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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

LAST UPDATED _____

SPONSOR Cates/Martinez, A./Little/Chavez, E. **ORIGINAL DATE** 1/28/2025

BILL

SHORT TITLE Universal Adult Changing Stations **NUMBER** House Bill 40

ANALYST Ortega

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT* (dollars in thousands)

Agency/Program	FY25	FY26	FY27	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Facility Costs	No fiscal impact	\$1,980.7 to \$9,299.3	\$1,980.7 to \$9,299.3	\$3,961.4 to \$18,598.6	Nonrecurring	General Fund
Operating Costs	No fiscal impact	Up to \$204.0	Up to \$204.0	Up to \$408.0	Recurring	General Fund
Total	No fiscal impact	\$2,184.7 to \$9,503.3	\$2,184.7 to \$9,503.3	\$4,369.4 to \$19,006.6		General Fund

Parentheses () indicate expenditure decreases.
*Amounts reflect most recent analysis of this legislation.

Sources of Information

LFC Files

Agency Analysis Received From

Cultural Affairs Department (DCA)
Energy Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD)
General Services Department (GSD)
Health Care Authority (HCA)
New Mexico State Fair
Tourism Department (NMTD)

Agency Analysis was Solicited but Not Received From

Higher Education Department (HED)
State Racing Commission (SRC)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of House Bill 40

House Bill 40 mandates the installation of universal adult changing stations in facilities that receive state funding. Covered facilities are defined in the bill as public buildings or commercial places of public amusement that house entities or programs that receive state funding for operating costs and receive at least 2,500 visitors per year, as measured by the Tourism Department. Covered facilities undergoing renovations costing more than \$50 thousand must include at least one universal adult changing station. Newly constructed facilities receiving state funding must also include at least one universal adult changing station. By July 1, 2032, all covered facilities must install and maintain at least one universal adult changing station.

The effective date of this bill is July 1, 2025.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

House Bill 40 does not include an appropriation for its implementation but will have a fiscal impact on facilities under the management of the Cultural Affairs Department (DCA), Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department (EMNRD), New Mexico State Fair, and some higher education and public school buildings. The New Mexico Tourism Department's (NMTD) operating budget may also be impacted because the bill specifies NMTD is responsible for measuring visitation to determine which buildings are subject to the law.

The total cost of implementing HB40 was estimated by calculating the maximum potential cost per restroom, estimating the number of covered facilities, and dividing the total potential cost evenly over the implementation timeline. Restroom additions and renovating existing buildings, including single-occupancy restrooms and adjustable adult changing tables, can cost up to \$235 thousand per unit, according to the EMNRD. The cost includes the purchase and installation of the tables as well as expansion of existing restrooms, many of which are not currently large enough to meet HB40's requirements, according to the agency. The \$235 thousand per unit was assumed to be the cost of compliance for all restrooms included in this fiscal analysis, but renovations to existing restrooms that are already an appropriate size for adult changing stations could cost less. Additions for the purpose of compliance may also cost less, at least at some sites.

The bill's definition of covered facilities is assumed to include between 15 and 50 restrooms at DCA museums and historic sites, between 34 and 87 restrooms at state parks, and between 10 and 20 restrooms at the New Mexico State Fair grounds. Additional restrooms may require modification at higher education, public school, and possibly state office buildings. The high end of this analysis assumes one restroom modification is required per higher education institution, special school, and public-school districts. The analysis assumes there are no modifications at state office buildings. The total statewide cost could range between \$13.9 million and \$65.1 million over the seven-year compliance period.

DCA oversees 15 museums and historic sites that could meet the definition outlined in the bill. When asked, the department stated it oversees 240 plus buildings with over 100 on the federal historic registry. The department predicts compliance would require constructing new single-occupancy restrooms at facilities where one does not currently exist, for renovations exceeding \$50 thousand. According to DCA, costs per table range from \$2,000 to \$10 thousand, excluding additional expenses for structural and electrical upgrades, and the fiscal impact of constructing restrooms is expected to be significant but remains uncertain.

EMNRD reports that there are 87 public buildings at 34 of their 35 state parks that meet the bill's definition, but none of these facilities currently have sanitary spaces large enough to accommodate universal adult changing stations. Compliance with the bill would require constructing additions to each of the 87 public buildings in state parks, with an estimated cost of \$20.5 million, according to EMNRD.

NMTD anticipates recurring costs associated with the bill's implementation. To produce the data required under the bill, NMTD estimates the need to hire two economist positions, at a total cost of \$204 thousand annually for salaries and benefits. Additionally, the department notes, because it does not have a software application capable of managing the data, it would require contractual

assistance to maintain data accuracy and distribute information to covered facilities statewide. The department’s total estimated recurring fiscal impact for these needs is \$612 thousand over three years.

The New Mexico State Fair oversees 191 structures dating back to the 1930s. According to the agency, adjustable adult changing tables may cost between \$3,000 and \$10 thousand per unit, not including installation costs. For the New Mexico State Fair, compliance with the bill may require constructing or renovating at least 10 restrooms.

The fiscal impacts to state agencies would likely result in increased capital outlay requests.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The definition of “public building”—a building owned by the state that is open to the public—as it appears in the bill may or may not include most state office buildings. Other language in the bill’s definitions make it unclear if the intent is to limit covered public facilities to those “of public amusement.”

DCA notes restrooms in historic public buildings are retrofitted to meet federal standards under the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA); however, installing universal adult changing stations in single-occupancy restrooms would require significant renovations. Many historic locations face constraints, including archaeological site protections and land ownership issues, which limit the feasibility of such construction. Additionally, the department states there is a potential discrepancy in the bill regarding eligibility criteria. Section A. (1) defines eligibility based on maximum occupancy, requiring a capacity of “two thousand five hundred or more people,” while Section A. (2.b) defines eligibility based on annual visitor numbers, stating that a facility must “receive at least two thousand five hundred visitors per year” as measured by the Tourism Department.

The New Mexico State Fair notes existing bathrooms lack the structural and spatial capacity to accommodate adjustable adult changing tables and believes compliance will require constructing new stand-alone restrooms and modifying existing buildings at multiple locations.

Installing adult changing stations in public buildings would make New Mexico’s public spaces more inclusive and accessible to all residents and visitors. Adult-sized changing tables, also used by older children, allow individuals to take care of their toileting needs with the help of a caregiver, while supporting their size and weight. Advocates contend, “Without them, individuals may end up being changed on restroom floors or in the back of vehicles.”¹

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

As noted by the DCA, “Per Section A. (2.b), the bill requires visitation to be measured by the Tourism Department.”

As noted by the NMTD, “Administratively, tracking and reporting for this process would be burdensome for NMTD and would require new administrative measures to be implemented.”

¹ <https://pmc.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/articles/PMC10309150/#r9>

As noted by the New Mexico State Fair, “This project, because of its size and scope, would have significant performance challenges in terms of funding and timing.”

ALTERNATIVES

The New Mexico State Fair suggested the following alternative:

Use of portable adult changing tables would benefit our facility as we have 191 different structures used for different types of shows which are often not used at the same time. A portable changing table, portables could be moved from one venue to another when they are in use for a particular show.

Alternatively, the responsible authority could grant an exemption from changing station requirements in cases where the installation would not be feasible, the installation would result in a failure to comply with ADA standards for access for persons with disabilities, or the installation would threaten or destroy the historic significance of a historic property.

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