

NEW MEXICO PUBLIC HEALTH LAW HANDBOOK

Civil Proceedings Involving State Public Health Powers

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1. Introduction

1.1 Purpose

The purpose of this Public Health Law Handbook is to provide judges with an overview of the basic constitutional and statutory authorities and principles that govern New Mexico public health law. Since the use of public health law in a judicial setting is infrequent, Clifford Rees, J.D., Adjunct Faculty/Senior Researcher at the University of New Mexico's Center for Disaster Medicine, in cooperation with the Judicial Education Center, designed this Handbook to give judges and practicing attorneys a practical tool to quickly become familiar with basic public health legal concepts.

1.2 Scope

This handbook is designed to make practical information easily available. The discussion is organized under general topics likely to be addressed in judicial proceedings in both non-emergency and emergency public health proceedings.

1.3 Format

A judicial handbook, as distinguished from a benchbook, is not intended as an exhaustive treatment of its subject. The discussion presented in this handbook is presented in the form of an expanded outline, in order to cover as much ground as possible within limited space. Facts and holdings of cases, as well as the substance of statutes and rules, are paraphrased. Please review the original text before citing them as legal authority.

The New Mexico Supreme Court uses a policy of gender neutrality in its documents.

1.4 Authorities

The authorities cited include the U.S. and New Mexico Constitutions and federal and state statutes, rules and judicial opinions which are legally binding in New Mexico. New Mexico Attorney General Opinions do not have the force of law. The handbook is current through December 2008.

2. Legal Authorities

2.1 Constitutional Provisions

2.1.1. Federal Public Health Authority

U.S. Constitution – Article I, Section 8.

- Commerce Clause – Article 1, Section 8 – “[t]he Congress shall have the power . . . to regulate commerce with foreign Nations, and among the several states, and with the Indian Tribes.”

- Tax and Spend Clause/General Welfare – Article 1, Section 8 – “The Congress shall have the power to lay and Collect Taxes . . . and provide for the . . . general Welfare of the United States;”

2.1.2 State Public Health Authority

U.S. Constitution – 10th Amendment.

- “The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people.”

2.1.3 Constitutional Case Law

- Gibbons v. Ogden, 22 U.S. 1 (1824)

The police powers of a state “form a portion of that immense mass of legislation which embraces everything within the territory of a state, not surrendered to the general government: all of which can advantageously exercised by the States themselves. Inspection laws, quarantine laws, and health laws of every description . . . are component parts of this mass.” 22 U.S. at 87.

- Holmes v. Jennison, 39 U.S. 540 (1840)

“Every state has acknowledged power to pass, and enforce quarantine, health, and inspection laws, to prevent the introduction of disease, pestilence, or unwholesome provisions; such laws interfere with no powers of Congress or treaty stipulations; they relate to internal police, and are subjects of domestic regulation within each state, over which no authority can be exercised by any power under the Constitution, save by requiring the consent of Congress to the imposition of duties on exports and imports, and their payment into the treasury of the United States.” 39 U.S. at 616.

- The Slaughterhouse Cases, 83 U.S. 36 (1873)

First U.S. Supreme Court decision interpreting the newly-enacted 14th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution’s due process and equal protection clauses. Upheld an 1869 Louisiana statute granting a 25 year monopoly to a corporation to operate the only slaughterhouse in the City of New Orleans based on the State’s police power to protect the health and comfort of the people. Two dissenting Justices argued that the granting of monopolies constituted a deprivation of liberty and property.

- Yick Wo v. Hopkins, 118 U.S. 356 (1886)

Equal Protection Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution violated by the application of a San Francisco ordinance which required that laundries could not be operated in other than brick or stone buildings without approval of the City Board of Health. All but one of the 88 non-Chinese applicants was granted approval but not one of the 200 Chinese applicants was granted approval. Yick Wo was refused a permit but continued to run his business until he was arrested and convicted under the ordinance. Held: The State cannot use its police powers in an invidiously discriminatory manner.

- Jew Ho v. Williamson, et al., 103 F. 1024 (N.D. Cal. 1900)

San Francisco Board of Health enacted an ordinance which imposed quarantine during a bubonic plague outbreak on a 12 block district that was home to more than 15,000 residents. The quarantine restrictions were enforced almost exclusively against persons of Chinese origin. Held: Application of the ordinance was discriminatory and therefore in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

- Compagnie Francaise de Navigation a Vapeur v. Louisiana State Board of Health, 186 U.S. 380 (1902)

Louisiana law allowing the State Board of Health to quarantine any part of the State infected by contagious disease did not violate the U.S. Constitution. Healthy persons could be excluded from entering into an infected place.

“That from an early day the power of the States to enact and enforce quarantine laws for the safety and the protection of the health of their inhabitants has been recognized by Congress, is beyond question. That until Congress has exercised its powers on the subject, such state quarantine laws and state laws for the purpose of preventing, eradicating or controlling the spread of contagious or infectious diseases, are not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States, although their operation affects interstate or foreign commerce, is not an open question.”

- Jacobson v. Massachusetts, 197 U.S. 11 (1905)

Police powers of the State are not unlimited but mandatory smallpox vaccination ordinance upheld.

“The liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States to every person within its jurisdiction does not import an absolute right in each person to be, at all times and in all circumstances, wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good.”

“It might be that an acknowledged power of a local community to protect itself against an epidemic threatening the safety of all, might be exercised in particular circumstances and in reference to particular persons in such an arbitrary, unreasonable manner, or might go so far beyond what was reasonably required for the safety of the public, as to authorize or compel the courts to interfere for the protection of such persons.”

- Lochner v. New York, 198 U.S. 45 (1905)

The U.S. Supreme Court overturned a New York law that limited the number of hours a baker could work each week. By a 5-4 margin, the Court rejected the argument that the law was necessary to protect the health of the bakers, calling it an “unreasonable, unnecessary and arbitrary interference with the right and liberty of the individual to contract.” Substantive due process rights were recognized in Lochner until overturned in 1937 as those fundamental rights not explicitly protected by the U.S. Constitution

to be implicitly protected by the Liberty Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment that no government can legitimately remove from its citizens.

- United States ex rel. Siegal v. Shinnick, 219 F. Supp. 789 (E.D.N.Y. 1963)

Traveler from Stockholm to New York City isolated in a U.S. Public Health Hospital because she could not present on arrival a certification against smallpox. Stockholm was considered a smallpox infected area. Petition to release traveler from custody denied and the isolation for the 14 day incubation period was upheld.

- O'Connor v. Donaldson, 422 U.S. 563 (1975)

A State cannot confine without more grounds a non-dangerous individual as a mental patient. Such confinement constitutes an unconstitutional deprivation of liberty under the Fourteenth Amendment.

- Addington v. Texas, 441 U.S. 418, 60 L. Ed. 2d 323, 99 S. Ct. 1804 (1979)

Clear and convincing evidence is the standard of proof required by the Fourteenth Amendment to the US Constitution in a civil proceeding brought under state law to commit and individual involuntarily to a state mental hospital.

- Souvannarath v. Hadden, 95 Cal. App. 4th 1115, 116 Cal. Rpt. 2d 7 (Cal. Ct. App. 2002)

Person with multi-drug resistant tuberculosis detained in county jail pursuant to an order of quarantine and isolation signed by county health officer. Held: Detention of noncompliant tuberculosis patient in a correctional facility violated express provisions of state law.

2.1.4 Habeas Corpus

Federal Law

- 28 USC Section 2241.

NM Constitution

- Article II, Section 7 – “The privilege of habeas corpus shall never be suspended unless, in the case of rebellion or invasion, the public safety requires it.”
- Article VI, Section 13 - . . . “The district courts, or any judge thereof, shall have the power to issue writs of habeas corpus, . . .”

NM Statutes

- Sections 44-1-1, et seq., NMSA 1978.

Other States

- Ex parte Hardcastle, 208 S.W. 531 (Tex. Crim. App. 1919) – An individual can challenge quarantine or isolation by petitioning for a writ of habeas corpus.

2.2 State Non-Emergency Public Health Powers

Public Health Act, Sections 24-1-1, et seq., NMSA 1978 (Laws 1973, Chapter 359, as amended). Administered and enforced by the NM Department of Health.

- Section 24-1-3.C., NMSA 1978 – Authority to investigate, control and abate causes of disease, especially, epidemics, sources of mortality and other conditions of public health.
- Section 24-1-3.D., NMSA 1978 – Authority to establish, maintain and enforce isolation and quarantine.
- Section 24-1-3.E., NMSA 1978 – Authority to close any public place and forbid gatherings of people when necessary for the protection of public health.

The above three sections of the Public Health Act were first enacted by Laws 1919, Chapter 85, Section 10. This law also established the first state NM Department of Health during the world-wide outbreak of the 1918-1919 Spanish Influenza.

Statutes such as the Public Health Act delegating “power to enact and enforce health regulations are to be liberally construed in order to effectuate the purposes of their enactment”. N.M. Attorney General Opinion 58-230, quoting 25 Am. Jur. 292.

2.2.1 Non-Emergency Isolation and Quarantine

Public Health Act, Section 24-1-3.D., NMSA 1978 – Authority to establish, maintain and enforce isolation and quarantine.

- 7.4.3 NMAC – “Control of Disease and Conditions of Public Health Significance.”
- 7.4.3.9.3 NMAC – The Department of Health may establish or require isolation or quarantine of any animal, person, institution, community or region.

No “roadmap” as to how the Department of Health would enforce these provisions of law in a non-emergency situation.

2.2.2 Non-Emergency Involuntary Detention

Involuntary Detention provisions of the NM Public Health Act, Section 24-1-15. B-L., NMSA 1978, as amended in 1999 and 2002 to meet modern constitutional standards.

- Provide that a person infected with a “threatening communicable disease” which is defined in the law as “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” [Section 24-1-15.L.(3), NMSA 1978], has refused voluntary treatment, detention or observation, may be subject to initial *ex parte* petition in State District Court requested by the Department of Health, seeking a Temporary Order of Protection to detain the infected until a full due process evidentiary hearing can be held within 5 days after the granting of the Temporary Order.

- At the full due process evidentiary hearing, the detained person is entitled to be represented by counsel or have counsel appointed if indigent and the Department of Health must prove by “clear and convincing” evidence that the detained person will not voluntarily comply with appropriate treatment and contagion precautions.
- If the State meets its burden of proof, the District Court can order the person detained for a period of 90 days until a subsequent hearing is held to determine if the conditions for detention still exist, and at 90 day intervals thereafter until the person detained is certified by a public health official to pose no further risk of infecting others.
- No forced administration of medications is allowed (Section 24-1-15.I, NMSA 1978).

2.2.3 Inspection

Public Health Act, Sections 24-1-16 through 24-1-19, NMSA 1978.

- U.S. Constitution – Article 1, Section 10, Clause 2 – Permitting States to lay imposts or duties on imports or exports without the consent of Congress where “absolutely necessary for executing its inspections Laws”. “The power of public health authorities to conduct administrative searches or inspections is among the oldest state powers, being mentioned expressly in Article 1, Section 10, Clause 2 of the Constitution.” Gostin LO. *Public Health Law and Ethics*. Berkeley: University of California Press and Milbank Memorial Fund, 2002, 147.
- U.S. Constitution - 4th Amendment.
- NM Constitution - Article II, Section 10.
- Camara v. Municipal Court, 387 U.S. 523 (1967); Companion case; See v. City of Seattle, 387 U.S. 541 (1967). Held: Public inspections are governed by the 4th Amendment and are presumptively unreasonable if conducted without a warrant. “(W)arrants should normally be sought only after entry is refused.” 387 U.S. 523, 539.
- New York v. Burger, 482 U.S. 691 (1987) – Exception to the warrant requirement for inspections of pervasively regulated industries. Warrantless searches are reasonable only if necessary to achieve a substantial public interest. Applied to public health searches without warrants for businesses such as mining, firearms, alcoholic beverages and licensed businesses with substantial public health significance such as nursing homes and health facilities.

2.3 Navajo Nation Tribal Non-Emergency Public Health Powers

- Commitment – Navajo Nation Tribal Code, Navajo Nation Health Commitment Act of 2006, 13 NNC Section 2101, et seq.
- Confidentiality – Navajo Nation HIV/AIDS Code, 13 NNC Section 3202 – Subject to the provisions of the Privacy Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552a, all test results, counseling and treatment of individuals who may be infected with HIV/AIDS is confidential.

2.4 State Emergency Public Health Control Measures

Public Health Emergency Response Act (PHERA), Sections 12-10A-1, et seq., NMSA 1978 (Laws 2003, Chapter 218).

- Governor must declare a state of “Public Health Emergency” (PHE) by issuing an Executive Order after consultation with the Secretary of Health and in coordination with the Secretary of Public Safety and the Director of the NM Office of Homeland Security. (Section 12-10A-5, NMSA 1978)
- “PHE” is defined as “the occurrence or imminent threat of exposure to an extremely dangerous conditions or a highly infectious or toxic agent, including a threatening communicable disease, that poses an imminent threat of substantial harm to the population of the state of New Mexico or any portion thereof;” (Section 12-10A-3.L., NMSA 1978).

Definitions of Isolation and Quarantine are distinguished but the involuntary detention provisions in the PHERA are the same for both categories (Sections 12-10A-3.F. and 12-10A-3.I., NMSA 1978).

Secretary of Health may, by public health order, temporarily hold someone who is a threat for a twenty-four hour period before seeking an Ex Parte Order (Section 12-10A-9, NMSA 1978).

Ex Parte Order may be issued for five days until a full due process court hearing is held (Section 12-10A-7.D, NMSA 1978).

If the District Court orders an extension of the Quarantine/Isolation, it can be for no longer than 30 days from the date of the court order when the Secretary of Health can petition for an extension for another 30 days (Section 12-10A-10.E, NMSA 1978).

If the conditions warranting the court order no longer exist, the Secretary of Health can notify the District Court so that the Court can issue an Order terminating the Q/I (Section 12-10A-10.F, NMSA 1978).

Protections for a Person Isolated or Quarantined

The PHERA provides individual civil rights for persons quarantined or isolated. Anyone acting under the authority of the Secretaries of Health, Department of Public Safety or the

Director of NM Homeland Security “shall ensure” the following (Section 12-10A.-8.B., NMSA 1978):

- Least restrictive means necessary are used;
- Isolated persons are confined separately from quarantined persons;
- Health status is monitored regularly; reliable 24/7 communication with health officials;
- Provision of adequate food, clothing, shelter, sanitation, and medical care and mental health services to extent of available resources;
- Methods of communications with family members, household members, legal representatives, advocates, the media, and clergy;
- The premises used for Quarantine/Isolation are maintained in a safe and hygienic manner;
- To the extent feasible, forms are provided to document a person’s consent or objection to Quarantine/Isolation;
- A person can refuse medical treatment, examination, vaccination, etc. but may then be subject to continuing Q/I; and
- Quarantine/Isolation may include confinement to a private home or other private or public premises.

3. Confidentiality of Public Health Information

3.1 State Law

Statutes

- Public Health Emergency Response Act, Section 12-10A.-5.C., NMSA 1978.
- Public Health Act, Section 24-1-20, NMSA 1978.
- Health Information, Section 14-6-1, NMSA 1978.
- HIV Test Act, Section 24-2B.-6, NMSA 1978.
- Review Organization and Immunity Act, Section 41-9-5, NMSA 1978; [as modified by the New Mexico Supreme Court decision in Southwest Community Health Systems v. Smith, 107 N.M. 196, 755 P. 2d 40 (1988)].
- Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code, Section 43-1-19, NMSA 1978.

- Children’s Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act, Section 32A-6-15, NMSA 1978.
- Vital Statistics Act, Section 24-14-27, NMSA 1978.
- Inspection of Public Records Act, Section 14-2-1, NMSA 1978.

DOH Rules

- 7.1.3 NMAC – DOH Regulation Relating to Health Records.
- 7.2.2 NMAC – DOH Regulation Relating to Vital Records and Statistics.
- 7.4.3 NMAC – DOH Regulation Relating to Control of Disease and Conditions of Public Health Significance.

See NM Attorney General’s Inspection of Public Records Act Compliance Guide (Fifth Edition – October 2008), http://www.nmag.gov/pdf/AGO_IPRA_Guide.pdf.

3.2 Federal Law

Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104-191 – 42 USC Section 1320d.

HIPAA Privacy Rules – Standards for Privacy of Individually Identifiable Health Information – 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164.

45 CFR Part 160.103 – Definitions of “Covered entity” and “health information.”

- 45 CFR Part 164.512(b) – Covered Entities may disclose Protected Health Information (PHI) for public health activities without individual authorization for the purpose of preventing or controlling disease, injury or disability, including the reporting of disease, injury, vital events and the conduct of public health surveillance, public health investigations and public health interventions.
- 45 CFR Part 164.512 (b)(1)(i) – Covered Entities may disclose PHI without individual authorization “at the discretion of a public health authority, to an official of a foreign government agency that is acting in collaboration with a public health authority.”
- 45 CFR Part 164.510 (b)(4) – Covered Entities may disclose PHI without individual authorization to public or private entities authorized by law or its charter to assist in disaster relief efforts.
- 45 CFR Part 164.51 (e) – Covered Entities may disclose PHI without individual authorization in response to a court or administrative order or to a subpoena or discovery request.

- 45 CFR Part 164.512 (j) – Covered Entities may disclose PHI without individual authorization to prevent or lessen a serious threat to the health or safety of a person or to the public and is to a person or persons reasonably able to prevent or lessen the threat, including the target of the threat or is necessary for law enforcement authorities to identify or apprehend an individual.
- 45 CFR Part 164.512(k)(2) and (3) – Covered Entities may disclose PHI without individual authorization to federal officials to assist with intelligence and other national security activities or to protect the President or foreign heads of state.

APPENDICES

A. Sample Orders under the Public Health Emergency Response Act

A.1 Sample Ex Parte Order to Authorize Isolation or Quarantine During a Declared Public Health Emergency

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF----
-----JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN THE MATTER OF AN EX PARTE ORDER
AUTHORIZING ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE
OF PERSONS DURING A DECLARED PUBLIC
HEALTH EMERGENCY

EX PARTE ORDER TO AUTHORIZE ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE DURING A DECLARED PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

This matter having come before the Court, Ex Parte, through the Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Health, and good cause having been shown, the Court finds:

1. There is clear and convincing evidence from the facts shown by the Application for an Ex Parte Order that the persons specified in the Application for an Ex Parte Order are infected/have been exposed to a threatening communicable disease as defined in the New Mexico Public Health Emergency Response Act, Sections 12-10A.-1, et seq., NMSA 1978, and pose a substantial threat to public health and safety.
2. It is in the best interests of public health that these persons be (isolated or quarantined).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that based on clear and convincing evidence, and in the interest of public health and safety, the persons specified in the Application for an Ex Parte Order shall be (isolated or quarantined) from the public by the New Mexico Department of Public Safety, an appropriate law enforcement agency, or its designee, be transported to an appropriate facility to be determined by the New Mexico Department of Health (or asked to stay in their homes), that each person shall be immediately served with this Ex Parte Order, unless it is impossible to serve each individual, and that this Order be posted in a public and accessible place.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted By,

A.2 Sample Order to Extend Isolation or Quarantine During a Declared Public Health Emergency

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF----
-----JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN THE MATTER OF AN EX PARTE ORDER
AUTHORIZING ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE
OF PERSONS DURING A DECLARED PUBLIC
HEALTH EMERGENCY

**ORDER TO EXTEND ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE DURING A
DECLARED PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY**

This matter having come before the Court through the Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Health, a hearing having been held, the parties presented by counsel and good cause having been shown, the Court finds:

1. There is clear and convincing evidence that the persons specified in the Application to Extend the Order to Authorize Isolation or Quarantine continue to be infected/have been exposed to a threatening communicable disease as defined in the New Mexico Public Health Emergency Response Act, Sections 12-10A.-1, *et seq.*, NMSA 1978, and pose a substantial threat to public health and safety.
2. It is in the best interests of public health that these persons continue to be (isolated or quarantined).

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that based on clear and convincing evidence, and in the interest of public health and safety, the persons specified in the Application to Extend the Order to Authorize Isolation or Quarantine shall continue to be (isolated or quarantined) from the public for at least thirty (30) days from the date of this Order and that each person shall be immediately served with this Order of Extension and that this Order be posted in a public and accessible place.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted by,

A.3 Sample Order to Terminate Isolation or Quarantine

STATE OF NEW MEXICO
COUNTY OF----
-----JUDICIAL DISTRICT

IN THE MATTER OF AN EX PARTE ORDER
AUTHORIZING ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE
OF PERSONS DURING A DECLARED PUBLIC
HEALTH EMERGENCY

ORDER TO TERMINATE ISOLATION OR QUARANTINE DURING A DECLARED PUBLIC HEALTH EMERGENCY

This matter having come before the Court through the Secretary of the New Mexico Department of Health, and good cause having been shown, the Court finds:

1. That the conditions warranting (isolation or quarantine) no longer exist under the New Mexico Public Health Emergency Response Act, Sections 12-10A.-10.F., NMSA 1978; and
2. It is in the best interests of the public that the (isolation or quarantine) be terminated.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED, ADJUDGED AND DECREED that the Order of (isolation or quarantine) is hereby terminated.

DISTRICT COURT JUDGE

Submitted by,

B. Online Public Health Legal Resources

General Public Health Law

US Department of Health and Human Services/Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) – Public Health Law Program: <http://www2a.cdc.gov/phlp/>.

Public Health Law and Ethics: A Reader, by Prof. Larry Gostin (Center for Law and the Public's Health at Georgetown and Johns Hopkins Universities):
<http://www.publichealthlaw.net/>.

Louisiana State University Center for Public Health (Prof. Edward P. Richards):
<http://biotech.law.lsu.edu/>.

Federal Law

U.S. Constitution: <http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/>.

U.S. Supreme Court Cases: <http://www.supremecourtus.gov/>,
<http://www.findlaw.com/casecode/supreme.html>, <http://www.law.cornell.edu/>.

Federal Statutes (US Code): <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/uscode/index.html>,
<http://findlaw.com/casecode/>.

Federal Bills Introduced in Congress: <http://thomas.loc.gov/>.

U.S. Senate: <http://www.senate.gov/>.

U.S. House of Representatives: <http://www.house.gov/>.

Code of Federal Regulations: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/cfr/index.html>.

Federal Register: <http://www.gpoaccess.gov/fr/index.html>.

New Mexico Law

New Mexico Supreme Court Cases: <http://www.supremecourt.nm.org/>

New Mexico Court of Appeals Cases: <http://coa.nmcourts.gov/>.

New Mexico Legislature: <http://www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/>.

New Mexico Statutes Unannotated 1978:
<http://www.conwaygreene.com/nmsu/lpext.dll?f=templates&fn=main-h.htm&2.0>.

New Mexico Compilation Commission: <http://www.nmcompcomm.us/>.

New Mexico Administrative Code (State Agency Rules/Regulations):
<http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmac/>.

New Mexico Register: <http://www.nmcpr.state.nm.us/nmregister/>.

New Mexico Governor's Executive Orders: <http://www.governor.state.nm.us/index2.php>,
click on Newsroom, then Speeches and Executive Orders.

Tribal Law

National Indian Law Library: <http://www.narf.org/nill/>.

Tribal Court Clearinghouse: <http://www.tribal-institute.org/index.htm>.

Navajo Nation Tribal Code (Index to the 26 Titles that comprise the Code):
<http://www.21native.com/speaker.navajo.org/nncode.html>.

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