

STRONG FAMILIES NEW MEXICO LEGISLATIVE REPORT CARD

2019



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Strong Families New Mexico (SFNM), a program of Forward Together, works to shift culture and create policies that recognize the many kinds of families in our state. We are a network of organizations and over 10,000 individuals working to build a better life for all of our families and for generations to come. Strong Families' vision is that every family has the rights, recognition, and resources they need to thrive.

Issue Area	Strong Families Legislation	Committee	House	Senate	Governor	Enacted into Law
Civil Rights	SB 20: Change of Gender Identity on Birth Certificate					✓
	SB 672: Early Voter Same-Day Registration and Automatic Registration Updates					✓
	HB 57: Felonies Don't Affect Voter Registration Status					
Criminal Justice	HB 51: Decriminalize Abortion			✗		
	HB 564: Probation and Parole Good Behavior				✗	
	SB 408: Drug Possession as Misdemeanor	✗				
Economic Justice	SB 85: Domestic Service Wage Protections					✓
	HB 210 / SB 281: Community Solar Act					
	HB 9: Broadband Infrastructure Development Fund	✗				
Education Equity	HB 111: Public Education Funds for Culture and Language Diversity Training					✓
	HB 133: Sexual Contact Education at Schools and Higher Ed			✗		
	HB 159: Public Education Department Reorganization			✗		
	HB 328 / SB 115: Funds for New Mexico Produce for School Meals	✗				
Health Equity	HB 89: Insurance Coverage for Contraception					✓
	HB 226: Registered Lay Midwives as Practitioners					✓
	HB 416 / SB 405: Medicaid Buy-In Act	✗				

 Passed and moved to next step

 Enacted into law

 Did not make it to this stage of the bill process

 Stopped (died in committee, not passed by House or Senate, or vetoed by Governor)

The Strong Families New Mexico Legislative Report Card examines 16 pieces of legislation introduced during the 2019 legislative session and grades individual legislators. The legislation selected reflects a wide range of issues with a focus on the needs of communities across the state, impacts on families of many formations, and alignment with our Strong Families policy criteria.

We evaluated legislation in five categories.

1. Civil rights
2. Criminal justice
3. Economic justice
4. Education equity
5. Health equity

The House received an A+ and the Senate received a C-. In this report card, all of the bills that made it to the House floor also passed the House. Three out of the 10 bills that reached the Senate floor failed to pass the Senate. Of the 16 pieces of legislation featured in this report card, 4 died in committee, 3 died on the Senate floor, 1 passed the House but stalled in the Senate, and 1 died on the House floor calendar. Six pieces of legislation were signed by the Governor, and 1 bill was vetoed by the Governor.

Individual legislators are also graded for this report card. Their grades are based on how they voted on Strong Families New Mexico priority legislation that reached a House or Senate floor vote.

In past report cards, Strong Families New Mexico has included anti-family legislation, legislation that harms New Mexico families by creating or exacerbating inequities in our state. In both the 2017 and 2019 legislative sessions, very few anti-family bills made their way to the House or Senate floor. Without significant anti-family bills to report on, no anti-family legislation was included in this 2019 report card.


The following recommendations for state lawmakers are based on the policies we tracked in the 2019 session and toward our vision for all families to thrive in New Mexico.

1. **Enact healthcare policies that support ALL families.** Prioritize healthcare access in the state budget. Fully fund Medicaid and fund the Medicaid Buy-In plan so that all New Mexico families have access to healthcare. Lack of healthcare coverage for 190,000 New Mexicans is costing our state and families too much.
2. **Protect and expand access to comprehensive reproductive healthcare.** Pass policies that protect access to a full spectrum of reproductive healthcare, such as getting an old law off the books that bans abortion. Vote against policies that attempt to take away access and decision making from New Mexico families regarding reproductive healthcare.
3. **Pass tax reforms that both support families and allow for reliable revenue streams for healthcare.** We must have progressive revenue plans to support our communities in times when oil and gas revenues cause a budget deficit. We must explore all tax policies where the burden is not on low-income and middle-income families. We need a strong guiding vision on long-term solutions that can affect and uplift generations to come in our state. New Mexico must invest in families now in order to improve our economy and wellbeing.


RESUMEN EJECUTIVO


Strong Families New Mexico (SFNM), un programa de *Forward Together*, trabaja para cambiar la cultura y crear políticas que reconozcan los muchos tipos de familias en nuestro estado. Somos una red de organizaciones y más de 10,000 personas que trabajamos para construir una vida mejor para todas nuestras familias y para las generaciones venideras. La visión de *Strong Families New Mexico* es que cada familia tenga los derechos, el reconocimiento y los recursos que necesita para progresar.

Área temática	Legislación que apoya familias fuertes	Comité	Cámara de Representantes	Senado	Gobernadora	Aprobada como ley
Derechos civiles	SB 20: Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento					✓
	SB 672: Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actualizaciones automáticas de registro de votantes					✓
	HB 57: Los delitos graves no afectan el estatus del registro de votantes					
Justicia penal	HB 51: Despenalizar el aborto			✗		
	HB 564: Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento				✗	
	SB 408: Posesión de drogas como delito menos grave	✗				
Justicia económica	SB 85: Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico					✓
	HB 210 / SB 281: Ley de energía solar comunitaria					
	HB 9: Fondo de desarrollo de infraestructura para banda ancha	✗				
Equidad educativa	HB 111: Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística					✓
	HB 133: Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior			✗		
	HB 159: Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública			✗		
	HB 328 / SB 115: Fondos para productos agrícolas de Nuevo México para comidas escolares	✗				
Equidad en servicios de salud	HB 89: Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos					✓
	HB 226: La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas					✓
	HB 416 / SB 405: Ley del programa de Compra de Medicaid	✗				

 Aprobada y trasladada al próximo paso

 No llegó a esta etapa en el proceso legislativo

 Aprobada como ley

 Detenida (murió en comité, no fue aprobada por la Cámara o el Senado, o fue vetada por la gobernadora)

La boleta de calificaciones legislativas de *Strong Families New Mexico* estudia 16 iniciativas de ley presentadas durante la sesión legislativa de 2019 y pone una calificación individual a todos los legisladores. Las iniciativas de ley seleccionadas reflejan una amplia gama de problemas con un enfoque en las necesidades de las comunidades en todo el estado, el impacto sobre las familias conformadas de diferentes maneras y la alineación con nuestros criterios de políticas de *Strong Families New Mexico*.

Evaluamos iniciativas de ley en cinco categorías.

1. Derechos civiles
2. Justicia penal
3. Justicia económica
4. Equidad educativa
5. Equidad en servicios de salud

La Cámara de Representantes recibió una A+ y el Senado recibió una C-. En esta boleta de calificaciones legislativas, todas las iniciativas de ley que llegaron al plenario de la Cámara de Representantes también fueron aprobadas en esa cámara. Tres de los 10 proyectos de ley que llegaron al Senado no fueron aprobados. De las 16 iniciativas de ley presentadas en esta boleta de calificaciones legislativas, 4 murieron en comité, 3 murieron en el Senado, 1 pasó en la Cámara de Representantes pero se estancó en el Senado y 1 murió en el calendario del plenario de la Cámara de Representantes. La gobernadora firmó 6 leyes y vetó 1 iniciativa de ley.

Los legisladores individuales también recibieron calificaciones en esta boleta de calificaciones legislativas. Sus calificaciones se basan en cómo votaron por las iniciativas prioritarias de *Strong Families New Mexico* que llegaron a voto en la Cámara de Representantes o en el Senado.

En las boletas de calificaciones legislativas anteriores, *Strong Families New Mexico* ha incluido legislación anti familia, la cual perjudica a las familias de Nuevo México al crear o exacerbar las inequidades en nuestro estado. En las dos sesiones legislativas de 2017 y 2019, muy pocas iniciativas de ley anti familia llegaron a la Cámara de Representantes o al Senado. Debido a que no hubo iniciativas de ley anti familia

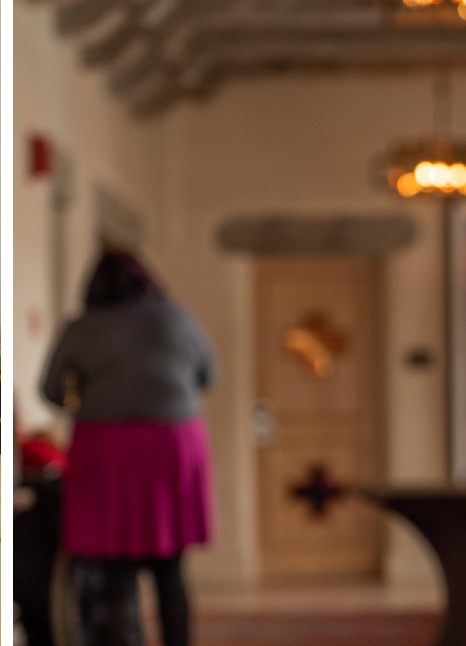
importantes para reportar, no se incluyó legislación anti familia en esta boleta de calificaciones legislativas de 2019.

Se hacen las siguientes recomendaciones para los legisladores estatales con base en las políticas que estudiamos en la sesión de 2019 y en nuestra visión de que todas las familias de Nuevo México prosperen.

1. **Aprobar políticas de salud que apoyen a TODAS las familias.** Priorizar el acceso a los servicios de salud en el presupuesto estatal. Financiar completamente a Medicaid y financiar el plan de Compra de Medicaid para que todas las familias de Nuevo México tengan acceso a los servicios de salud. La falta de cobertura de servicios de salud para 190 mil personas en Nuevo México cuesta demasiado para nuestro estado y para nuestras familias.
2. **Proteger y ampliar el acceso a la salud reproductiva integral.** Aprobar políticas que protejan el acceso a todos los servicios de salud reproductiva, como eliminar una vieja ley vigente que prohíbe el aborto. Votar en contra de las políticas que intentan arrebatar el acceso y la toma de decisiones de las familias de Nuevo México con respecto a los servicios de salud reproductiva.
3. **Aprobar reformas fiscales que apoyen a las familias y permitan el flujo confiable de ingresos para los servicios de salud.** Debemos tener planes de ingresos progresivos para apoyar a nuestras comunidades cuando los ingresos del petróleo y el gas provocan un déficit presupuestario. Debemos explorar todas las políticas tributarias donde la carga no recae en las familias de bajos y medianos ingresos. Necesitamos una visión sólida que nos guíe hacia soluciones a largo plazo que puedan afectar y elevar a las generaciones futuras en nuestro estado. Nuevo México debe invertir en las familias ahora para mejorar nuestra economía y bienestar.



McKinley County families. Photos by Mabel Gonzalez.



INTRODUCTION

In New Mexico, we take care of each other. Families — those related by blood and those loved ones chosen with care — are the foundation of our communities. When New Mexico policies support families, the people of our state can thrive.

If our policies value the needs of people, our families can become more resilient and connected. But if our policies value money and systems instead, our families will struggle and break.

The Strong Families New Mexico Report Card reviews policies that support or harm New Mexico families. This is the fourth report card of its kind. Our previous report cards covered the 2013, 2015, and 2017 legislative sessions. Local, state, and national data are used throughout the report to contextualize the policy in our current environment.



ABOUT STRONG FAMILIES NEW MEXICO

Strong Families New Mexico builds power with local communities by working with community leaders and members, partner organizations, and decision makers to share lived experiences and to inform policy. Together we can create a new vision for all families in New Mexico.



INTRODUCCIÓN

En Nuevo México, nosotros nos cuidamos el uno al otros. Las familias — de sangre o las que escogemos cuidadosamente — son el cimiento de nuestras comunidades. Cuando las políticas de Nuevo México apoyan a las familias, la gente de nuestro estado puede prosperar.

Si nuestras políticas valoran las necesidades de las personas, nuestras familias pueden volverse más resilientes y conectadas. Pero en cambio, si nuestras políticas valoran el dinero y los sistemas, nuestras familias tendrán dificultades y se desintegrarán.

La boleta de calificaciones legislativas de *Strong Families New Mexico* revisa las políticas que apoyan o perjudican a las familias de Nuevo México. Esta es la cuarta boleta de calificaciones legislativas de este tipo. Nuestras boletas de calificaciones legislativas anteriores cubrieron las sesiones legislativas de 2013, 2015, y 2017. Se utilizan datos locales, estatales, y nacionales en toda la boleta de calificaciones para contextualizar la política en nuestro entorno actual.

ACERCA DE STRONG FAMILIES NEW MEXICO

Strong Families New Mexico construye el poder con las comunidades locales al trabajar con líderes y miembros de la comunidad, organizaciones hermanas, y tomadores de decisiones para compartir experiencias vividas e informar las políticas. Juntos podemos crear una nueva visión para todas las familias de Nuevo México.





Doña Ana and Bernalillo County leaders in the Roundhouse. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

METHODOLOGY ON CHAMBER AND LEGISLATOR GRADES

During the 2019 regular session, 1,663 pieces of legislation were introduced,¹ 281 bills were signed into law by Governor Michelle Lujan Grisham,² and the Governor vetoed or pocket vetoed 28 pieces of legislation.³ **Strong Families New Mexico, our organizational partners, and family leaders tracked over 250 pieces of legislation during the 2019 session.** Each of these bills met at least one of the Strong Families policy criteria.

HOUSE GRADE

11 laws that support strong families passed
11 out of 11 points
100% = **A+**

SENATE GRADE

7 laws that support strong families passed
7 out of 10 points
70% = **C-**

BILL ALERTS

At the start of the session, Strong Families New Mexico sent letters to legislators introducing the 2019 Legislative Report Card. We asked for bill submissions and shared examples of bills we might include. Bill alerts were emailed to all legislators on all tracked legislation that reached a floor vote. After the session, Strong Families New Mexico, with the support of our organizational partners and community leaders in Bernalillo, Doña Ana, McKinley, and Rio Arriba Counties, decided which bills to feature in the 2019 report card based on the policy criteria. These bills reflected a variety of issues and had a deep impact on families in our state. House, Senate, and individual legislator grades are based on bills that reached a House or Senate floor vote.

EXAMPLE

Representative Gloria Sample *(not an actual legislator)*

Voting Record

14 votes out of 16 in favor of strong families legislation = 88%

Attendance

1 Excused Absence = no effect on grade

1 Non-excused Absence = -0.25 points

14 points – 0.25 points = 13.75 points 13.75 points / 16 possible points = 86%

Total Score / Grade = 86% (B)

Legislator Grading

We based each individual legislator’s grade on how they voted for family-strengthening legislation. Legislators received one point for a vote in favor of legislation that helps families. We also factored non-excused absences into the grade. To calculate their percentage score, we added the points and divided the sum by their total votes.

Strong Families Legislation

“Yes” vote = 1 point

“No” vote = 0 points

Excused Absence = no effect on grade

Non-excused Absence = -0.25 points

STRONG FAMILIES POLICY CRITERIA

Does the legislation:

- Recognize and support families of all formations?
- Help to promote or achieve equitable outcomes for all families?
- Expand government programs and services that support the wellbeing of families and the individuals who comprise families?
- Remove barriers that prevent families from accessing government programs and services?
- Protect families and the individuals who comprise families against discrimination, profiling, and harassment?

EL CRITERIO DE POLÍTICAS DE STRONG FAMILIES NEW MEXICO

Si la iniciativa de ley:

- ¿Reconoce y apoya a las familias compuestas de diferentes maneras?
- ¿Ayuda a promover o lograr resultados equitativos para todas las familias?
- ¿Amplía programas y servicios del gobierno para apoyar el bienestar de las familia y de todos sus miembros?
- ¿Elimina las barreras que impiden a las familias acceder a los programas y servicios del gobierno?
- ¿Protege a las familias y las personas que conforman estas familias de la discriminación, del uso del perfil racial, y del acoso?



McKinley County family at the Strong Families New Mexico Legislative Day. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

CIVIL RIGHTS

We believe that civil rights are the guarantee that all New Mexicans have equal opportunity and protection under the law. Based on the Strong Families Policy Criteria, we examined bills that provide access to these rights and remove barriers so people can thrive.

As an organization that works with families across our state, we also look at bills that affect family formation and that allow all families to support one another. During the 2019 legislative session, bills addressing voting rights and gender rights expanded the civil rights of all New Mexicans. While we saw achievements in voting rights, people who are incarcerated or on parole or probation are still excluded from voting in our state.

Legislation that Passed in Civil Rights

SB 20 Change of Gender Identity on Birth Certificate

Allows New Mexicans to choose male, female, or X

Sponsored by Sen. Jacob Candelaria (D-26)

✓ Passed House and Senate

✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

Nationally, only 9% of transgender people have a birth certificate that matches their gender identity.⁴ Nearly one-third of transgender survey respondents who have shown an ID with a name or gender that does not match their gender presentations are denied services or benefits, harassed, or assaulted.⁵

Previously, transgender people wishing to change their birth certificate had to submit a physician-signed statement indicating they have undergone gender confirmation surgery. Being transgender is not dependent on whether a person chooses to have surgery. According to Transgender Resource Center of New Mexico, there are currently no healthcare practitioners in New Mexico who can perform complete gender reassignment surgery.

In 2017, a very similar bill to SB 20 passed both the House and Senate, but was pocket vetoed by Governor Susana Martinez. The updated 2019 bill, SB 20, made an important change with the

addition of the X option for gender. A New Mexico resident can now change the sex designation on their birth certificate or choose X as their gender marker. **SB 20 makes it easier for transgender people to amend their birth certificate to reflect their true gender identity, without requiring surgery.** By eliminating the unreasonable requirement of proof of surgery, transgender individuals in our state will now have identification that accurately and consistently identifies their gender in any situation where they need to show a birth certificate — enrolling in school, applying for a job, or getting other identity documents.

SB 672 Early Voter Same-Day Registration and Automatic Registration Updates

Increases voter registration

Sponsored by Sen. Linda Lopez (D-11)

- ✓ Passed House and Senate
- ✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

Voter registration requirements continue to create barriers for New Mexicans in exercising their right to vote. In 2017, both a bill to allow voter registration up to three days before an election and a constitutional amendment to automatically register eligible New Mexicans to vote failed to complete the legislative process. In 2019, legislation for automatic voter registration (AVR) and for registration on Election Day (HB 84 and HB 86) both passed the House but stalled in the Senate.



Doña Ana County leaders calling voters. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

During the last week of session, a “dummy bill,” SB 672, combined aspects of the two stalled bills and was fast-tracked for votes on the House and Senate floors.

SB 672 allows voter registration information to be updated automatically when voters renew their driver’s licenses, and calls on human services departments, like Medicaid, childcare assistance, or food assistance offices, to provide the opportunity

A PEAK INSIDE THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS: DUMMY BILLS

Mid-way through the New Mexico legislative session there is a deadline to introduce new legislation. However, there is a loophole to this legislative rule — the generic bill or what is commonly called the “dummy bill.” On the day of the deadline to introduce new bills, dummy bills with bill numbers and general titles are introduced on the House or Senate floor. They are blank bills with no actual content. These blank bills can be amended later in session to

introduce new legislation or save legislation that is stalling or previously failed. During the 2019 session, there were around 80 generic bills filed on the February 14 deadline, with the majority of them not used to move last-minute legislation. Some were used to move urgent legislation, and one of these bills was SB 672, which makes voter registration more accessible for New Mexico voters.

for voter registration. SB 672 modernizes voter registration and leads to cleaner voter registration databases because the process allows for voter registrations to align with the current addresses of voters.⁶ Currently, 17 states and D.C. have adopted AVR.⁷

Seventeen other states and D.C. also allow for voter registration on Election Day.⁸ Same-day registration has shown an average of 5% increase in voter turnout attributable to this update alone.⁹ SB 672 also calls for same-day registration up

to Election Day in statewide and special elections. New Mexico's cut-off deadline for voter registration is currently 28 days before the election. Starting on January 1, 2021, New Mexicans who are eligible to vote may register to vote on Election Day. With the passage of this bill, New Mexico went from one of the worst states on voter registration, with the longest time between the voter registration deadline and Election Day, to a state with one of the strongest voter registration policies.

Missed Opportunity in Civil Rights

HB 57 **Felonies Don't Affect Voter Registration Status**

Allows people convicted of a felony to vote

Sponsored by Rep. Gail Chasey (D-18)

X Died on House floor calendar

Across the country, 1 in every 40 adults are not able to vote in our country due to a current or previous felony conviction.¹⁰ New Mexico is one of 22 states that restricts voting rights for people convicted of a felony when incarcerated and after release, but restores those rights once parole or probation is completed.¹¹ In 14 states and D.C., people regain the right to vote upon release from incarceration.¹² Only two states, Maine and Vermont, have never had voting restrictions for people convicted of a felony.¹³

Voting disenfranchisement has not always been law in our country. Voter suppression tactics like disenfranchisement gained traction after the Civil War expanded access to voting for Black men, and state legislatures began to prevent anyone convicted of a crime from voting.¹⁴ This was a policy move clearly aimed at suppressing the Black vote. Both incarceration rates and voting disenfranchisement connected to incarceration disproportionately affect communities of color.

While Black people are only 2% of the New Mexico population, they represent 6% of incarcerated people in our state.¹⁵ Native Americans and Latinos also have higher rates of incarceration compared to the overall population, while white people have a lower rate of incarceration.¹⁶

If HB 57 had passed as it was introduced, New Mexico would have become the first state to end its history of disenfranchising those who are incarcerated. During the 2019 session, an amendment to HB 57 changed who would receive voting rights from all people convicted of a felony, whether incarcerated or not, to only those who have been released from prison. Even the amended and narrowed version of the bill would have allowed the thousands of people on probation or parole to register to vote. In 2018, there were approximately 13,000 people on probation and 2,700 on parole in New Mexico.¹⁷ This accounts for nearly half of people in our state's criminal justice system. New Mexico must continue to work on a policy solution that ends voting disenfranchisement of people who are incarcerated in our state.



CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Our criminal justice system deeply affects incarcerated people, their families, and our communities. **At Strong Families New Mexico, our approach to criminal justice is grounded in safety for all of our communities.** We value prevention efforts and systems change that stop cycles of violence and harm, rather than the singular approach to further criminalize our communities.

During the 2019 legislative session, we tracked and evaluated bills that keep people from being criminalized. We care for the human rights of incarcerated people and support legislation that offers pathways to break from cycles of incarceration so that they can thrive. We believe these types of policies make our state stronger and we oppose policies that further feed the system of mass incarceration and that hurt families and communities.

Legislation that Passed in Criminal Justice

HB 51 Decriminalize Abortion

Removes old law that criminalizes doctors and patients

Sponsored by Rep. Joanne Ferrary (D-37)

✓ Passed House

✗ Failed in Senate

New Mexico is currently 1 of 9 states that has an old, unconstitutional law that criminalizes abortion.¹⁸ The law has been in our state constitution since before the landmark *Roe v. Wade* Supreme Court case that made abortion legal. **If *Roe v. Wade* is overturned, this old law could become enforceable again and criminalize both doctors who perform abortion and patients who access abortion services.** HB 51 is an incredibly important bill that would have taken this harmful law off of our books.

The threat to *Roe v. Wade* being overturned is real and strong evidence of this shows in how states are preparing. **While New Mexico introduced this bill to protect abortion access, 28 state legislatures introduced abortion bans in the first quarter of 2019.**¹⁹ HB 51 was supported by most medical organizations including the NM Medical Society, NM Public Health Association, NM Chapter of the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists, and the NM Academy of Family Physicians. New Mexico must ensure access to safe and legal abortion for the health and safety of our families. Families should be the ones making these types of important and personal healthcare decisions.

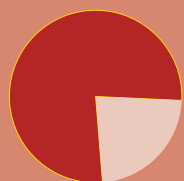
Report from Rural New Mexico: Views on Abortion and Reproductive Healthcare

Movements for reproductive health and rights in New Mexico have ignored rural communities for too long. Rural families are often labeled as “too conservative” or “too Catholic” to engage. In reality, New Mexican families hold complex and respectful views about access to reproductive health and abortion access.

In 2016 and 2017, Strong Families New Mexico conducted focus groups and collaborated on a study of over 1,700 rural New Mexicans to assess their attitudes and beliefs on reproductive healthcare, including abortion. For the survey development and research, Strong Families New Mexico collaborated with both Young Women United and Latino Decisions. **Results showed very high support for women and families having access to reproductive healthcare, including the belief that women and families should be able to make their own decisions without politicians interfering.**

The lived experiences of rural New Mexicans are impacted and shaped by a lifetime of decisions that affect our reproductive health. Nearly 1 in 2 rural New Mexicans who identify as religious or spiritual has a friend or family member who has accessed abortion care. Nearly 1 in 5 rural New Mexicans who identify as religious or spiritual has personally accessed abortion care.

It is a critical time for decision makers to partner with rural communities across culture, faith, race, and gender to ensure that access to comprehensive reproductive healthcare, including access to safe and legal abortion, is available. Personal healthcare decisions need to remain with families.

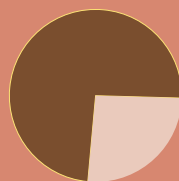
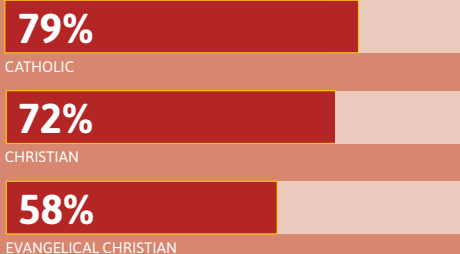


77%

of rural New Mexicans surveyed agreed that:

“I can hold my own moral views on abortion and still trust a woman and her family to make this decision for themselves.”

Religion of rural New Mexicans surveyed:

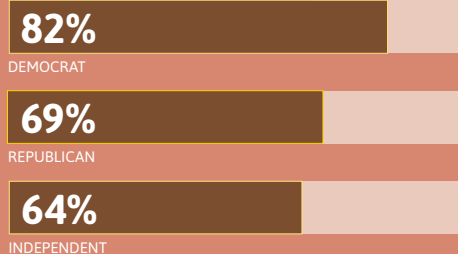


74%

of rural New Mexicans surveyed agreed that:

“Personal decisions about abortion need to remain with New Mexican women, their families, and their medical providers.”

Party affiliation of rural New Mexicans surveyed:





TEWA WOMEN UNITED

Together we grow beloved communities

Indigenous Women Transforming Families and Communities

Located in the ancestral Tewa homelands of Northern New Mexico, Tewa Women United (TWU) is a multicultural and multiracial organization that was founded and is led by Native women. The name “Tewa Women United” comes from the Tewa words *wi don gi mu*, which can be translated as “we are one” in mind, heart, and in the spirit of love for all. TWU believes in strengthening and re-strengthening beloved families and communities to end violence against women, girls, and Mother Earth. The mission of TWU is to provide brave spaces for Indigenous women to uncover the power, strength, and skills they possess to become positive forces for transformative change in their families and communities.

During the 2019 legislative session, Tewa Women United worked with many families, colleagues, and lawmakers towards passing HB 51, the Decriminalize Abortion bill. **TWU has always trusted our families to make the decisions needed around their own reproductive experiences.** The work in their Indigenous Women’s Health and Reproductive Justice Program shows that every pregnancy is different, and so are the circumstances that surround them. Their A’Gin project addresses issues of body sovereignty and personal empowerment for all stages of life. A’Gin teaches about healthy relationships with the framework that we cannot change one generation without acknowledging all generations. TWU believes that when we address body sovereignty we acknowledge young girls, young

boys, mothers, fathers, grandmothers, and grandfathers.

Access to safe and legal abortion is inherently tied to body sovereignty. Tewa Women United does in-depth training on abortion care and education with staff, program participants, and community members. They have found that many staff and members are scared to tell their stories about ending pregnancy. Yet, they have also found that through the process of coming together for the training, people feel powerful in sharing their experiences. The training discussions address issues that tie abortion rights to the continuum of equity, sovereignty, and justice. Participants are invited to address their own stigma, bias, experiences, and traumas. In 2018, Tewa Women United trained 25 people across the state, including midwives and birth workers, to provide abortion doula services. Those doulas are able to support New Mexicans both during birth and when they seek abortion care.

As an organization that works with rural and Indigenous families who are currently pregnant and parenting, TWU knows that these decisions are personal and as varied as the families who make them. TWU will continue to stand with 77% of our rural New Mexico families who believe that regardless of their faith the decision to have or not have a child rests with a woman and her family. TWU is rooted in protecting body sovereignty and personal decision making.

HB 564 Probation and Parole Good Behavior

Decreases incarceration rates

Sponsored by Rep. Antonio “Moe” Maestas (D-16) and Rep. Sander Rue (R-23)

✓ Passed House and Senate

✗ Vetoed by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

About 17,000 people are on probation and parole in New Mexico; another 7,000 are in state prisons.²⁰ Revoking parole for technical violations like failing a drug test contributes to half of the recidivism numbers in New Mexico. Nearly one-third of prisoners admitted to the NM Corrections Department are there due to missed appointments and failed drug tests.²¹ It costs New Mexico over \$40 million per year to house people with parole violations in prison verses the operating cost of community supervision, and there is little evidence that keeping these people in prison improves public safety or addresses the root

causes of crime. Twenty-two other states have adopted similar laws, saving resources that can be better spent on behavioral health programs and substance abuse programs.²²

HB 564 would have reformed the state’s probation and parole systems by decreasing the types of offenses that constitute a violation and that cause parolees to return to prison or jail. The bill would have also forced courts to assess the needs of people placed on probation and rewarded those who are successfully fulfilling their probation requirements by converting some of their remaining time to unsupervised probation. In addition, this legislation would have required the New Mexico Parole Board to issue detailed written findings about their decisions to grant or deny parole to people who have served three decades of a 30-years-to-life sentence.

Missed Opportunity in Criminal Justice

SB 408 Drug Possession as Misdemeanor Reduces penalty for simple possession of a drug

Sponsored by Sen. Jacob Candelaria (D-26) and Rep. Andrea Romero (D-46)

✗ Died on Senate floor calendar

Drug offenses are in the top three categories for new admissions to New Mexico state prisons. Of those drug law violations admissions, 59% were for drug possession only.²³ Bureau of Justice statistics show that New Mexico police departments and counties arrested 3,409 people for drug possession in a single year.²⁴ Arrests for drug possession help feed felony conviction rates, which have long-term consequences, including increasing prison sentences due to sentencing enhancements and affecting a person’s ability to secure and maintain housing and employment.²⁵ Additionally, people of color in our state are far more likely to be booked on drug charges than

white New Mexicans.²⁶ Between concern over racial disparities in policing and sentencing, as well as the vast resources that could be freed up for treatment, nearly 60% of active New Mexico voters favor changing New Mexico’s law to make small-scale possession of drugs a misdemeanor.²⁷

Nineteen other states have already changed possession of drugs from a felony to a misdemeanor, or had never made drug possession a felony. Since Proposition 47 was approved by voters in California, five states have reclassified all drug possession from a felony to a misdemeanor.²⁹

Under current state law, a person in New Mexico can be charged with a felony if they possess any amount of an illegal drug like methamphetamine, heroin, or cocaine. SB 408 would revert those penalties to misdemeanors when there is no intent to distribute or sell.



Doña Ana County leaders in Santa Fe. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

POTENTIAL RACIAL AND ETHNIC DISPARITIES IN DRUG LAW ENFORCEMENT IN BERNALILLO COUNTY²⁸

Race	Portion of male population in Bernalillo County	Portion of male population booked for drug violations
White	40.2%	25.6%
Indigenous	4.9%	4.2%
African American	3.0%	9.0%
Hispanic/Latinx	48.9%	57.0%



Photo courtesy of El Centro de Igualdad y Derechos.

ECONOMIC JUSTICE

If you ask people from across our state what key economic factors support them, many will name a good job with a living wage and good benefits, affordable healthcare, housing, food, infrastructure, education, and transportation. As a state that deeply values family, people need the means to be able to support themselves and their family members. **Our economic policies should recognize that when people thrive, businesses and entire communities thrive too.**

As a state with one of the highest rates of poverty, we need to deeply assess our values and work toward solutions that strengthen the economic power of all families, especially those most impacted by policies. With this vision, we selected bills addressing wages and workers' rights, as well as broadband access that connects people to economic opportunity.

Legislation that Passed in Economic Justice

SB 85 Domestic Service Wage Protections **Includes domestic workers in minimum wage law**

Sponsored by Sen. Elizabeth “Liz” Stefanics (D-39) and Rep. Christine Trujillo (D-25)

- ✓ Passed House and Senate
- ✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

Domestic workers are employed to work in the household of another person, and are most often caring for children and for elders, or they are cleaning, repairing, and maintaining a residence. In New Mexico, domestic workers are nearly 90%

women, most are women of color, and 20% were born outside the U.S.³⁰ Nationally, nearly a quarter of domestic workers live below the poverty line.³¹ A national survey of over 2,000 domestic workers revealed that 23% of those surveyed were paid below the state minimum wage, with only 4% receiving employer-provided health insurance.³²

Many domestic workers are trusted with the job of providing direct care to our loved ones. Direct

EL CENTRO'S GROWING WORK WITH DOMESTIC WORKERS

EL CENTRO de Igualdad y Derechos is an immigrants' rights and workers' justice organization based in Albuquerque with over 4,800 members, the majority of whom are low-wage immigrant workers. EL CENTRO utilizes multiple strategies to impact systemic change and grow the power of low-wage immigrant workers, including grassroots organizing, leadership development, policy advocacy, and voter engagement.

During the 2019 session, EL CENTRO was part of a coalition that ensured the raising of the state minimum wage to \$12 in phases by 2023. Additionally, EL CENTRO's nascent domestic worker organizing committee supported the passage of SB 85. This legislation extends state minimum wage protections to domestic workers, an industry that has historically been exempt from labor protections. The campaign for SB 85 was spearheaded by the NM Center on Law and Poverty, the NM Caregivers Coalition, and the National Domestic Workers Alliance. At a legislative committee hearing, EL CENTRO member Alicia Saenz testified, "I feel proud of the work that I do. I play a role in educating children and ensuring that they have values. The work is difficult and often invisible and it

is not given the value that it deserves. We domestic workers are vulnerable to wage theft and other forms of exploitation. It is time that domestic workers have the same protections as other workers."

EL CENTRO has a history of grassroots organizing, base building, and leadership development, as well as a track record of successful workers' justice and immigrants' rights campaigns, a strong know-your-rights/civil rights program, an existing base of domestic workers, and strategic collaborations with organizations that work with direct caregivers.

EL CENTRO is proud of the contributions of low-wage workers — the cornerstone of New Mexico's economy. A recent study revealed that the direct care workforce is projected to grow by 40% by 2024.³⁵ Coupled with organizing to safeguard civil rights and fight back against the criminalization and persecution of immigrant communities in a Trump era, EL CENTRO will continue to organize domestic workers and other low-wage workers. These organizing efforts will advance workers' protections, raise wages, and improve working conditions for all workers in New Mexico.

care workers are nursing assistants, personal care aides, or home health aides, and together they are the fastest growing profession in New Mexico³³ with more than 61,000 workers in our state.³⁴ Domestic workers not only meet the needs of caring for family members, but they also benefit the economy. Domestic workers free the time of other workers, and their pay allows them to put money back into local economies.

In the 2017 session, Senate Joint Memorial 6 passed and created a statewide Task Force to ensure that the state complies with federal law, implements policies that best meet the needs of individuals receiving long-term services, and promotes a stable and growing workforce to meet the needs of New Mexicans who receive

direct care. That Task Force recommended SB 85 to help meet the wider recommendation of promoting long-term stability and a strong direct care workforce.

SB 85 removes unfair exceptions for domestic workers. Domestic workers can now receive wage protections like many other employees in our state. A 1978 wage law and a section of the New Mexico Minimum Wage Act stated that domestic workers would be exempt from receiving wage protections, including timely payment of wages, protection against unauthorized and illegal payroll deductions, and the ability to make at least minimum wage. Laws that exempt domestic workers from these protections greatly undervalue employees who provide some of the most intimate care in their work.

HB 210 / SB 281 Community Solar Act **Expands solar access to families**

Sponsored by Rep. Patricia Roybal Caballero (D-13)

✓ Passed House

✗ Stalled in Senate committees

New Mexico can greatly benefit from an established community solar program. **Our state has some of the highest peak sun hours per day and approximately 3,400 sunlight hours a year, making it a perfect place for solar energy.**³⁶ Nineteen states and D.C. already have community solar policies.³⁷ Yet, there are many barriers for families who want to participate in community solar programs. Barriers include cost of installation, set limits by utility companies regarding who can access solar energy, and barriers for families who rent their home.

HB 210 would have opened the way to cities, counties, organizations, and tribes to build, own, and operate community solar facilities without approval from utility companies. Those who cannot afford solar panels or home renters who do not have authority to install them within their

own residence would have been able to purchase a share of community solar power and thereby receive credits on their monthly electric bill. The bill also included discounted shares for low-income families, clearing the path to utility savings for low-income New Mexicans. Additionally, this bill would have allowed some profits to go to utility companies and included language that would have ensured that non-solar customers did not bear the cost of solar customers.

Investing in solar can save money for families and communities. While there are many variables to the upfront costs and long-term savings on solar, the average lifetime savings for a household is \$68,645 in New Mexico.³⁸ A solar farm in Gallup completed in 2018 is expected to save the city around \$785,000 and provide for 10% of the city's energy use.³⁹ Solar energy also brings many jobs to New Mexico. There are over 100 solar companies and over 2,000 solar jobs in our state.⁴⁰ A community solar program can bring many more opportunities to New Mexico families, tribes, and communities.

Missed Opportunities in Economic Justice

HB 9 Broadband Infrastructure Development Fund

Provides Internet expansion in rural areas

Sponsored by Rep. Candie Sweetser (D-32) and Rep. Anthony Allison (D-4)

✗ Died in House Labor, Veterans' and Military Affairs Committee

Telecommunications companies can choose where they want to build Internet infrastructure based on where they make the largest profits. This leaves smaller, rural communities behind in receiving what has become a basic utility in the 21st century — the Internet. Today, people need high-speed Internet to complete necessary government forms, find jobs, work from home, do school assignments, access telemedicine, and much more.

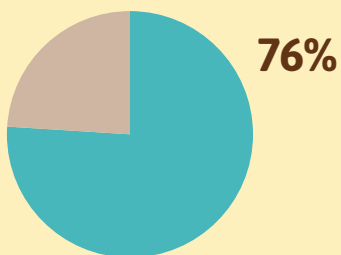
In New Mexico, 24% of the population does not have access to broadband.⁴¹ **Rural communities are hit the hardest.** In McKinley County, only 44% of county residents have access to an Internet provider that offers the standard benchmark for Internet speed, with 0% broadband coverage in the town of Crownpoint.⁴²

HB 9 would have appropriated \$10 million dollars to a newly created broadband infrastructure development fund for local government to start the process of rural Internet expansion. The bill also called for a broadband advisory committee and standards for public-private partnerships between local governments and Internet service providers.



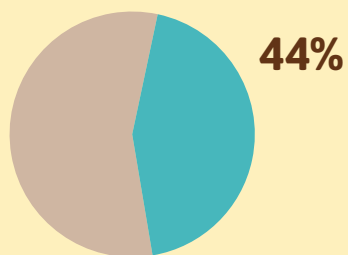
Doña Ana County leaders at the Strong Families New Mexico Power Summit in 2019.
Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

BROADBAND ACCESS STATEWIDE



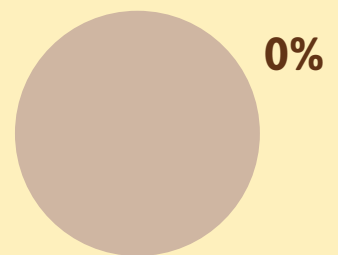
■ Broadband Access
■ No Broadband Access

BROADBAND ACCESS IN MCKINLEY COUNTY



■ Broadband Access
■ No Broadband Access

BROADBAND ACCESS IN CROWNPOINT, NM



■ Broadband Access
■ No Broadband Access



Doña Ana County leaders at a Votería event in Anthony, New Mexico. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

EDUCATION EQUITY

New Mexico is ranked last among other states when measuring educational outcomes.⁴³ This ranking is based on the number of young children enrolled in pre-school, fourth-grade reading levels, eighth-grade math levels, and high school graduation rates. It is clear that New Mexico needs a revitalized education system that is strong from early childhood through college. **We need an education system that is relevant, keeps students safe, supports their health, and prepares them for their next stage in life. Our education system must support all students equally.**

A strong education helps ensure economic stability and safer communities. For example, students who do not graduate with the rest of their class are more likely to drop out, less likely to go to college at any point, and more likely to be unemployed or have a very low-paying job that does not make ends meet.⁴⁴ A strong education system improves lives.

Education was a major focus of the 2019 session as state legislators were charged with passing policies that provide for sufficient education to all students. This charge came from the 2018 court ruling on the *Yazzie/Martinez v. State of New Mexico* case. While this session brought many educational policies that passed, many did not make their way to the Governor. The bills selected for this section focus on a key piece of the *Yazzie/Martinez* lawsuit — cultural responsiveness and language access in schools to improve educational outcomes. Bills are also featured here that support the teaching of consent, a key factor in healthy relationships and that support the supply of healthy, local produce to schools.

Legislation that Passed in Education Equity

HB 111 Public Education Funds for Culture and Language Diversity Training Professional development for school staff

Sponsored by Rep. Tomás Salazar (D-70)

✓ Passed Senate

✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

In 2018, New Mexico was ranked last among all 50 states in education overall.⁴⁶ A portion of this ranking is due to how English language learning students are performing. New Mexico is high in language diversity with 28% of children in New Mexico speaking a language other than English at home.⁴⁷ By fourth grade, 97% of English language learners are not proficient in reading.⁴⁸ Native American students in New Mexico also show high

disparities in educational outcomes. **Only 12% of Native American eighth-grade students are proficient in math and only 63% of Native American high school students graduate on time.**⁴⁹

The 2018 *Yazzie/Martinez* court decision found that teachers had inadequate training and resources

and linguistically diverse students. However, the funding component of this bill was cut in committee, making establishment of the concept highly unlikely.

HB 159 Public Education Department Reorganization

Addresses bilingual and cultural needs of students

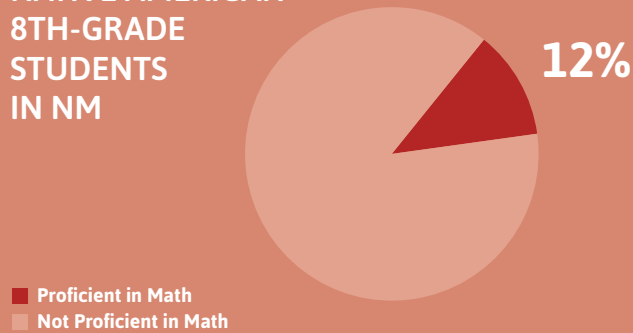
Sponsored by Rep. Tomás Salazar (D-70)

✓ Passed House

✗ Failed in Senate

HB 159 would have created two new divisions within the PED — one focused on bilingual, multicultural education and the other on Hispanic education — and would have created an advisory council on bilingual, multicultural education in state law. This bill would have aligned the New Mexico Indian Education Act, Hispanic Education Act, and Bilingual Multicultural Act, establishing a foundation in the public education system for supporting the education of culturally and linguistically diverse students across New Mexico. One study found that higher English and Spanish achievement is reached when bilingual programs are provided, rather than programs that teach only English or are offered only in students' first

NATIVE AMERICAN 8TH-GRADE STUDENTS IN NM



to properly address the needs of all learners. Teachers must be able to engage with students of various backgrounds in order to be effective in their important work. HB 111 builds the capacity of Regional Education Cooperatives to provide professional development to teachers and school staff to more effectively teach culturally

YAZZIE/MARTINEZ V. STATE OF NEW MEXICO COURT CASE

Two lawsuits against the New Mexico Public Education Department (NMPED) were first filed in 2014. The *Yazzie/Martinez* lawsuit came from combining these two separate cases and the lawsuit was heard in court in the summer of 2017. In this case, New Mexico families and school districts sued the State of New Mexico — more specifically, Gov. Susana Martinez, the New Mexico Public Education Department (NMPED), and the New Mexico state legislature — for failing to provide sufficient education to all New Mexico children, as required by the education clause in our state constitution. The lawsuit explicitly addressed the failure to educate low-income, English language learners (ELL), Native Americans, and students with disabilities.

The families and school districts won their case

against the State in July 2018. **The judge ruled that New Mexico failed to comply with state and federal laws regarding the education of Native American and ELL students and that the state failed to provide programs that ensure students are college and career ready.** Some of these programs include quality pre-K, culturally and linguistically relevant education, social services, and teacher training. One study found that the New Mexico public education system is underfunded by over \$600 million.⁴⁵ The case also showed that NMPED failed to ensure that students are receiving the resources they need for a proper education. As a result of the lawsuit findings, the state needed to find solutions and the necessary funding to fulfill the right of students to a sufficient education.

YOUNG MEN OF COLOR CARE ABOUT CONSENT

Together for Brothers (T4B) is a community organization led by young men of color, with partners and allies across NM, to build power, demand justice, and create change. T4B does this by building capacity of young men of color ages 14 to 24 as they lead at all levels in their communities.

Jesús is a Youth Organizer with Together for Brothers and attends Technology Leadership High School. He immigrated with his family from Mexico and lives in Albuquerque's Westgate neighborhood.

During the legislative session, Jesús and several other young men of color with Together for Brothers advocated for bills important to their families and communities. Jesús recalls learning many things during the 2019 session: "The one thing I learned and has stuck with me was HB 133, the bill to include affirmative consent as part of sexual education." One day at school, he surveyed students and asked who knew or had heard about affirmative consent. Just under 84% of students at his school had never heard the term and did not know about consent.

His definition for affirmative consent is that it can only be "yes." If someone says "ehh" or "maybe" or "I don't know," it is not consent, and consent can only be "yes." Jesús thinks it is important for young men of color

to be organizing around consent because it spreads awareness for affirmative consent and shows that young men of color care about the wellbeing of all people across the state. He wants people to use affirmative consent as a tool for anything that may occur in their lives today, tomorrow, and in the future.

During the 2019 session, Jesús also learned about how a bill becomes a law. He met his state representative and senator for the first time. Jesús believes that teaching affirmative consent in schools would lead to healthier relationships and communities, and is a powerful way to address violence that happens in our intimate relationships. He's committed to working with Together for Brothers and other groups to keep advocating and telling personal stories about why affirmative consent is important for all of us.



Together for Brothers at the Roundhouse.
Photo courtesy of Together for Brothers.

language.⁵⁰ The framework proposed in HB 159 would have provided school districts with support to honor the unique cultures, heritages, and languages of our students.

Today English language learners, including Hispanic and Native American students, are nearly three-quarters of all public school students in our state — that's 245,250 students.⁵¹ After the *Yazzie/Martinez* decision, the state must meet the needs of at-risk students, culturally and linguistically diverse students, Native American students, students with disabilities, and English language learners, and HB 159 would have been an important step in this direction.

HB 133 Sexual Contact Education at Schools and Higher Ed

Funds for schools to prevent sexual assault

Sponsored by Rep. Elizabeth Thomson (D-24)

✓ Passed House

✗ Failed in Senate

Sexual violence remains an issue that deeply affects young people in New Mexico. Of those who have reported sexual violence in New Mexico over the lifetime of a multiyear survey, 44% of them are children under 13 years old.⁵² Eleven percent of New Mexico high school students reported being injured by someone they dated in the past 12 months. This included 10% of

young men and 12% of young women, both rates being higher than the national average.⁵³ National news reports have highlighted the issue of schools and police departments mishandling sexual assault cases, with 100 schools across the county under investigation at the same time.⁵⁴

Affirmative consent is the explicit, voluntary, and informed agreement to cross a personal boundary. HB 113 added requirements for students to receive age-appropriate content on affirmative consent in their required health education course. In New Mexico, the health education course is taken in either middle or high school, but typically by eighth-grade students. The bill also called for new policies to address

allegations of sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, harassment, or stalking of students, faculty, school employees, and school contractors both on and off campus. The policies would apply to public schools and higher education schools that receive state funding.

While HB 133 is an incredibly important policy that our state urgently needs, the bill could have been stronger by explicitly stating the best course of action when a charge is filed and should have included a funding amount for curriculum and training for educators. With these added components, such a bill could give New Mexico one of the strongest policies on teaching consent in the country.

Missed Opportunities in Education Equity

HB 328 / SB 115 Funds for New Mexico Produce for School Meals

Brings local produce to schools

Sponsored by Sen. Pat Woods (R-7) and Rep. Paul Bandy (R-3)

X Died in Senate Finance Committee and House Appropriations and Finance Committee

The Public Education Department receives funds for breakfasts, lunches, and snacks for schools and juvenile detention centers. Many of the meals consist of packaged foods that are high in sugar and highly processed. While schools in New Mexico offer some fresh produce, most are forced to buy cheaper products with longer shelf lives due to inadequate funding. For example, the Albuquerque Public School meals offer plenty of products high in sugar and with many ingredients such as Reese's cereal, Pillsbury Mini pancakes, and Ice Dog Slushy drinks for breakfasts and lunches.⁵⁵

Lack of fresh fruits, vegetables, or dairy products has been associated with lower grades among students.⁵⁶ New Mexico survey results have shown that only 23.8% of high school students eat the recommended five or more fruits or vegetables a day.⁵⁷ In New Mexico where poverty rates are high

and food deserts are abundant, it is especially important that students get access to nutritious foods — foods that often cost more — during the school day. Local farm-to-school bills are one solution that would address those needs.

This bill carried the triple benefit of expanding economic opportunity for New Mexico farmers, lowering the carbon footprint in transporting food across a shorter distance, and offering fresh fruits and vegetables for students. Farm-to-school legislation is on the rise. In a 12-year analysis of proposed farm-to-school bills, 40 states had enacted farm-to-school legislation and almost every state had proposed legislation.⁵⁸ SB 328 / HB 115 requested an appropriation of only \$350,000 for the public education department to spend on New Mexico-grown fruits and vegetables for schools, about a quarter of the appropriation attempted during the 2017 session for a similar bill. In the final signed NM budget bill, \$200,000 was included for the Public Education Department for NM-grown produce⁵⁹ and an addition \$50,000 was included in the junior budget.⁶⁰ While these funds will support the local agriculture business and students, New Mexico should work toward more local produce making its way into schools.



HEALTH EQUITY

New Mexico ranks nearly last in overall health — forty-eighth in the nation.⁶¹ The ranking is based on indicators such as low-birthweight babies, lack of health insurance for children, child and teen death rates, and teens who abuse alcohol and drugs. There are many more indicators of health equity, and many of these indicators are connected to other bills written about in this and previous report cards. Health equity is related to access to paid sick days, paid family medical leave, clean water, mental health services, a living wage, and much more.

Access to quality, affordable healthcare is a key factor in improving the lives of New Mexico families. During the 2019 session, our state missed a major opportunity to pass a bill that would create the path for healthcare access for every New Mexican. While this key bill stalled, there were a number of strong policies that passed in 2019. Some of the policies included improvements in contraception access for family planning, maternity care, and behavioral health. New Mexico needs both immediate solutions and long-term systems change that support health and wellness from birth through adulthood and death. These needs all come with policy solutions that can play a major role in the health of families in all stages of our lives.

Legislation that Passed in Health Equity

HB 89 Coverage for Contraception **Improves access to contraception**

Sponsored by Rep. Deborah Armstrong (D-17) and Rep. Elizabeth Thomson (D-24)

- ✓ Passed House and Senate
- ✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

Access to birth control has remained out of reach for many New Mexicans. Depending on the method of birth control, without insurance it can cost anywhere from \$590 to over \$1,000 per year.⁶² Additionally, in rural communities, access to healthcare is not as simple as “swinging by the

pharmacy” to fill a prescription. A supply of contraceptives that lasts six months to a full year is a great benefit for communities where reproductive healthcare access is a challenge. This access helps families decide whether and when to have children and reduces unintended pregnancy. In 2010, 55% of pregnancies in New Mexico were unintended, higher than the national rate.⁶³ **Receiving a one-year supply of contraception was linked to a 30% reduction in unintended pregnancy compared to women who have to visit their doctor or a clinic every 30 to 90 days.**⁶⁴

HB 89 makes private insurance coverage of contraception more accessible. With the passage of this bill New Mexico now has one of the strongest contraception policies in the country. This bill makes a full range of contraceptive options accessible to families, including men and rural communities, and allows for insurance coverage of these options without out-of-pocket costs or medically unnecessary restrictions. With the passage of this bill, New Mexico joins 29 other states that require insurers that already cover prescription drugs to also cover contraception approved by the Federal Drug Administration, and joins 18 other states that require insurers to cover an extended supply of contraceptives in one dispensing.⁶⁵ While Medicaid in our state will continue to allow for a one-year dispensing of contraception, New Mexicans using private insurance will now have access to a six-month dispensing of contraception at one time.

HB 226 Registered Lay Midwives as Practitioners

Allows midwives to administer drugs to support births outside of hospitals

Sponsored by Rep. Jason Harper (R-57)

✓ Passed House and Senate

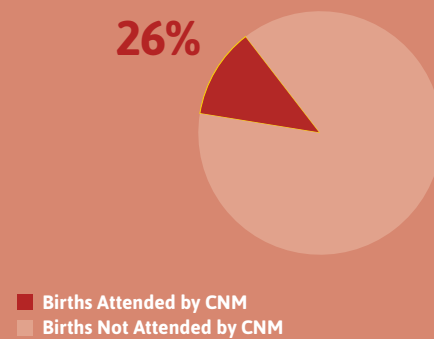
✓ Signed into law by Gov. Michelle Lujan Grisham

Midwives are trained to support those who are pregnant before delivery, during labor, and after delivery. HB 226 allows midwives to obtain, carry, and administer drugs subject to the New Mexico

Drug, Device, and Cosmetic Act. Without the ability to administer drugs, midwives are not able to fully support the needs of those in labor, especially in birthing centers and in home births. To support parents and babies it is important that midwives have the ability to provide the medication their patients need.

In New Mexico, 26% of births are attended by a certified nurse midwife, which is three times higher than the national average.⁶⁶ Midwives help fill the gaps of a medical provider shortage that has hit our state hard. One recent study found that New Mexico was short 126 primary care physicians, 147 certified nurse practitioners, 113 physician assistants, 30 obstetricians/gynecologists, and over 3,000 registered nurses, as well as shortages in several other medical professions.⁶⁷ Ensuring that midwives have access to all the resources and education they need, including the way to carry and administer drugs when needed, means that those giving birth are supported during one of the most critical moments of their lives.

IN NEW MEXICO, **26%** OF BIRTHS ARE ATTENDED BY A CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIFE, WHICH IS **3X** HIGHER THAN THE NATIONAL AVERAGE.





Photos courtesy of New Mexico Dream Team.



IMMIGRANT YOUTH ADVOCATING FOR HEALTHCARE ACCESS

The New Mexico Dream Team (NMDT) is a statewide network committed to creating power for multigenerational, undocumented, LGBTQ+, and mixed status families towards liberation. Through trainings and leadership development, we work to engage our community and allies in becoming leaders using a multi-focus intersectional, gender, and racial justice lens. NMDT works with leaders to develop and implement an organizing and advocacy infrastructure for policy change that dismantles systematic oppression.

Because healthcare continues to surface as a major issue among thousands of New Mexico Dream Team members across the state, they purposefully supported the Medicaid Buy-In Act during the 2019 session. In the same year, New Mexico Dream Team released their report, *The Wall Between Undocumented Families and Healthcare*, which shares the study findings obtained through 13 in-depth stories they collected.

Medicaid Buy-In is significant to immigrant communities because it offers an opportunity to access a low-cost coverage option. Medicaid Buy-In also helps healthcare providers and hospitals by covering more people. New Mexicans know healthcare costs are out of control, and this particularly affects people of color, low-income people, and immigrant communities.

New Mexico Dream Team advocacy fellow Fernanda Banda states, “I am a woman of color who migrated

from Cuauhtemoc, Chihuahua, to the United States at the age of one in the arms of my mother and alongside my older sister. My family does not have healthcare coverage, and we have collectively avoided medical emergencies because of a lack of money. This has been an ongoing impediment, and I witnessed the degree of obstruction that not having healthcare coverage has when my older sister had an unexpected pregnancy and refused to get the proper medical attention because she knew it would require money and my mother’s income would not suffice. There are no federal or state laws that restrain doctors from treating undocumented immigrants or from accessing medical attention. Unfortunately, my older sister did not know that at the time and she had some complications during labor and my younger niece was born prematurely.”

New Mexico Dream Team and people like Fernanda are strong advocates for Medicaid Buy-In because they witness again and again how immigrant families put aside their health emergencies due to fear that the medical assistance given to them will come at a high financial cost. Immigrant families make up only part of the uninsured in our state. Medicaid Buy-In is a way for the 190,000 New Mexicans who are uninsured to access the quality, affordable healthcare they need to pursue long, healthy lives.

Missed Opportunities in Health Equity

HB 416 / SB 405 Medicaid Buy-In Act **Expands healthcare access to the uninsured**

Sponsored by Rep. Deborah Armstrong (D-17), Rep. Brian Egolf (D-47), Rep. Nathan Small (D-36), Sen. Gerald “Jerry” Ortiz y Pino (D-12), and Sen. Jacob Candelaria (D-26)

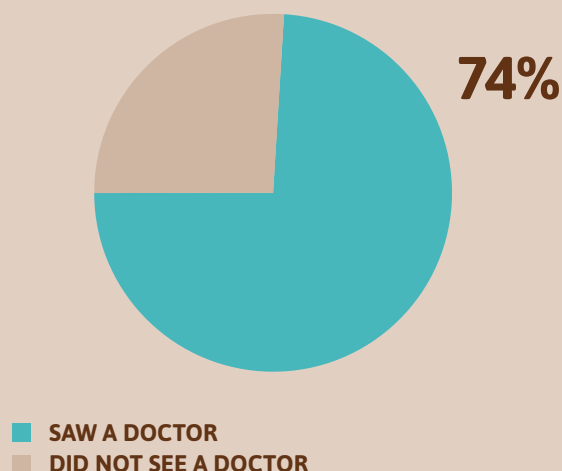
✗ Died in House Appropriations and Finance Committee and Senate Finance Committee

Even with Medicaid expansion in our state, around 190,000 New Mexicans remain uninsured.⁶⁸ Among the uninsured, some people qualify for Medicaid and may be unaware that they qualify, some remain ineligible for Medicaid, and others cannot afford the health insurance options available to them. When families have healthcare coverage, they have a source of care that is consistent and allows them to obtain preventative health services, regular check-ups, and manage their health when there are serious problems.

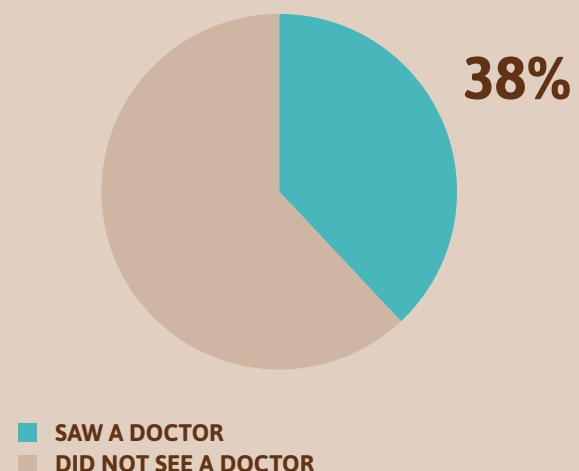
A Medicaid Buy-In would give New Mexicans quality, affordable healthcare. It would allow

people who are not eligible for Medicaid or who cannot afford healthcare costs to use their own dollars to buy into a healthcare plan at a price they can afford. HB 416 set forth a program to allow people to buy into the Medicaid structure that is trusted and works to cover many New Mexicans. Medicaid, including half of all children and over half of people with disabilities, covers 31% of New Mexicans.⁶⁹ Of New Mexicans on Medicaid, 74% reported visiting a doctor in the past year compared to only 38% of uninsured New Mexicans who saw a doctor.⁷⁰ Medicaid Buy-In supports doctors and the overall healthcare workforce by reducing uncompensated care to providers. The Medicaid Buy-In bill offered comprehensive health benefits, including emergency services, hospitalization, mental healthcare, reproductive healthcare, pediatrics services, and more. Access to quality, affordable healthcare is something that all New Mexicans deserve, it is crucial to the wellbeing of families, and it saves lives.

**PATIENTS ON MEDICAID
WHO SAW A DOCTOR
IN THE LAST YEAR**



**UNINSURED PATIENTS
WHO SAW A DOCTOR
IN THE LAST YEAR**





Albuquerque and McKinley County leaders at the Roundhouse. Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.

CONCLUSION

While many bills that support families were signed into law in 2019, there is still much more work to be done to support New Mexico families. Strong Families New Mexico (SFNM) will continue working with all legislators so that bills ensuring that families have the rights, recognition, and resources we need to thrive become policy in our state.

New Mexico families are resilient and strong. We need policies that reflect the beauty and strength of communities and support families of all formations. Our families, especially those most impacted by economic and health issues, need investment because policies are about people. Legislators can do more to bring revenue to our state that does not harm families, but instead results in resources for all of us. We do not have to choose between the people and the budget. We can find solutions, like passing bills that support our families, while also approving taxes that do not harm families. These types of policy solutions will have positive impacts for generations to come.

VOTES AND GRADES OF LEGISLATORS

VOTOS Y CALIFICACIONES DE LOS LEGISLADORES

Representatives / Representantes

Legislation that reached a full vote in the House of Representatives

Iniciativas de ley que alcanzaron un voto en la Cámara de Representantes

- ✓ A vote in support of strong families / Un voto a favor de las familias fuertes e An excused absence / Falta justificada
 ✗ An anti-family vote / Un voto anti familias a A non-excused absence / Falta no justificada

REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTE	DISTRICT DISTRITO	SB 20 Change of gender identity on birth certificate Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento	SB 672 Early voter same-day registration and automatic registration Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actualizaciones automáticas de registro de votantes	HB 51 Decriminalize abortion Despenalizar el aborto	HB 564 Probation and parole good behavior Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento	SB 85 Domestic service wage protection Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico	HB 210 Community solar act (SB 281 Community Solar Act) Ley de energía solar comunitaria	HB 111 Public education funds for culture and language diversity training Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística	HB 133 Sexual contact education at schools and higher education Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior	HB 159 Public education department reorganization Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública	HB 89 Insurance coverage for contraception Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos	HB 226 Registered lay midwives as practitioners La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas	%	LETTER GRADE CALIFICACION CON LETRA
Abbas Akhil	D-20	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	100%	A+
Eliseo Lee Alcon	D-6	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Anthony Allison	D-4	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✗	✓	82%	B-
Phelps Anderson	R-66	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	36%	F
Deborah A. Armstrong	D-17	e	✓	✓	e	e	✓	e	✓	e	✓	✓	100%	A+
Gail Armstrong	R-49	✗	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	45%	F
Alonzo Baldonado	R-8	e	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	a	✓	53%	F
Paul C. Bandy	R-3	a	✗	e	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	42%	F
Karen C. Bash	D-68	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a	✓	✓	98%	A
Rachel A. Black	R-51	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	a	✗	✓	✗	✓	18%	F
Cathrynn N. Brown	R-55	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	27%	F
Micaela Lara Cadena	D-33	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Christine Chandler	D-43	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Gail Chasey	D-18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	e	✓	✓	100%	A+
Jack Chatfield	R-67	a	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	28%	F
Zachary J. Cook	R-56	a	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	e	a	a	✓	32%	F
Randal S. Crowder	R-64	a	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	28%	F
Rebecca Dow	R-38	e	✗	✗	✓	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	50%	F

Representatives / Representantes

Legislation that reached a full vote in the House of Representatives

Iniciativas de ley que alcanzaron un voto en la Cámara de Representantes

REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTE	DISTRICT DISTRITO	Change of gender identity on birth certificate Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento	Early voter same-day registration and automatic registration Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actualizaciones automáticas de registro de votantes	Decriminalize abortion Despenalizar el aborto	Probation and parole good behavior Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento	Domestic service wage protection Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico	Community solar act (SB 281: Community Solar Act) Ley de energía solar comunitaria	Public education funds for culture and language diversity training Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística	Sexual contact education at schools and higher education Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior	Public education department reorganization Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública	Insurance coverage for contraception Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos	Registered lay midwives as practitioners La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas	%	LETTER GRADE CALIFICACION CON LETRA
		SB 20	SB 672	HB 51	HB 564	SB 85	HB 210	HB 111	HB 133	HB 159	HB 89	HB 226		
Brian Egolf	D-47	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Daymon Ely	D-23	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A
Candy Ezzell	R-58	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	27%	F
Kelly K. Fajardo	R-7	e	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	50%	F
Joanne Ferrary	D-37	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Natalie Figueroa	D-30	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A
David M. Gallegos	R-61	x	x	x	x	x	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	27%	F
Doreen Y. Gallegos	D-52	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	94%	A
Harry Garcia	D-69	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	x	✓	90%	A-
Miguel P. Garcia	D-14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	e	100%	A+
Joy Garratt	D-29	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Roberto "Bobby" J. Gonzales	D-42	a	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97%	A
Jason C. Harper	R-57	a	x	x	✓	✓	x	e	x	e	x	✓	34%	F
Susan K. Herrera	D-41	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	100%	A+
Dayan Hochman-Vigil	D-15	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	97%	A
D. Wonda Johnson	D-5	✓	✓	x	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	A-
Raymundo Lara	D-34	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Derrick J. Lente	D-65	a	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	97%	A
Tim Lewis	R-60	x	x	x	✓	✓	x	✓	x	✓	x	✓	45%	F
Georgene Louis	D-26	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	97%	A
Patricia A. Lundstrom	D-9	✓	✓	x	✓	e	x	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	75%	C
Willie Madrid	D-53	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A
Antonio "Moe" Maestas	D-16	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Javier Martinez	D-11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Rodolpho "Rudy" S. Martinez	D-39	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	x	✓	88%	B+
Matthew McQueen	D-50	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+

✓ A vote in support of strong families / Un voto a favor de las familias fuertes e An excused absence / Falta justificada
 ✗ An anti-family vote / Un voto anti familias a A non-excused absence / Falta no justificada

REPRESENTATIVE REPRESENTANTE	DISTRICT DISTRITO	Change of gender identity on birth certificate Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento Early voter same-day registration and automatic registration Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actual- izaciones automáticas de registro de votantes Decriminalize abortion Despenalizar el aborto Probation and parole good behavior Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento Domestic service wage protection Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico Community solar act (SB 281 Community Solar Act) Ley de energía solar comunitaria Public education funds for culture and language diversity training Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística Sexual contact education at schools and higher ed Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior Public education department reorganization Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública Insurance coverage for contraception Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos Registered lay midwives as practitioners La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas												%	LETTER GRADE CALIFICACIÓN CON LETRA
		SB 20	SB 672	HB 51	HB 564	SB 85	HB 210	HB 111	HB 133	HB 159	HB 89	HB 226			
Rod Montoya	R-1	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	36%	F	
Greg Nibert	R-59	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	36%	F	
Jane E. Powdrell-Culbert	R-44	a	a	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	a	✗	✓	28%	F	
William B. Pratt	D-27	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
William “Bill” R. Rehm	R-31	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	a	✓	✗	✓	48%	F	
Andrea Romero	D-46	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
G. Andrés Romero	D-10	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Patricia Roybal Caballero	D-13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Angelica Rubio	D-35	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Patricio Ruiloba	D-12	✓	✓	✗	✓	e	✓	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	86%	B	
Tomás Salazar	D-70	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A	
Joseph L. Sanchez	D-40	a	✓	✗	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	84%	B	
Debra M. Sariñana	D-21	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Gregg Schmedes	R-22	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	36%	F	
Larry R. Scott	R-62	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	27%	F	
Nathan P. Small	D-36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Melanie A. Stansbury	D-28	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A	
Sheryl Williams Stapleton	D-19	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
James R.J. Strickler	R-2	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	27%	F	
Candie Sweetser	D-32	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	91%	A-	
Elizabeth Thomson	D-24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a	✓	98%	A	
James G. Townsend	R-54	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	a	✗	✓	✗	✓	18%	F	
Christine Trujillo	D-25	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+	
Jim Trujillo	D-45	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	a	✓	✓	✓	98%	A	
Linda M. Trujillo	D-48	✓	✓	✓	✓	a	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	98%	A	
Martin R. Zamora	R-63	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✓	27%	F	

Senators / Senadores

Legislation that reached a full vote in the Senate

Iniciativas de ley que alcanzaron un voto en el Senado

SENATOR SENADOR	DISTRICT DISTRITO	Change of gender identity on birth certificate Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento Early voters same-day registration and automatic registration updates Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actualizaciones automáticas de registro de votantes Decriminalize abortion Despenalizar el aborto Probation and parole good behavior Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento Domestic service wage protection Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico Public education funds for culture and language diversity training Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística Sexual contact education at schools and higher ed Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior Public education department reorganization Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública Insurance coverage for contraception Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos Registered lay midwives as practitioners La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas										%	LETTER GRADE CALIFICACION CON LETRA
		SB 20	SB 672	HB 51	HB 564	SB 85	HB 111	HB 133	HB 159	HB 89	HB 226		
Gregory A. Baca	R-29	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	20%	F
Craig W. Brandt	R-40	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	20%	F
William F. Burt	R-33	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	40%	F
Pete Campos	D-8	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	90%	A-
Jacob Candelaria	D-26	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	X	X	e	✓	75%	C
Joseph Cervantes	D-31	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	e	e	X	e	a	75%	C
Carlos R. Cisneros	D-6	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	e	e	✓	e	✓	86%	B
Gregg Fulfer	R-41	X	X	X	X	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	20%	F
Candace Gould	R-10	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	40%	F
Ron Griggs	R-34	X	X	X	e	X	✓	X	X	✓	✓	33%	F
Stuart Ingle	R-27	X	X	X	✓	X	✓	X	X	X	✓	30%	F
Daniel A. Ivey-Soto	D-15	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	e	✓	✓	100%	A+
Gay G. Kernan	R-42	X	X	X	✓	X	e	X	X	✓	✓	33%	F
Linda Lopez	D-11	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	✓	90%	A-
Richard C. Martinez	D-5	✓	✓	X	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	89%	B+
Mark Moores	R-21	a	X	X	X	X	e	X	X	X	a	0%	F
George K. Munoz	D-4	e	✓	X	e	✓	✓	X	e	e	a	55%	F
Steven P. Neville	R-2	X	X	X	✓	X	e	X	e	✓	✓	38%	F
Bill B. O'Neill	D-13	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	X	✓	e	89%	B+
Gerald "Jerry" Ortiz y Pino	D-12	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Michael Padilla	D-14	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+

- ✓ A vote in support of strong families / Un voto a favor de las familias fuertes e An excused absence / Falta justificada
 ✗ An anti-family vote / Un voto anti familias a A non-excused absence / Falta no justificada

SENATOR SENADOR	DISTRICT DISTRITO	Change of gender identity on birth certificate Cambio de identidad de género en los certificados de nacimiento Early voters same-day registration and automatic registration updates Registro en el mismo día para votación anticipada y actualizaciones automáticas de registro de votantes Decriminalize abortion Despenalizar el aborto Probation and parole good behavior Libertad condicional, libertad bajo palabra y buen comportamiento Domestic service wage protection Protecciones salariales para el servicio doméstico Public education funds for culture and language diversity training Fondos de educación pública para capacitación en cultura y diversidad lingüística Sexual contact education at schools and higher ed Educación sobre el contacto sexual para escuelas y la educación superior Public education department reorganization Reorganización del Departamento de Educación Pública Insurance coverage for contraception Cobertura de seguro para anticonceptivos Registered lay midwives as practitioners La práctica autorizada de parteras empíricas registradas										%	LETTER GRADE CALIFICACION CON LETRA
		SB 20	SB 672	HB 51	HB 564	SB 85	HB 111	HB 133	HB 159	HB 89	HB 226		
Mary Kay Papen	D-38	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	70%	C-
William H. Payne	R-20	✓	✗	✗	e	✗	e	e	✗	✓	✓	43%	F
John Pinto	D-3	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Cliff R. Pirtle	R-32	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	e	✗	✗	✗	✓	11%	F
Gabriel Ramos	D-28	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	70%	C-
Nancy Rodriguez	D-24	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Sander Rue	R-23	✓	✗	✗	✓	✗	✓	✗	✗	✓	✓	50%	F
Clemente Sanchez	D-30	✓	✓	✗	✓	✓	e	✗	e	e	a	63%	D
John M. Sapien	D-9	✓	e	✓	✓	e	✓	✗	✗	e	a	63%	D
Antoinette Sedillo Lopez	D-16	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	e	✓	100%	A+
William E. Sharer	R-1	✗	✗	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	20%	F
Benny Shendo Jr.	D-22	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
John Arthur Smith	D-35	a	✓	✗	e	✓	e	✗	e	e	✓	55%	F
William P. Soules	D-37	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Elizabeth "Liz" Stefanics	D-39	✓	e	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Jeff Steinborn	D-36	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	100%	A+
Mimi Stewart	D-17	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Bill Tallman	D-18	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
James P. White	R-19	✗	✗	✗	✓	✗	e	✗	✗	e	✓	25%	F
Peter Wirth	D-25	✓	✓	✓	e	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	100%	A+
Pat Woods	R-7	✗	✗	✗	e	✗	✓	✗	✗	✗	✓	22%	F

ENDNOTES

1. New Mexico Legislature. (2019). Legislation listing. Retrieved June 12, 2019, from https://nmlegis.gov/Legislation/Legislation_List
2. New Mexico Secretary of State. (2019). Signed and chaptered bills. Retrieved June 12, 2019, from http://www.sos.state.nm.us/Legislation_And_Resources/2019-signed-and-chaptered-bills.aspx
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Strong Families New Mexico Legislative Day 2019.
Photo by Mabel Gonzalez.





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