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1           **IN THE COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

2 **SOUTHWEST ENERGY EFFICIENCY PROJECT,**  
3 **ENVIRONMENT NEW MEXICO, SUNDANCER**  
4 **CREATIONS CUSTOM BUILDERS, LLC, eSOLVED,**  
5 **INC., the SIERRA CLUB, TAMMY FIEBELKORN,**  
6 **FAREN DANCER, SANDERS MOORE, ERIKA WOLF,**  
7 **and SOMMER BATTERSON,**

8           Appellants,

9 v.

**NO. 31,383, consolidated**  
**with 31,384; 31,385; and**  
**31,386**

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11  
12 **THE NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES**  
13 **COMMISSION, the NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION**  
14 **INDUSTRIES DIVISION, and RICHARD W. TAVELLI,**

15           Appellees.

16 **APPEAL FROM THE NEW MEXICO CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRIES**  
17 **COMMISSION**

18 New Mexico Environmental Law Center  
19 Douglas Meiklejohn  
20 R. Bruce Frederick  
21 Eric Jantz  
22 Jonathan Block  
23 Santa Fe, NM

1 for Appellants

2 Gary K. King, Attorney General

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4 Albuquerque, NM

5 for Appellee New Mexico Construction Industries Commission

6 Regulation & Licensing Dep't

7 James C. McKay, Chief General Counsel

8 Santa Fe, NM

9 for Appellee Construction Industries Division

10 and Richard W. Tavelli

11 **MEMORANDUM OPINION**

12 **BUSTAMANTE, Judge.**

13 {1} Southwest Energy Efficiency Project, Environment New Mexico, Sundancer  
14 Creations Custom Builders, LLC, eSolved, Inc., the Sierra Club, Tammy Fiebelkorn,  
15 Faren Dancer, Sanders Moore, Erika Wolf, and Sommer Batterson (Appellants) appeal  
16 adoption of revisions to four building codes<sup>1</sup> by the New Mexico Construction  
17 Industries Commission (Commission), the New Mexico Construction Industries  
18 Division (CID), and Richard W. Tavelli, Director of the Division. Because the

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19 <sup>1</sup> The New Mexico Energy Conservation Code (14.7.6 NMAC (08/01/2011)),  
20 New Mexico Plumbing Code (14.8.2 (01/28/2011)), New Mexico Mechanical Code  
21 (14.9.2 NMAC (08/01/2011)), and New Mexico Electrical Code (14.10.4 NMAC  
22 (11/01/2011)).

1 Commission failed to state any reason for its adoption of the revisions, it did not  
2 provide a record sufficient for meaningful appellate review. The revisions are set  
3 aside and the matter remanded for proceedings consistent with this Opinion.

4 **I. BACKGROUND**

5 {2} In April 2011, the Commission began considering proposed revisions to New  
6 Mexico’s electrical, energy conservation, mechanical, and plumbing codes. The  
7 purpose of the revisions was to “remove energy conservation requirements that are  
8 beyond the 2009 International Energy Conservation Code.” The Commission held  
9 four public meetings on June 2, 2011, in Albuquerque, Farmington, Las Cruces, and  
10 Roswell and received comments from the public in writing as well as at the meetings.

11 {3} The Commission voted to adopt the proposed revisions on June 10, 2011, at a  
12 public meeting. We refer to the revisions adopted on that day as the “revised codes.”  
13 At that meeting, the chair of the Commission, Randy Baker, made a brief comment  
14 which was followed by a motion to adopt the revised energy conservation code. The  
15 motion was passed with one dissenting vote. Motions for adoption of the revised  
16 plumbing, mechanical, and electrical codes followed and each passed with one  
17 dissenting vote. There was no discussion or deliberation about the revised codes  
18 during the voting. The draft minutes of the meeting were reviewed and finalized with  
19 one amendment on July 27, 2011, at a public meeting. Since the Commission did not

1 adopt any separate findings or orders, the minutes of the June 2011 meeting are the  
2 only record of the Commission’s deliberation and decision. Appellants appealed to  
3 this Court pursuant to NMSA 1978, Section 61-1-31(A) (1981) (“Any person who is  
4 or may be affected by a regulation adopted by the [Commission] may appeal to the  
5 court of appeals for relief.”).

## 6 **II. DISCUSSION**

7 {4} Appellants make seven arguments for why “this Court should reverse the  
8 Appellees’ decisions to adopt the [revised c]odes.” However, we agree with  
9 Appellants’ first argument and because that determination is dispositive, we need not  
10 address the others.

11 {5} Appellants maintain that adoption of the revised codes must be reversed  
12 because the Commission failed to “explain the reasons for [its] decisions so that  
13 reviewing courts can conduct meaningful review.” Appellants rely on *Fasken v. Oil*  
14 *Conservation Commission*, 87 N.M. 292, 532 P.2d 588 (1975) and *City of Roswell v.*  
15 *New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission*, 84 N.M. 561, 505 P.2d 1237 (Ct.  
16 App. 1972) in support of this contention. In *Fasken*, appellant appealed the Oil  
17 Conservation Commission’s (OCC) denial of his applications on the basis of a lack  
18 of specific findings sufficient for review on appeal. 87 N.M. at 294, 532 P.2d at 590.  
19 There, the OCC had entered ultimate findings, but no factual findings on which those

1 conclusions were based. *Id.* at 293, 532 P.2d at 589 (stating the ultimate findings); *id.*  
2 at 294, 532 P.2d at 590 (stating that no factual findings were entered). The Supreme  
3 Court concluded that “reversal is . . . required [because it did] not have the vaguest  
4 notion of how the [OCC] reasoned its way to its ultimate findings.” *Id.* In *City of*  
5 *Roswell*, the New Mexico Water Quality and Control Commission adopted two  
6 regulations and the City of Roswell appealed. 84 N.M. at 562, 505 P.2d at 1238. The  
7 “record reveal[ed] only the notice of the public hearing, the testimony of the various  
8 experts and others, some exhibits and the regulations.” Stating that “[w]e have no  
9 indication of what the [c]ommission relied upon as a basis for adopting the  
10 regulations[,]” this Court concluded that “[it could not] effectively perform the review  
11 authorized by [statute without] indicat[ion of] what facts and circumstances were  
12 considered and the weight given to those facts and circumstances.” *Id.* at 565, 505  
13 P.2d at 1241.

14 {6} These cases rest on the standard of review for administrative decisions, which  
15 limits review to determination of whether the regulation is “(1) arbitrary, capricious  
16 or an abuse of discretion; (2) contrary to law; or (3) against the clear weight of  
17 substantial evidence of the record.” Section 61-1-31(C). In addition, unlike our  
18 review of district court decisions, the separation of powers doctrine prevents courts  
19 from providing a rationale for a decision when the administrative body fails to do so.

1 *Atlixco Coal. v. Maggiore*, 1998-NMCA-134, ¶ 20, 125 N.M. 786, 965 P.2d 370 (“For  
2 the court to supply reasons for the [s]ecretary . . . is not consistent with the doctrine  
3 of separation of powers because it foists upon the court what is essentially the function  
4 of the Executive Branch of government.” (internal quotation marks and citation  
5 omitted)). Under these principles, it is clear that this Court cannot review whether the  
6 Commission’s acts were “arbitrary, capricious or an abuse of discretion[,] . . . contrary  
7 to law[,] or . . . against the clear weight of substantial evidence of the record” unless  
8 the Commission provides an explanation for its actions. Section 61-1-31(C).

9 {7} The Commission and the CID contend that reversal is not required because  
10 *Fasken* and *City of Roswell* are “inapposite” to this case, because the “voluminous  
11 record of public participation” supports the Commission’s decisions and is sufficient  
12 to permit this Court to review them, and because the Commission chair made  
13 statements that indicate that “the Commission was considering adoption of regulations  
14 for articulated and clear reasons.” These arguments are unavailing.

15 {8} The Commission and CID cite three cases in which our appellate courts have  
16 distinguished *Fasken* or *City of Roswell*. We understand their argument to be that  
17 these cases stand for the proposition that *Fasken* and *City of Roswell* “are not relevant  
18 when measured against the totality of the . . . [record proper].” The Commission and  
19 CID misstate the Court’s holdings in those cases. What distinguishes them from

1 *Fasken and City of Roswell* is not the size of the record but the presence of a statement  
2 of the rationale behind the ultimate decision by the administrative body. In *Bass*  
3 *Enterprises Production Company v. Mosaic Potash Carlsbad, Inc.*, the OCC had  
4 entered findings in the form of orders, and this Court determined that “[t]he OCC’s  
5 orders in the context of the evidence presented, and the statutory mandates and rules  
6 implemented by the OCC, clearly demonstrate a rational connection between the facts  
7 found and choices made.” 2010-NMCA-065, ¶ 48, 148 N.M. 516, 238 P.3d 885  
8 (emphasis added). Similarly, in *Regents of the University of California v. New Mexico*  
9 *Water Quality Control Commission*, this Court determined that there was “a sufficient  
10 foundation to perform its task of review” found in the “record containing oral  
11 testimony, written testimony, exhibits, comments, and statement of reasons.” 2004-  
12 NMCA-073, ¶ 14, 136 N.M. 45, 94 P.3d 788 (emphasis added). Finally, in *Bokum*  
13 *Resources Corporation v. New Mexico Water Quality Control Commission*, our  
14 Supreme Court held that it could review the commission’s decisions because the  
15 commission had given *eight general reasons* behind adoption of new regulations. 93  
16 N.M. 546, 553, 603 P.2d 285, 292 (1979) (“We agree . . . that the [c]ommission  
17 reasonably complied with the principle set forth in *City of Roswell*: that reasons  
18 should be given upon which the [c]ommission bases its adoption of regulations.”).  
19 Thus, in those cases appellate review was possible and appropriate because the record

1 included both a statement of reasons and a record proper of sufficient heft to permit  
2 the Court to assess whether the reasons were supported in fact or law. The record here  
3 contains no factual findings and no statement of reasons. *Bass, Regents of the*  
4 *University of California*, and *Bokum* are not controlling here.

5 {9} The Commission and CID also argue that the Commission’s rationale for  
6 adoption of the revised codes can be found in statements made by the chair of the  
7 Commission at the meeting at which the revised codes were adopted and another  
8 meeting over a month later. They maintain that “[t]hese cumulative statements of  
9 June 10, 2011 and July 27, 2011 by Chairman Baker . . . ‘suffice’ as the Commission’s  
10 reasoning to adopt the [c]odes[.]” We disagree for two reasons.

11 {10} First, the June 10, 2011 statement is too general to serve as a “rationale” for  
12 adoption of complex electrical, plumbing, mechanical, and energy conservation codes.  
13 Appellees point out that “general statements” of reasons for administrative action have  
14 been acceptable in other cases. *See Regents of the Univ. of Cal.*, 2004-NMCA-073,  
15 ¶ 13; *Bokum*, 93 N.M. at 552-53, 603 P.2d at 291-92. In *Regents of the University of*  
16 *California*, the commission gave the following reasons:

17 4. The changes approved herein to New Mexico’s water quality  
18 standards protect public health and welfare, enhance the quality of New  
19 Mexico’s waters, and serve the purposes of the Clean Water Act and the  
20 New Mexico Water Quality Act.



1 5. The changes approved herein . . . respect the use and value of the  
2 water for water supplies, propagation of fish and wildlife, recreational  
3 purposes, and agricultural, industrial and other purposes.

4 6. The regulatory changes affected herein are designed to meet the  
5 EPA *Guidelines*.

6 2004-NMCA-073, ¶ 11 (alteration in original). The Court “observe[d] that the  
7 [c]ommission’s statement of reasons for adopting the regulations is quite general,  
8 more so than approved in other cases. . . . Nevertheless, [it] believe[d] it an adequate  
9 statement, albeit barely so.” *Id.* ¶ 13. That “barely adequate” statement of reasons is  
10 in fact far more specific than the statement relied on here. The first statement was  
11 made just before the Commission voted on the revised codes. Chairman Baker said

12 I think that we are all trying to do what is best for New Mexico, for the  
13 industry, for the public at large, and it was a little concerning to find out  
14 that there was some information that came in at the latter part of our  
15 assessment of public comment that shed a little bit of a dark cloud on  
16 some of the changes for the New Mexico Energy Conservation Code. So  
17 with that I just wanted to make everybody aware that we have had some  
18 discussion on trying to figure out exactly what the best solution is for the  
19 New Mexico Code. We are all here wanting to make sure that  
20 rulemaking decisions will long outlast us, and our future, and our  
21 families, and will take care of everybody. But I think it is important to  
22 point out that there was some areas here that we certainly were  
23 concerned with. This was handed down to us from a previous  
24 administration and I just want to make sure that you all are aware of the  
25 difficulty that we have in making these decisions.

26 {11} An assertion that the Commission was doing what was “best for New Mexico,  
27 for the industry, [and] for the public at large” is far too broad to be a sufficient

1 statement of reasons to permit review of the Commission’s decision on appeal.  
2 Presumably, all administrative bodies seek to act in the “best interest” of their  
3 constituents and the public but a statement of reasons sufficient for review requires  
4 more. The statement here provides no “indicat[ion of] what facts and circumstances  
5 were considered and the weight given to those facts and circumstances” and is,  
6 therefore, insufficient for review. *City of Roswell*, 84 N.M. at 565, 505 P.2d at 1241.  
7 {12} Second, the July 27, 2011, statement cannot be considered because it was made  
8 too late. Chairman Baker moved to amend the minutes of the June 10, 2011, meeting  
9 to reflect the number of members of each organization that had expressed support for  
10 the revised codes and that “the numbers speaking in favor of the [c]ode[s] was  
11 [actually] significantly larger . . . than those in opposition.” This statement, however,  
12 was made well after the vote was taken. We “are not free to accept . . . *post hoc*  
13 rationalizations,” such as the July 27, 2011 statement, “since ‘in dealing with a  
14 determination or judgment which an . . . agency alone is authorized to make, [we]  
15 must judge the propriety of such action solely by the grounds invoked by the agency.’  
16 ” *Tenneco Oil Co. v. N.M. Water Quality Control Comm’n*, 107 N.M. 469, 474, 760  
17 P.2d 161, 166 (Ct. App. 1987), (alteration in original), (quoting *Securities & Exch.*  
18 *Comm’n v. Chenery Corp.*, 332 U.S. 194, 196 (1947)), *superceded by statute on other*  
19 *grounds as stated in N.M. Mining Ass’n v. N.M. Water Quality Control Comm’n*,

1 2007-NMCA-010, ¶ 19, 141 N.M. 41, 150 P.3d 991. In *Tenneco*, this Court  
2 considered whether a statement prepared after a vote was a “*post hoc* rationalization”  
3 and determined that it was not because “it was compiled, edited and adopted before  
4 the regulations were filed.” *Id.* In contrast, here Chairman Baker’s July 27, 2011,  
5 statement was made after the vote was taken and after the revised codes were filed  
6 with the State Records Center. We conclude that the July 27, 2011, was a *post hoc*  
7 rationalization and decline to consider it as a statement of reasons for adoption of the  
8 revised codes.

9 {13} The Commission and CID also make several arguments relying on  
10 *Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association v. New Mexico Board of Pharmacy*, 86  
11 N.M. 571, 576, 525 P.2d 931, 936 (Ct. App. 1974). The gist of these arguments is that  
12 the statements of a single Commission member (Chairman Baker) could suffice to  
13 serve as a statement of reasons when the other Commission members did not object  
14 and/or “adopted” the statements through silence. *See id.* Since we have determined  
15 that Baker’s statements are insufficient to permit review, we need not address whether  
16 they were adopted by the entire Commission.

### 17 **III. CONCLUSION**

18 {14} The revised codes listed in footnote one are set aside and the matter remanded  
19 to the Commission for reconsideration, a new vote, and a statement of reasons for the

1 vote, preferably in written form. *See Atlixco Coal.*, 1998-NMCA-134, ¶ 44; *City of*  
2 *Roswell*, 84 N.M. at 565, 505 P.2d at 1241; *Fasken*, 87 N.M. at 294, 532 P.2d at 590.

3 {15} **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

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**MICHAEL D. BUSTAMANTE, Judge**

6 **WE CONCUR:**

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**LINDA M. VANZI, Judge**

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**TIMOTHY L. GARCIA, Judge**  
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