

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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 .198951.3SA

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 accreditations 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 plan for] state health improvement plan by September 1, 2008 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] other agencies and commissions as the department deems necessary in its development of the [comprehensive strategic plan for] state health improvement plan 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. $[\underline{ \text{D-}}] \ \underline{ \text{E-}} \ \text{The department shall consult with the }$

[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 plan for] state health improvement plan.

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

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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, .198951.3SA

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] that 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 .198951.3SA

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)

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

- (12) 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.
- C. 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.
- D. The secretary shall be responsible for providing 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:
- (1) [he] the secretary shall arrange with 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 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 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. .198951.3SA

the office of the county clerk may be inspected, but shall not be copied, digitized or purchased 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 2007, Chapter 325, Section 6 and by Laws 2007, Chapter 326, 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;

[A.] B. "department" [or "division"] means:
 (1) the department of health; or

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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, 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];

[8.] C. "director" means the secretary;

[C. "person", when used without further

qualification, means an individual or any other form of entity

D. "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;

[Đ.] E. "health facility" means a public hospital, profit or nonprofit private hospital, general or special hospital, outpatient facility, maternity home or shelter, adult daycare facility, nursing home, intermediate care facility, 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

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recognized by law;

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. "Health 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; [and]

F. "screening" means the systematic application of a test to a defined population;

[E.] G. "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

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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

- "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 DEPARTMENT.--The department has authority to:
- receive such grants, subsidies, donations, allotments or bequests as may be offered to the state by the federal government or any department thereof or by any public or private foundation or individuals;
- supervise the health and hygiene of the people of the state and identify ways to evaluate and address community health problems;
- C. investigate, control and abate the causes of disease, especially epidemics, sources of mortality and other conditions of public health;
- establish, maintain and enforce isolation and D. quarantine;
- close any public place and forbid gatherings of .198951.3SA

1	people when necessary for the protection of the public health;
2	F. respond to disasters and assist communities in
3	recovery;
4	[F.] $G.$ establish programs and adopt rules to
5	prevent infant mortality, birth defects and morbidity;
6	[$rac{G_{ullet}}{H_{ullet}}$ prescribe the duties of public health
7	nurses and school nurses;
8	[II.] <u>I.</u> provide educational programs and
9	disseminate information on public health;
10	$[rac{ extsf{H-}}{ extsf{O}}]$ maintain and enforce rules for the
11	licensure of health facilities;
12	K. ensure the quality and accessibility of health
13	care services and the provision of health care when health care
14	<u>is otherwise unavailable;</u>
15	L. ensure a competent public health work force;
15 16	L. ensure a competent public health work force; [J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement
16	[J.] <u>M.</u> bring action in court for the enforcement
16 17	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department;
16 17 18	$[J_{\bullet}]$ M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; $[K_{\bullet}]$ N. enter into agreements with other states to
16 17 18 19	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; [K.] N. enter into agreements with other states to carry out the powers and duties of the department;
16 17 18 19 20	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; [K.] N. enter into agreements with other states to carry out the powers and duties of the department; [L.] O. cooperate and enter into contracts or
16 17 18 19 20 21	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; [K.] N. enter into agreements with other states to carry out the powers and duties of the department; [L.] O. cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government or any other person to
16 17 18 19 20 21	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; [K.] N. enter into agreements with other states to carry out the powers and duties of the department; [L.] O. cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government or any other person to carry out the powers and duties of the department;
16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	[J.] M. bring action in court for the enforcement of health laws and rules and orders issued by the department; [K.] N. enter into agreements with other states to carry out the powers and duties of the department; [L.] O. cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements with the federal government or any other person to carry out the powers and duties of the department; P. cooperate and enter into contracts or agreements

1	public health services and functions;
2	[M.] Q. maintain and enforce rules for the control
3	of [communicable diseases deemed to be dangerous to public
4	health] conditions of public health importance;
5	$[rac{N_{ullet}}{R_{ullet}}]$ maintain and enforce rules for immunization
6	against [diseases deemed to be dangerous to the public health]
7	conditions of public health importance;
8	$[\theta_*]$ S. maintain and enforce such rules as may be
9	necessary to carry out the provisions of the Public Health Act
10	and to publish the rules;
11	[P.] $T.$ supervise state public health activities,
12	operate a dental public health program and operate state
13	laboratories for the investigation of public health matters;
14	$[Q_{\bullet}]$ U. sue and, with the consent of the
15	legislature, be sued;
16	[R.] \underline{V} . regulate the practice of midwifery;
17	[S.] <u>W.</u> administer legislation enacted pursuant to
18	Title VI of the Public Health Service Act, as amended and
19	supplemented;
20	[T.] X. inspect such premises or vehicles as
21	necessary to ascertain the existence or nonexistence of
22	conditions dangerous to public health or safety;
23	$[rac{U_{ullet}}{I}]$ request and inspect, while maintaining
24	federal and state confidentiality requirements, copies of:
25	(1) medical and clinical records reasonably
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1	required for the department's quality assurance and quality
2	improvement activities; and
3	(2) all medical and clinical records
4	pertaining to the individual whose death is the subject of
5	inquiry by the department's mortality review activities; and
6	$[rac{V_{ullet}}{2}]$ do all other things necessary to carry out
7	its duties."
8	SECTION 6. Section 24-1-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
9	Chapter 359, Section 4) is amended to read:
10	"24-1-4. CREATION OF HEALTH [DISTRICTS] REGIONS
11	APPOINTMENT OF HEALTH OFFICERSPOWERS AND DUTIES OF HEALTH
12	OFFICERS
13	A. The director shall establish health [districts]
14	regions and may modify and create new [ones] health regions as
15	[he] the director deems necessary.
16	B. [The director shall appoint one district health
17	officer for each health district. The director may appoint
18	assistants to the district health officer when he deems
19	necessary.
20	C. The director shall establish the powers and
21	duties of the district health officers.
22	D. All school health personnel except physical
23	education personnel are under the direct supervision and
24	control of the district health officer in their district.
25	They] A regional health officer shall provide medical oversight
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to school nurses in the regional health officer's region. A
school nurse shall make [such] reports relating to public
health as the [district] regional health officer in [their
district 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."

SECTION 7. 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 sexually transmitted infections for which reporting is required.
- B. Reports of sexually transmitted infections shall be made in accordance with department rules.
- C. Every health care provider who makes a diagnosis of, treats or prescribes for, or otherwise has knowledge of, a case of sexually transmitted infection that is required by the department to be reported shall report the case immediately.
- D. As used in this section, "health care provider" means:

1	(1) a person licensed to provide health care
2	in the ordinary course of business;
3	(2) a superintendent or manager of a health
4	care clinic;
5	(3) a dispensary, a charitable or penal
6	institution or a municipal or county detention center; or
7	(4) a laboratory that performs testing for
8	sexually transmitted infections."
9	SECTION 8. Section 24-1-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973,
10	Chapter 359, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"24-1-9. CAPACITY TO CONSENT TO EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT
12	FOR A SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASE] INFECTIONAny person
13	regardless of age has the capacity to consent to an examination
14	and treatment by a licensed [physician] <u>health care provider</u>
15	for any sexually transmitted [disease] infection."
16	SECTION 9. Section 24-1-9.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993,
17	Chapter 341, Section 4) is amended to read:
18	"24-1-9.1. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS
19	TESTING OF PERSONS CONVICTED OF CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES
20	A. A test designed to identify any sexually
21	transmitted [disease] infection may be performed on an offender
22	convicted pursuant to state law of any criminal offense:
23	(1) involving contact between the penis and
24	the vulva;
25	(2) involving contact between the penis and
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_	ands,
2	(3) involving contact between the mouth and
3	penis;
4	(4) involving contact between the mouth and
5	vulva;
6	(5) involving contact between the mouth and
7	anus; or
8	(6) when the court determines from the facts
9	of the case that there was a transmission or likelihood of
10	transmission of bodily fluids from the offender to the victim
11	of the criminal offense.
12	B. When consent to perform a test on an offender
13	cannot be obtained, the victim of a criminal offense described
14	in Subsection A of this section may petition the court to order
15	that a test be performed on the offender. When the victim of
16	the criminal offense is a minor or an incompetent, the parent
17	or legal guardian of the victim may petition the court to order
18	that a test be performed on the offender. The court shall
19	order and the test shall be administered to the offender within
20	ten days after the petition is filed by the victim [his] or the
21	victim's parent or guardian. Except for disclosures made
22	pursuant to Section 24-1-7 NMSA 1978, the results of the test
23	shall be disclosed only to the offender and to the victim or
24	the victim's parent or legal guardian."
25	SECTION 10. Section 24-1-9.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996,

Chapter 80, Section 1) is amended to read:

"24-1-9.2. SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED [DISEASES] INFECTIONS-TESTING OF PERSONS FORMALLY CHARGED FOR ALLEGEDLY COMMITTING
CERTAIN CRIMINAL OFFENSES.--

- A. A test designed to identify any sexually 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;
- (4) involving contact between the mouth and vulva; or
- (5) involving contact between the mouth and anus.
- B. 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.

- C. 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 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.
- D. 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

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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.
- 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 11.** Section 24-1-9.3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, 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:
 - the meaning of the test results; Α.
 - В. the possible need for additional testing;
 - the availability of appropriate health care С.

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 12. 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] 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.] (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;

2	or privileged physician or <u>an</u> employee of a health facility or
3	health care provider if the health care facility or health care
4	provider itself is authorized to obtain the test results, the
5	agent or employee provides patient care or handles or processes
6	specimens of body fluids or tissues and the agent or employee
7	has a need to know such information;
8	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}]$ (4) the department of health and the
9	centers for disease control and prevention of the United States
10	public health service in accordance with reporting requirements
11	for a diagnosed case of a sexually transmitted [disease]
12	<pre>infection;</pre>
13	$[E_{\bullet}]$ (5) a health facility or health care
14	provider that procures, processes, distributes or uses:
15	[(1)] <u>(a)</u> a human body part from a
16	deceased person, with respect to medical information regarding
17	that person;
18	$[\frac{(2)}{(b)}]$ semen for the purpose of
19	artificial insemination;
20	[(3)] <u>(c)</u> blood or blood products for
21	transfusion or injection; or
22	[(4)] <u>(d)</u> human body parts for
23	transplant with respect to medical information regarding the
24	donor or recipient;
25	$[F_{\bullet}]$ (6) health facility staff committees or
	.198951.3SA

[C.] (3) an authorized agent, a credentialed

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-] (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 law prohibits you from making 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 13. 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--. 198951.3SA

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 14. 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

Section 24-1-9.4 NMSA 1978, 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 15. 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 whom the secretary designates has knowledge that a person is infected with, reasonably believed to be infected with or exposed to a threatening communicable disease and the person has refused voluntary treatment, detention or observation shall petition the court for an order [to detain the person who is infected with the threatening communicable disease] to isolate or quarantine the person until the person is no longer a [contagious] threat to the public health or until 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 of a threatening communicable disease to others. The public health order shall expire at the end of twenty-four hours from the time of the commencement of 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.
C. [The] Whether or not a public health order to
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 the person to be isolated or
quarantined:
(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_{\bullet} Upon the filing of a petition the court shall:

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- 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, notice of hearing and an advisement of the terms of the temporary protective order, including [his right] the affected person's right to representation and re-petition for termination of [any] a protective order that removes and detains the [infected person] affected person, to be immediately served on the [allegedly infected person] affected person; and
- (3) within five days after the granting of the temporary order of protection, hold an evidentiary hearing to determine if the court shall continue the order.
- [F.] E. A person held pursuant to a temporary protective order as set forth in Subsection [\pm] \underline{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] isolation or .198951.3SA

quarantine; and

(2) permitted to communicate on any matter [including his removal and detention] 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.

 $[G_{\bullet \bullet}]$ $F_{\bullet \bullet}$ 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 review the circumstances surrounding the temporary 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 order's issuance and every [ninety] thirty days thereafter. The detention order 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 temporary protective order.
- [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 an order of isolation or quarantine.

1	At the hearing, the secretary shall offer clear and convincing
2	evidence that:
3	(1) the isolation or quarantine is warranted;
4	<u>or</u>
5	(2) the conditions of isolation or quarantine
6	are compliant with the provisions of this section.
7	J. When isolating or quarantining an affected
8	person, the secretary shall ensure that:
9	(1) isolation or quarantine is the least
10	restrictive means necessary to protect against the spread of a
11	threatening communicable disease or a potentially threatening
12	communicable disease to others and may include confinement to
13	the affected person's private home, if practicable, or, if not
14	practicable, to a private or public premises;
15	(2) an isolated person is confined separately
16	from a quarantined person;
17	(3) the health status of an isolated or
18	quarantined person is monitored regularly to determine whether
19	continued isolation or quarantine is required;
20	(4) if a quarantined person subsequently
21	becomes infected or is reasonably believed to be infected with
22	the threatening communicable disease, that affected person
23	shall be promptly isolated;
24	(5) the needs of a person isolated or
25	quarantined are addressed in a systematic and orderly manner,
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including	the	provision	of	adequate	food,	clothing,	shelter,
		<u>-</u>		<u>-</u>			
sanitation	n and	1 comfort:					

- (6) there are methods of communication available to a person placed in isolation or quarantine to enable communication with family members, household members, legal representatives, advocates, the media and any licensed health care provider;
- (7) an area of isolation or quarantine is

 maintained in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of further

 transmission of infection or other injury to other persons who

 are isolated or quarantined; and
- (8) to the extent possible, cultural and 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, 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 be] on the record and closed to the general public. [and] The records shall be sealed from public inspection.

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1	[K.] <u>M.</u> A person who in good faith reports another
2	person infected with a threatening communicable disease shall
3	not be held liable for civil damages as a result of the report;
4	provided that the person reported as being infected with a
5	threatening communicable disease shall have the right to sue
6	for damages sustained as a result of negligent or intentional
7	reporting of inaccurate information or the disclosure of
8	information to an unauthorized person.
9	N. During the period of isolation or quarantine, an
10	employer shall not discharge from employment a person who is
11	placed in isolation or quarantine pursuant to this section.
12	0. The secretary, after consultation with the state
13	medical investigator, the secretary of public safety, the
14	director and the chair of the board of funeral services, may
15	implement and enforce measures that are reasonable and
16	necessary to respond to public health threats, to provide for
17	the safe disposal of human remains.
18	[L.] <u>P.</u> For purposes of this section:
19	(1) "area of isolation or quarantine" means

(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 communication of a threatening communicable disease;

 $\left[\frac{1}{2}\right]$ (2) "court" means:

the district court of the judicial (a) district where the person who is alleged to be infected with a .198951.3SA

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(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;

[(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 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)] <u>(6)</u> "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.	•
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SECTION 16. 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 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 shall prescribe the person a treatment plan meeting the department's therapeutic specifications for [the infectious form of] active 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.

- 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 order of protection for the person who has [an 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

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be isolated:

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- (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:
- 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 actively infectious or poses a risk of relapse or development of a therapy-resistant strain of tuberculosis.
- Upon the filing of a petition for an order of protection, the court shall:
- in cases where there is probable cause (1) 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 to:
- administer a program of directly (a) 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, notice of hearing and an advisement of the terms of the order of protection, including the rights of the person alleged to have [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis to representation and re-petition for termination of an order of protection, to be immediately 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, hold an evidentiary hearing to determine if the court shall continue the order of protection.
- G. A person held pursuant to a temporary order of protection as set forth in Subsection F 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 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.

- H. Counsel may be retained by the person under the temporary order of protection 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.
- I. At the evidentiary hearing, the court shall review the circumstances surrounding the temporary 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 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 order of protection with a subsequent hearing within ninety days of the temporary order's issuance and every ninety days thereafter. The 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 order of protection has not completed therapy;

or

- (2) exceptional circumstances exist warranting the termination of the temporary order of protection.
- J. The provisions of this section do not permit the forcible administration of medications.
- K. A person isolated pursuant to this section has 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 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.

1	M. When isolating a person or group of persons,
2	the secretary shall ensure that:
3	(1) isolation is imposed by the least
4	restrictive means necessary to protect against the spread of
5	tuberculosis to others and may include confinement to the
6	isolated person's private home, if practicable, or, if not
7	practicable, a private or public premises;
8	(2) the health status of an isolated person
9	is monitored regularly to determine if continued isolation is
10	required;
11	(3) the needs of a person isolated are
12	addressed in a systematic and orderly manner, including the
13	provision of adequate food, clothing, shelter, sanitation and
14	<pre>comfort;</pre>
15	(4) there are methods of communication
16	available to a person placed in isolation to enable
17	communication with family members, household members, legal
18	representatives, advocates, the media and any licensed health
19	care provider;
20	(5) the premises used for isolation are
21	maintained in a manner that minimizes the likelihood of
22	further transmission of infection or other injury to other
23	persons who are isolated; and
24	(6) to the extent possible, cultural and
25	religious beliefs shall be respected in addressing the needs
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of persons and establishing and maintaining isolation premises.

[K.] N. The proceedings of any hearing held pursuant to the section shall be [recorded stenographically, electronically or mechanically or by other appropriate means. The proceedings shall be] on the record and closed to the general public [and]. The records shall be sealed from public inspection.

[L.] O. A person who in good faith reports that another person has [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis shall not be held liable for civil damages as a result of the report; provided that the person reported as having [an infectious form of] active tuberculosis 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.

[M.] P. During the period of isolation, an employer shall not discharge from employment a person who is placed in isolation pursuant to this section.

Q. For purposes of this section:

(1) "active tuberculosis" means a disease caused by mycobacterium tuberculosis or other members of the mycobacterium tuberculosis complex family that has been determined, through current clinical, bacteriological or radiographic evidence, or whichever diagnostic procedures the

1	department deems appropriate, to be present in a person who
2	has not completed an appropriate course of antituberculosis
3	medication, regardless of the state of communicability of the
4	disease. A person with active tuberculosis includes a person
5	with:
6	(a) tuberculosis that is resistant to
7	the prescribed treatment plan;
8	(b) infectious tuberculosis or who
9	presents a substantial likelihood of having infectious
10	tuberculosis based on credible medical evidence;
11	(c) noninfectious tuberculosis who is
12	at high risk of developing an infectious form of tuberculosis;
13	<u>and</u>
14	(d) pulmonary or extrapulmonary
15	tuberculosis;
16	$[\frac{(1)}{(2)}]$ "completion of therapy" means
17	completion of the prescribed therapy, as determined by the
18	department based upon published national consensus
19	tuberculosis treatment guidelines;
20	$[\frac{(2)}{(3)}]$ "court" means the district court
21	of the judicial district where the person who is alleged to
22	have an infectious form of tuberculosis resides or is found <u>or</u>
23	a district court designated by the New Mexico supreme court;
24	$[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ "department" means the department
25	of health or a person designated by the secretary of health to
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[(4)] (5) "directly observed therapy" means a methodology for promoting patient adherence in which a health care provider or trained designee witnesses the patient ingest each dose of medication until the completion of prescribed therapy for tuberculosis;

(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;

(c) isolation in a hospital or other 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 .198951.3SA

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level of medical care."

SECTION 17. Section 24-4-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1935, Chapter 131, Section 7, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-4-2. [OFFICES OF COUNTY] LOCAL PUBLIC HEALTH

[DEPARTMENT] OFFICES--[AND DISTRICT] REGIONAL DIRECTOR--HEALTH

OFFICER--EXPENSES.--

A. The board of county commissioners of each county [in such health districts] shall provide suitable quarters for:

(1) the [county health department and the district health officer] local public health offices, including office space for the [district health officer and] administrative staff, office space for [physician] health care personnel and clinic space [for patients] and waiting space for patients, their friends and families; and

(2) the regional director and regional health officer, including office space for the administrative staff.

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

C. The board of county commissioners of each county [in such health districts] may, upon adoption of a .198951.3SA

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 that 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 18. Section 24-5-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 45, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"24-5-8. REPORTING.--Physicians, nurses, pharmacists and other health care providers shall report on immunization to the immunization registry [unless the patient, or the patient's guardian if the patient is a minor, refuses to allow reporting of this information]."

SECTION 19. Section 24-5-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004, Chapter 45, Section 6) is amended to read:

"24-5-11. RULES.--The secretary of health shall adopt rules for the immunization registry pursuant to the .198951.3SA

1	immunization Act concerning the following:
2	A. the implementation and maintenance of the
3	registry;
4	B. requirements for content and submission of
5	reports of immunization to the registry;
6	[C. procedures for the patient, or the patient's
7	parent or guardian if the patient is a minor, to decline to
8	participate in the registry;
9	$\frac{D_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}$ procedures for the registrant, or the
10	registrant's parent or guardian if the registrant is a minor,
11	to review and correct information contained in the registry;
12	[E. procedures for the registrant, or the
13	registrant's parent or guardian if the registrant is a minor,
L 4	to withdraw consent for participation at any time and to
15	remove information from the registry;
16	F_{\bullet}] D_{\bullet} limits on and methods of access to the
17	registry by those authorized to gain access; and
18	[G.] E. procedures for managed care organizations
19	to obtain summary statistics of immunization information on
20	managed care organization members from the registry."
21	SECTION 20. Section 24-5-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2004,
22	Chapter 45, Section 8) is amended to read:
23	"24-5-13. RIGHTSNothing in the Immunization Act
24	shall preclude the right of the patient, or the patient's
25	parent or guardian if the patient is a minor, to claim
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exemption from immunization as defined in Section 24-5-3 NMSA 1978 [nor shall anything in the Immunization Act require such patient to be included in the immunization registry if the patient, or the patient's parent or guardian if the patient is a minor, objects on any grounds, including that such registry conflicts with the religious belief of the patient, or the patient's parent or guardian if the patient is a minor]."

SECTION 21. 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:

- A. "bureau" means the [injury prevention and]
 emergency medical [services] systems bureau of the [public health division of the] department;
- B. "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;
- D. "fund" means the emergency medical services fund;
- E. "local recipient" means [an] a publicly owned or contracted ambulance or air ambulance service; medical rescue service; fire department rescue service; [air ambulance .198951.3SA

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

authorized representative.

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- 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 The formula shall determine each municipality's department. 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 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 23. 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 24. Section 24-10A-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 178, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read: .198951.3SA

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"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 25. 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
amount appropriated to the local emergency medical services
funding program shall be distributed from the fund to the

its treasurer."

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 26. 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

SECTION 27. 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 level data required by the New Mexico health policy commission and the health information system created in the Health
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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 28. 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:

(1) makes any false statement or supplies any false information in a report, record or certificate
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required to be filed;

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- (2) with the intent to deceive, alters, amends, counterfeits, copies or mutilates any report, record, [or] certificate, application or supporting documentation;
- (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.
- 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 29. 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 .198951.3SA

reportable conditions of public health importance. The list 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 30.** A new section of the Public Health Act is enacted to read:

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

- 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 not conduct any test or screening without the prior informed consent of the individual who is the subject of the test or screening, except as otherwise provided pursuant to this section or by state law;
- shall have a valid and reliable test for (2) the condition of public health importance;
- shall, when administering a test or (3) 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;
- shall, prior to testing or screening, explain to the individual the nature, scope, purposes, benefits, risks and possible outcomes of the test or screening; and
- shall fully inform the individual of the (5) 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 to receive 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 31. A new section of the Public Health Act is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] CONDITIONS OF PUBLIC HEALTH IMPORTANCE-COMPULSORY SCREENING--CONDITIONAL SCREENING--ROUTINE VOLUNTARY
SCREENING.--The department may establish:

- A. compulsory screening programs for conditions of public health importance that pose a significant risk or seriously threaten the public's health;
- B. conditional screening programs when necessary to achieve an important public health objective; provided that:
- (1) all individuals of a defined class are subjected to the screening as a condition of participating in or receiving a service or privilege; and

	(2)	if an in	dividual	refuses	to undergo	the
screening,	the depar	tment may	prevent	the indi	ividual fro	m
participat	ing in or	receiving	the serv	vice or p	orivilege;	and

- C. routine, regular and ongoing screening programs for conditions of public health importance. All individuals of a defined class are subjected to the screening unless they choose to opt out or refuse to consent."
- **SECTION 32.** 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.--

- A. 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.
- B. 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.

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- D. The secretary shall adopt and promulgate rules to establish procedures according to which individuals may access, inspect and obtain copies of their individually identifiable health information in a manner consistent with state and federal law.
- Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent an individual from disclosing that individual's own individually identifiable health information.
- As used in this section, "individually identifiable health information" means information related to the provision of health care or public health services to an individual that:
- is directly related to diseases or a condition of public health importance; and
- can be used to identify the individual (2) recipient of health care or public health services."

SECTION 33. REPEAL.--Sections 3-43-1, 3-43-2, 22-10A-34, 23-1-9, 23-1-10, 24-1-8, 24-1-9.5, 24-4-1, 24-4-3 and 24-5-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Sections 14-44-1 and 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, Laws 1935, Chapter 131, Section 6, Laws 1919, Chapter 85, Section 36 and Laws 2004, Chapter 45, Section 9, as amended) are repealed.