IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO 1 2 July 5, 2023 3 NO. S-1-SC-39481 4 MICHELLE LUJAN GRISHAM in her 5 official capacity as Governor of the New Mexico, HOWIE MORALES, in his official capacity as New 6 Mexico Lieutenant Governor and President of 7 8 New Mexico Senate, MIMI STEWART, in her official capacity as President Pro Tempore of 9 the New Mexico Senate, and JAVIER MARTINEZ, 10 in his official capacity as Speaker of 11 the New Mexico House of Representatives, 12 13 Petitioners, 14 V. HON. FRED VAN SOELEN, 15 District Court Judge, 16 Fifth Judicial District Court, 17 Respondent, 18 19 and REPUBLICAN PARTY OF NEW MEXICO, 20 DAVID GALLEGOS, TIMOTHY JENNINGS, 21 DINAH VARGAS, MANUEL GONZALES JR., 22 BOBBY and DEE ANN KIMBRO, and PEARL 23 24 GARCIA, 25 Real Parties in Interest, 26 and 27 MAGGIE TOULOUSE OLIVER, 28 Defendant-Real Party in Interest. 29 30

ORDER

WHEREAS, this matter initially came on for consideration by the Court upon verified petition for writ of superintending control and request for stay and responses thereto;

WHEREAS, this Court granted the request for stay in D-506-CV-2022-00041 on October 14, 2022, and ordered the parties to file briefs on the issues presented in the *verified petition for writ of superintending control*;

WHEREAS, this Court heard arguments in this matter on January 9, 2023, and thereafter ordered the parties to file supplemental briefs addressing the issue of whether the New Mexico Constitution provides greater protection than the United States Constitution against partisan gerrymandering;

WHEREAS, this matter now comes before the Court upon the parties' supplemental briefs and motion to substitute public officer and amend caption;

WHEREAS, the Court having considered the foregoing and being sufficiently advised, Chief Justice C. Shannon Bacon, Justice Michael E. Vigil, Justice David K. Thomson, Justice Julie J. Vargas, and Justice Briana H. Zamora concurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the motion to substitute is GRANTED, and Javier Martinez shall be substituted for Brian Egolf as Speaker of the House;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the caption on any further pleadings filed
in this proceeding, if any, shall conform to the caption of this order;
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the verified petition for writ of
superintending control is GRANTED with respect to Petitioners' request that this
Court provide the district court guidance for resolving a partisan gerrymandering
claim;
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the stay in D-506-CV-2022-00041 is
hereby VACATED, and the district court shall take all actions necessary to resolve
this matter no later than October 1, 2023;
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that as a threshold matter, the district court
shall conduct a standing analysis for all parties;
IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that in resolving this matter, the district court
shall act in accordance with and apply the following holdings and standards as
determined herein:
1. A partisan gerrymandering claim is justiciable under Article II, Section 18 of the New Mexico Constitution;
2. A partisan gerrymandering claim under the New Mexico Constitution is subject to the three-part test articulated by Justice Kagan in her dissent in <i>Rucho v. Common Cause</i> , 139 S.Ct. 2484, 2516 (2019);
3. Clearly, a district drawn without taking partisan interests into account would not present a partisan gerrymander. <i>Cf.</i> N.M. Const. art. II, §§ 2, 3, 4. However, as with partisan gerrymandering under the Fourteenth Amendment, some degree of partisan gerrymandering is

permissible under Article II, Section 18 of the New Mexico Constitution. *Accord Rucho*, 139 S.Ct. at 2497. At this stage in the proceedings, it is unnecessary to determine the precise degree that is permissible so long as the degree is not egregious in intent and effect;

- 4. Intermediate scrutiny is the proper level of scrutiny for adjudication of a partisan gerrymandering claim under Article II, Section 18 of the New Mexico Constitution. *See Breen v. Carlsbad Municipal Schools*, 2005-NMSC-028, ¶¶ 11-15, 30-32, 138 N.M. 331, 120 P.3d 413;
- 5. Under one-person, one-vote jurisprudence, some mathematical deviation from an ideal district population may be permissible as "practicable." *Cf. Harris v. Ariz. Indep. Redistricting Comm'n*, 578 U.S. 253, 258-59 (2016) (quoting *Reynolds v. Sims*, 377 U.S. 533, 579 (1964)) ("The Constitution . . . does not demand mathematical perfection. In determining what is 'practicable,' we have recognized that the Constitution permits deviation when it is justified by 'legitimate considerations incident to the effectuation of a rational state policy.");
- 6. In the context of a partisan gerrymandering claim, a reasonable degree of partisan gerrymandering—taking into account the inherently political nature of redistricting—is likewise permissible under Article II, Section 18 and the Fourteenth Amendment;
- 7. In evaluating the degree of partisan gerrymandering in this case, if any, the district court shall consider and address evidence comparing the relevant congressional district's voter registration percentage/data, regarding the individual plaintiffs' party affiliation under the challenged congressional maps, as well as the same source of data under the prior maps. The district court shall also consider any other evidence relevant to the district court's application of the test referenced in paragraph 2 of this order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that a writ of superintending control shall issue contemporaneously with this order; and

2

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that an opinion in this matter shall follow.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



I CERTIFY AND ATTEST:
A true copy was served on all parties
or their counsel of record on date filed.
Lysetite Remove Céralous
Chief Departy Clerk of the Supreme Court
of the State of New Mexico

WITNESS, the Honorable C. Shannon Bacon, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico, and the seal of said Court this 5th day of July, 2023.

Elizabeth A. Garcia, Clerk of Court Supreme Court of New Mexico

By

Chief Deputy Clerk of Court