

SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO

Kane v. City of Albuquerque

8 N.M. Ct. App. 366 (2015) · No. No. 34,811 · Decided August 13, 2015

OPINION

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PER CURIAM.

1 IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

2 Opinion Number: _____ 3 Filing Date: August 13, 2015 4 NO. 34,811

5 EMILY KANE,

6 Petitioner-Appellee, 7 v.

8 CITY OF ALBUQUERQUE,

9 Respondent-Appellant.

10 CERTIFICATION FROM THE NEW MEXICO COURT OF APPEALS

11 Beatrice J. Brickhouse, District Judge 12 Office of the City Attorney 13 David Tourek, City
Attorney 14 Rebecca Elizabeth Wardlaw, Assistant City Attorney 15 Samantha M. Hults, Assistant
City Attorney 16 Albuquerque, NM 17 Conklin, Woodcock & Ziegler, P.C. 18 Robin A. Goble 19
Albuquerque, NM 20 for Appellant 1 Cadigan Law Firm, P.C. 2 Michael J. Cadigan 3 Kristina
Caffrey 4 for Appellee 5 Office of the Attorney General 6 Hector Balderas, Attorney General 7
Phillip Baca, Assistant Attorney General 8 for Intervener

1 OPINION

2 CHÁVEZ, Justice. 3 {1} Since 1975, we have held that provisions precluding government
employees 4 from seeking elective office are constitutionally permissible personnel rules 5
regulating conflicts of interest. See State ex rel. Gonzales v. Manzagol, 1975-NMSC- 6 002, ¶¶
18-19, 87 N.M. 230, 531 P.2d 1203. These personnel rules act as conditions 7 of employment, and
therefore do not constitute added qualifications for elective 8 public office. See id. ¶ 13. Appellee
Emily Kane (Kane) ran for elective office while 9 she was employed at the Albuquerque Fire
Department (the AFD) as a captain. 10 Article X, Section 3 of the Charter of the City of
Albuquerque (1989) (City Charter), 11 and the City of Albuquerque Personnel Rules and
Regulations (City Personnel Rules),

12 Section 311.3 (2001), prohibit city employees from holding elective office. Kane

13 sought injunctive relief to allow her to hold elective office while retaining her 14 employment
with the AFD. She contends that the employment regulations of the City 15 of Albuquerque (the
City) violate (1) the First and Fourth Amendments of the United 16 States Constitution; (2) Article
VII, Section 2 of the New Mexico Constitution; and 17 (3) Section 10-7F-9 of the Hazardous
Duty Officers' Employer-Employee Relations 18 Act, NMSA 1978, Sections 10-7F-1 to -9 (2010)

(the HDOA). The district court 19 granted Kane the relief she sought. We reverse. The City’s employment regulations 1 do not violate the First Amendment because they regulate conflicts of interest, and 2 they are therefore rationally related to the legitimate government purpose of 3 promoting administrative efficiency. Moreover, these regulations do not violate 4 Article VII, Section 2 because they constitute conditions of employment that do not 5 add additional qualifications to elective public office. Finally, the City’s employment 6 regulations are not preempted by Section 10-7F-9 because personnel rules touch upon 7 issues of local rather than general concern, and they are therefore within the City’s 8 authority to promulgate.

9 I. BACKGROUND

10 {2} Kane is a captain in the AFD. During her employment with the AFD, she was 11 nominated as a candidate for the New Mexico House of Representatives. Kane stated 12 that she would neither campaign nor serve as a legislator while on duty. The City 13 objected to Kane’s candidacy. 14 {3} According to the stipulated facts, “[b]eginning March 26, 2011, the City 15 advised Kane via emails of city policies prohibiting her from running for or holding 16 office and Kane acknowledged receipt that same day.” The chief of the AFD also 17 “sent Kane a letter stating that she was not authorized under city law to be a candidate 18 for public office.” Moreover, the AFD deputy chief “issued notices of investigation 2 1 and conducted a pre-discipline interview of Kane relating to her candidacy.” 2 {4} The City asserts that Kane’s candidacy was prohibited by multiple regulations. 3 First, the City Charter provides that “employees of the city are prohibited from 4 holding an elective office of the State of New Mexico or any of its political 5 subdivisions. . . .” City Charter art. X, § 3. Second, the City Personnel Rules provide 6 that “[n]o person shall . . . [b]e a candidate for or hold an elective office of the State 7 of New Mexico or any of its political subdivisions” and that “[n]o person shall engage 8 in political activity that diminishes the integrity, efficiency or discipline of the City 9 service.” City Personnel Rules § 311.3. 10 {5} Kane sought injunctive relief to enable her to seek elective office. She alleged 11 that “[t]he City demanded that [she] either withdraw her candidacy or resign her job.” 12 She asked the district court to restrict “the City from taking any action to require her 13 to withdraw her candidacy.” Kane argued that the City’s employment regulations 14 violate (1) the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the United States Constitution, 15 (2) Article VII, Section 2 of the New Mexico Constitution, and (3) Section 10-7F-9. 16 {6} The district court granted Kane the permanent injunction she sought and 17 awarded her attorney’s fees. The City then appealed the district court’s decision on 18 the merits and the award of attorney’s fees. The New Mexico Court of Appeals 3 1 certified two related cases to this Court pursuant to Rule 12-606 NMRA. Kane v. 2 City of Albuquerque, Nos. 32,343 & 32,683, Certification to Supreme Court (July 8, 3 2014), which we accepted on August 18, 2014.

4 II. DISCUSSION

5 A. Whether the City’s Prohibitions Against Employers Seeking or Holding 6 Elective Office Violate the First Amendment of the United States 7 Constitution 8 {7} Kane argues that Article X,

Section 3 of the City Charter and City Personnel 9 Rules Section 311.3 violate the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. 10 She claims that these provisions violate her right to candidacy, voters' rights, and the 11 right of "a public employee to speak on matters of public concern." Kane asserts that 12 her right to candidacy and voters' rights are "hybrid and overlapping" such that the 13 constitutional analysis "varies as the restrictions [on these rights] vary." She 14 contends that "[b]ecause the City has severely restricted candidacy rights and because 15 those restrictions impact the fundamental rights of voters, the City's [employment 16 regulations] can survive only if narrowly tailored to advance a compelling state 17 interest." The City characterizes Kane's claim as concerning the right to candidacy 18 and argues that "Kane has no fundamental [c]onstitutional right to seek or hold 19 elective public office," and the City's employment regulations "are rationally related 4 1 to legitimate governmental interests." 2 {8}

The appropriate level of scrutiny varies with the analytical approach utilized 3 for each of the three types of rights Kane asserts. Delineating these analytical 4 approaches and their interrelationships is prerequisite to determining the proper level 5 of scrutiny. 6 1. The right to candidacy and the right to vote 7 {9} The right to candidacy and the right to vote are subjected to differing levels of 8 scrutiny. The right to candidacy is not fundamental, see *Bullock v. Carter*, 405 U.S. 9 134, 142-43 (1972), whereas the right to vote is fundamental. *Anderson v. 10 Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 786 n.7 (1983). Restrictions that only impair the right to 11 candidacy are subject to rational basis review. See, e.g., *Brazil-Breashears v. 12 Bilandic*, 53 F.3d 789, 793 (7th Cir. 1995) (subjecting a state supreme court policy 13 prohibiting judicial branch employees from becoming candidates for public office to 14 a rational basis review). On the other hand, restrictions on voters' rights can be 15 subjected to heightened scrutiny. See *Wit v. Berman*, 306 F.3d 1256, 1259 (2d Cir. 16 2002). 17 {10} Although voters' rights and the right to candidacy are subject to differing levels 18 of scrutiny, these rights are not easily separable. See *Bullock*, 405 U.S. at 142-43. 5 1 Laws that narrow the field of candidates necessarily limit voter choice, and therefore 2 "always have at least some theoretical, correlative effect on voters." *Id.* at 143. Laws 3 that tend to limit the field of candidates may "place burdens on two different, 4 although overlapping, kinds of rights—the right of individuals to associate for the 5 advancement of political beliefs, and the right of qualified voters, regardless of their 6 political persuasion, to cast their votes effectively." *Williams v. Rhodes*, 393 U.S. 23, 7 30 (1968). Consequently, regulations limiting the field of candidates can, but do not 8 automatically, compel heightened scrutiny. *Bullock*, 405 U.S. at 142-44. Although 9 voters' rights are fundamental, "not all restrictions imposed by the States on 10 candidates' eligibility for the ballot impose constitutionally-suspect burdens on 11 voters' rights to associate or to choose among candidates." *Anderson*, 460 U.S. at 12 788; accord *Grizzle v. Kemp*, 634 F.3d 1314, 1321-22 (11th Cir. 2011) (noting that 13 the right to vote is fundamental, and that restrictions on candidacy imposing severe 14 burdens on First Amendment rights are subject to heightened scrutiny); *Lewis v. 15 Guadagno*, 837 F. Supp. 2d 404, 411 (D.N.J. 2011), *aff'd*, 445 F. App'x 599 (3d Cir. 16 2011) ("Numerous cases . . . illustrate, either expressly or tacitly, the need

for strict scrutiny of restrictions on candidacy only when those restrictions substantially and appreciably impact constitutional rights or basic political freedoms independent of the candidate's ability to run for public office.”). Laws limiting the field of candidates cannot circumscribe voters' rights on the basis of “financial status, political opinion, or membership in a protected class.” *Lewis*, 837 F. Supp. 2d at 412. *Bullock* is instructive about when restrictions limiting the field of candidates trigger heightened scrutiny. See 405 U.S. at 142-44. *Bullock* involved a Texas law that required a candidate to pay a filing fee “as a condition to having his [or her] name placed on the ballot in a primary election.” *Id.* at 135. This regulation neither placed a condition on the right to vote nor quantitatively diluted the votes that were cast. *Id.* at 143. Nevertheless, the filing fees precluded individuals who lacked either personal wealth or affluent backers from seeking office, even though they may be qualified and enjoy popular support. *Id.* Consequently, voters were “substantially limited in their choice of candidates, [and] there [was] the obvious likelihood that this limitation would fall more heavily on the less affluent segment of the community, whose favorites may [have been] unable to pay the large costs required by the Texas system.” *Id.* at 144. The Texas electoral system thus created a disparity in voting power based on wealth, which required the Court to review the filing fee system under heightened scrutiny. *Id.* {12} By contrast, *Lewis* refused to apply heightened scrutiny in analyzing “New Jersey's durational residency requirement for the office of state senator.” *Id.* at 413. The residency requirement only precluded those individuals who did not reside in New Jersey for at least four years from running for office. *Id.* at 412. The residency requirement therefore did not appreciably impact “voters, political parties, or persons with particularized views or minimal wealth” so as to merit heightened scrutiny. *Id.* at 412-13 (discussing *Bullock*, among other cases). {13} Kane relies on *Anderson* to support her position that we apply heightened scrutiny. In *Anderson*, a statutory filing deadline precluded a presidential candidate from “qualify[ing] for a position on the ballot in Ohio,” even though he met “the substantive requirements for having his name placed on the ballot.” 460 U.S. at 782. The issue in *Anderson* was “whether Ohio's early filing deadline placed an unconstitutional burden on the voting and associational rights of [the candidate's] supporters.” *Id.* Ohio's early filing deadline required independent presidential candidates to qualify for the November general election ballot by mid-to-late March of the election year. *Id.* at 782-83, 790. By contrast, major political party candidates did not have to qualify for the general election ballot for another five months. *Id.* at 791. Thus, by comparison with supporters of the major political parties, the early filing deadline provided independent voters with less time for deciding which candidates should qualify for the ballot. See *id.* at 790-93. Moreover, the deadline shrank the pool of independent candidates that was available on the ballot. See *id.* at 790. Consequently, “the inflexibility imposed by the March filing deadline” disadvantaged independent candidates, *id.* at 791, so as to burden “an identifiable segment of Ohio's independent-minded voters.” *Id.* at 792. {14} The *Anderson* Court concluded that this burden was problematic. See *id.* at 792-94.

“[T]he primary values protected by the First Amendment [include] a profound national commitment to the principle that debate on public issues should be uninhibited, robust, and wide-open.” *Id.* at 794 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Regulations limiting the ability of independent voters to associate necessarily undermine their “political effectiveness as a group, [and therefore] reduce diversity and competition in the marketplace of ideas.” *Id.* Therefore, laws limiting the field of candidates are unconstitutional when they burden an identifiable segment of voters—such as voters who share a particularized viewpoint, economic status, or associational preference—by limiting these voters’ freedom of choice and association. *Id.* at 806 (noting that burdens “placed on the voters’ freedom of choice and freedom of association, in an election of nationwide importance, unquestionably outweigh the State’s minimal interest in imposing” an early filing deadline for independent candidates).

{15} *Anderson* is distinguishable from the case at bar. First, the City, by precluding City employees from holding elective office, does not impinge on voters’ choice by limiting the field of potential candidates, City Charter art. X, § 3 and City Personnel Rules § 311.3, because Kane could retain her position in the AFD or hold elective office. See *Manzagol*, 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13 (noting that a statute precluding a state employee from holding political office did not act as a barrier to political office, but instead jeopardized his position as a public employee). No legal provision precluded Kane from making this choice. Therefore, Kane was still “free to run and the people [were] free to choose [her].” *Signorelli v. Evans*, 637 F.2d 853, 858 (2d Cir. 1980) (noting that where a law provides a prospective candidate with the choice of either running for Congress or retaining his state judgeship, there was “no obstacle between [the candidate] and the ballot” such that the candidate was free to run). By contrast, the early filing deadline in *Anderson* was not a provision that provided independent candidates with a choice; the deadline either had to be followed or the candidate was barred from the ballot. 460 U.S. at 782. This lack of choice clearly placed independent candidates, and more importantly, their followers, at a competitive disadvantage during presidential elections because major political party candidates were given a longer period of time in which to enter the presidential race. *Id.* at 790-93. Second, Kane does not allege that the City’s employment regulations impact an identifiable group of voters who share a common political affiliation, economic status, viewpoint, or membership in a protected class. Moreover, the record does not reveal any nexus between a preference for electing public employees and an identifiable political preference or any other common identifying factor. Thus, unlike the early filing deadline in *Anderson*, the City’s employment regulations do not impinge on the marketplace of ideas. 460 U.S. at 793-94. Therefore, we conclude that the City’s regulations do not sufficiently implicate voters’ rights so as to trigger heightened scrutiny.

{16} As other courts have done in similar circumstances, we subject the City’s employment regulations to rational basis review. See, e.g., *Molina-Crespo v. U.S. Merit Sys. Prot. Bd.*, 547 F.3d 651, 658 (6th Cir. 2008) (applying rational basis review to a statute that “bars the candidacy of an official whose principal employment is in

connection with an activity which is financed in whole or in part by the federal government” (internal quotation marks and citation omitted)); *Brazil-Breashears*, 53 F.3d at 793 (concluding that a policy prohibiting state judiciary employees from becoming candidates for public office need only survive rational basis review in part because “the right to run for office is not a fundamental right”). “It is well-established that a law that results in the termination of a public employee who runs for elective office does not need to survive heightened scrutiny to be constitutional.” *Molina-Crespo*, 547 F.3d at 657. Under rational basis review, a law “need only be rationally related to a legitimate government purpose.” *Leib v. Hillsborough Cty. Pub. Transp. Comm’n*, 758 F.3d 1301, 1306 (11th Cir. 2009). We first consider whether the City’s employment regulations serve a legitimate government purpose. To prevail, the City need only establish “the existence of a conceivable rational basis” for its regulations. *Panama City Med. Diagnostic Ltd. v. Williams*, 13 F.3d 1541, 1547 (11th Cir. 1994). The City need not prove that a “basis was actually considered by [a] legislative body.” *Id.* The standard of review that the district court applied to the City’s employment regulations is unclear, but the district court nevertheless found that “[t]he City does not have a valid interest in preventing City employees from running for and holding non-City elected office.” We disagree and hold that the City has multiple legitimate interests in promulgating its employment regulations. First, the City has an interest in minimizing, if not eliminating, conflicting demands on public employees. Forty years ago, this Court noted in *Manzagol* that the duties of political office are almost certain to impose upon state employees conflicting demands in terms of time, energy, and loyalty. 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 18. *Manzagol* concerned a petitioner who was both “a resident and duly qualified elector of the City and County of Santa Fe and an employee of the State of New Mexico as a Water Resource Assistant in the Office of the Engineer.” *Id.* ¶ 2. A statute precluded him from serving in political office. *Id.* ¶ 13. We observed in *Manzagol* that the petitioner’s service as a political officer “may very well [have] place[d] him in a position of conflict with his state employment in regard to water rights claimed by the City of Santa Fe.” *Id.* ¶ 18. The statute, in minimizing the risk of conflicting interests, was therefore a constitutionally “reasonable standard or restriction upon [petitioner’s] employment by the State.” *Id.* ¶ 19. Similarly, Kane’s service in the New Mexico Legislature may place her in a position of conflict with her City employment in regard to promulgating state laws affecting the AFD. Second, the City has a legitimate interest in limiting the perception of partisan influence among its employees. See *Molina-Crespo*, 547 F.3d at 658. For example, Kane’s identification with a certain political party could conceivably put pressure, either actual or perceived, on her subordinates “to vote in a certain way or perform political chores in order to curry favor with their superiors rather than to act out their own beliefs.” *U.S. Civil Serv. Comm’n v. Nat’l Ass’n of Letter Carriers AFL-CIO*, 413 U.S. 548, 566 (1973). Kane erroneously contends that even if the City’s employment regulations further legitimate governmental purposes as they applied to her, the City’s preclusion of employees from seeking

both partisan and non-partisan elective offices is 6 unconstitutionally overbroad. Under rational basis review, we do not consider 7 situations such as the claims of candidates seeking non-partisan office that are not 8 before the Court. *Manzagol*, 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 16 (“Embedded in the traditional 9 rules governing constitutional adjudication is the principle that a person to whom a 10 statute may constitutionally be applied will not be heard to challenge that statute on 11 the ground that it may conceivably be applied unconstitutionally to others, in other 12 situations not before the Court.” (internal quotation marks and citations omitted)); 13 accord *Clements v. Fashing*, 457 U.S. 957, 960, 972 n.6 (1982) (noting that a litigant 14 contesting a resign-to-run statute “may not challenge the provision’s application to 15 him [or her] on the grounds that the provision might be unconstitutional as applied 16 to a class of officeholders not before the Court”). 17 {21} Having established that the City has legitimate interests in preventing 18 conflicting demands on its public servants and avoiding the perception of partisanship 14 1 within the City administration, we turn to whether the City’s employment regulations 2 are rationally related to these interests. The regulations under attack obviously 3 eliminate the risk that the duties of elective office would impose conflicting demands 4 on City employees; the City’s regulations are therefore a constitutional method of 5 eliminating conflicting interests among public employees. *Manzagol*, 6 1975-NMSC-002, ¶¶ 18-19. The City’s employment regulations also clearly preclude 7 the possibility that employees would feel pressure to vote or campaign for superiors 8 seeking elective office, and they are therefore rationally related to the governmental 9 purpose of removing either “actual or apparent partisan influence.” See *Molina- 10 Crespo*, 547 F.3d at 658. 11 {22} We conclude that the City’s employment regulations are rationally related to 12 legitimate government purposes and hold that these provisions do not 13 unconstitutionally circumscribe either the right to candidacy or voters’ rights. We 14 next address whether the City unconstitutionally limited Kane’s right to speak on 15 matters of public concern. 16 2. The right to speak on matters of public concern 17 {23} Kane argues that her right to engage in “pure political speech” was infringed 18 because her right to speak on matters of public concern was harmed when the City 15 1 threatened her with disciplinary action after she notified her superiors that she was 2 seeking elective office. Our analysis therefore shifts from primarily determining the 3 potentiality of harm to voters and the marketplace of ideas¹ to evaluating the harm 4 done to Kane, as a speaker. Utilizing the rationale in *Pickering v. Board of Education 5 of Township High School District 205, Will County, Illinois*, 391 U.S. 563, 568-69 6 (1968), we determine the constitutionality of restrictions on the right to speak via a 7 balancing test. We must decide “whether the speech at issue addresses a matter of 8 public concern and if so, decid[e] the proper balance between the employee’s 9 constitutional rights and the State’s interest as an employer in promoting efficient 10 provision of public services.” *Deemer v. Durell*, 110 F. Supp. 2d 1177, 1181 (S.D.

11 Iowa 1999).

12 {24} Most federal circuits have concluded that candidacy for office is a matter of 13 public

concern. See, e.g., *Jantzen v. Hawkins*, 188 F.3d 1247, 1257 (10th Cir. 1999) 14 (concluding that a candidate’s “political speech—his [or her] candidacy for 15 office—undoubtedly relates to matters of public concern”); *Click v. Copeland*, 970 F.2d 116 (5th Cir. 1992) 16 (When Anderson analyzed a barrier to ballot access, the United States Supreme Court began its analysis “by noting that [its] primary concern [was] not the interest 18 of [the] candidate . . . , but rather, the interests of the voters who chose to associate 19 together to express their support for [that candidate] and the views he espoused.” 460 U.S. at 806. 16 1 F.2d 106, 112 (5th Cir. 1992) (concluding that “running for elected office[] 2 address[es] matters of public concern”); see generally Ross Staine, First Amendment 3 Protection for Political Candidacy of Public Employees, 66 SMU L. Rev. 461 (2013) 4 (surveying cases concerning the right to speak on matters of public concern). A 5 minority position holds that the mere fact of candidacy is not a matter of public 6 concern. See, e.g., *Carver v. Dennis*, 104 F.3d 847, 853 (6th Cir. 1997) (holding that 7 where an employee “was fired [solely] for announcing her intention to take her boss’s 8 office,” the employee did not speak on a matter of public concern), limitation of 9 holding recognized by *Greenwell v. Parsley*, 541 F.3d 401, 403-04 (6th Cir. 2008). 10 For speech to be considered a matter of public concern, this minority position requires 11 that potential candidates express their political viewpoints. *Murphy v. Cockrell*, 505 F.3d 446, 451 (6th Cir. 2007) (discussing *Carver* and distinguishing “cases in which 13 candidates had been singled out or treated differently based on their political 14 viewpoints or expressions, noting that [the candidate in *Carver*] was dismissed solely 15 based on the fact of his candidacy, not his political views”). 16 {25} Kane relies on *Murphy*, a minority position case, and argues that “the City did 17 not threaten disciplinary action because of the mere fact of Ms. Kane’s candidacy, but 18 did so due to the manner in which Ms. Kane campaigned.” We therefore determine 17 1 whether under *Murphy*, Kane faced adverse employment action due to expressing her 2 political viewpoints. 3 {26} In *Murphy*, a Democratic subordinate ran against a Republican supervisor for 4 an elective office. *Id.* at 448. During the campaign, the subordinate “attacked [the 5 supervisor’s] perceived inexperience” for the office. *Id.* When the supervisor 6 prevailed, the subordinate was discharged. *Id.* at 449. *Murphy* held that the 7 subordinate’s campaign speech was protected under the First Amendment and 8 employed the balancing prong of the *Pickering* test. *Murphy*, 505 F.3d at 452. 9 {27} Kane attempts to analogize her situation to the situation in *Murphy*. She 10 alleges that unlike previous AFD employees who sought elective office, she notified 11 her superiors of her intention to run; she was threatened with potential disciplinary 12 treatment because she chose to disregard the City’s employment regulations; and 13 other City employees were not disciplined for their candidacies because they did not 14 notify the City of their political aspirations. Kane presumably is contending that the 15 City’s threat of discipline was unconstitutional under *Murphy* because the threat 16 amounted to an attack on the expression of her political viewpoints, since the threat 17 followed from Kane’s notification of her candidacy. 18 {28} *Murphy* is distinguishable from the case at bar. The subordinate in *Murphy* 18 1 was not discharged pursuant to a personnel regulation that precluded her candidacy, 2 see

generally 505 F.3d 446, but was terminated for campaign speech that reflected 3 negatively on her supervisor. Id. at 451-52. Thus, the supervisor in *Murphy* had 4 discretion in discharging the subordinate. Consequently, the supervisor, in choosing 5 to discharge the subordinate on the basis of campaign speech, effectively politicized 6 a personnel decision² in a manner that circumscribed political expression beyond that 7 mandated by law. In contrast, Kane was threatened with discipline pursuant to the 8 City Personnel Rules. This threat of discipline was therefore not an arbitrary attempt 9 to limit political expression, but instead was an attempt to enforce existing 10 employment regulations. Moreover, unlike the subordinate in *Murphy*, Kane does not 11 allege facts to suggest that she was attacked for expressing a political viewpoint. For 12 example, she did not attack the credentials of a candidate for public office. She 13 merely alleges that she was attacked for notifying her superiors of her intention to run 2 14 We note that the politicization of personnel decisions can damage employee 15 morale and can be harmful to government efficiency. See *Phillips v. City of Dallas*, 16 781 F.3d 772, 780 (5th Cir. 2015); *Briggs v. Merit Sys. Prot. Bd.*, 331 F.3d 1307, 17 1314-15 (Fed. Cir. 2003). By contrast, employment regulations precluding 18 government employees from holding or seeking elective office prevent the 19 politicization of personnel decisions. See *Phillips*, 781 F.3d at 780; *Briggs*, 331 F.3d 20 at 1314-15. Thus, whereas *Murphy* involved the politicization of a personnel 21 decision, 505 F.3d at 451-52, in the case at bar, the City was merely attempting to 22 implement provisions that preclude politicization within the government workforce. 23 Kane's reliance on *Murphy* is therefore misplaced. 19 1 for elective office. Kane essentially alleges that she was attacked for announcing her 2 candidacy. However, "the mere fact of candidacy [is] not constitutionally protected, 3 [whereas] the expression of one's political belief still [falls] under the ambit of the 4 First Amendment." 503 F.3d at 451. Therefore, under *Murphy*, Kane's right to speak 5 on a matter of public concern was not violated because the mere fact of candidacy is 6 not a matter of public concern. 7 {29} Moreover, even if we were to decide that the mere fact of candidacy was a 8 matter of public concern, Kane would still not prevail. Laws that preclude 9 government employees from a wide range of political activities have been upheld as 10 constitutional; constitutionally prohibited activities include "raising money for, 11 publicly endorsing, or campaigning for political candidates; serving as an officer of 12 a political club; participating as a delegate in a political convention or running for 13 office in a political party; and writing letters on political subjects to newspapers." 14 *Phillips v. City of Dallas*, 781 F.3d 772, 780 (5th Cir. 2015). These laws are 15 justifiable because political activity may become a basis for the preferential treatment 16 of employees, damage morale, and therefore impair government efficiency. See *id.*; 17 *Briggs v. Merit Sys. Prot. Bd.*, 331 F.3d 1307, 1314-15 (Fed. Cir. 2003). Thus, even 18 when the mere fact of candidacy is considered a matter of a public concern, 20 1 employment regulations prohibiting employees from running for elective office are 2 constitutional. See, e.g., *Phillips*, 781 F.3d at 774, 783 (upholding the 3 constitutionality of a municipal regulation that "prevented city employees from 4 seeking office in any county

overlapping the city”). 5 {30} In conclusion, Kane’s right to speak on matters of public concern was not 6 violated. Having already held that the City’s employment regulations do not violate 7 either candidates’ or voters’ rights, we will not hold unconstitutional the City’s 8 attempts to apply its employment regulations by threatening non-complying 9 employees with discipline. 10 B. The City’s Employment Provisions Do Not Violate Article VII, Section 2 11 of the New Mexico Constitution Because They Are Permissible 12 Qualifications and Standards for Holding Appointive Public Positions 13 Under Article VII, Section 2(B) 14 {31} Kane next argues that the City’s employment regulations add a qualification 15 for holding elective public office—that the citizen not be a City employee—in 16 violation of Article VII, Section 2(A). The City argues that the regulations do not 17 impose additional eligibility requirements for elective public office in conflict with 18 those set by the New Mexico Constitution, but rather constitute permissible 19 qualifications and standards for employment in an appointive position with the City. 20 See N.M. Const. art. VII, § 2(B). The parties differ in their interpretations of Section 21 1 VII, Section 2 which provides, in relevant part: 2 A. Every citizen of the United States who is a legal resident of 3 the state and is a qualified elector therein, shall be qualified to hold any 4 elective public office except as otherwise provided in this constitution. 5 B. The legislature may provide by law for such qualifications 6 and standards as may be necessary for holding an appointive position by 7 any public officer or employee. 8 {32} Whose interpretation is correct necessarily turns on whether the City Charter 9 and City Personnel Rules prohibiting city employees from simultaneously running for 10 elective office or holding elective office are a qualification for elective office or a 11 qualification and standard for holding an appointive public position. Article VII, 12 Section 2(A) prohibits any qualifications for elective public office beyond those 13 enumerated in the New Mexico Constitution, see *Cottrell v. Santillanes*, 14 1995-NMCA-090, ¶¶ 7-8, 120 N.M. 367, 901 P.2d 785, while Article II, Section 2(B) 15 provides legislative authority to promulgate qualifications and standards for holding 16 appointive positions by public officers or employees. *Manzagol*, 1975-NMSC-002, 17 ¶ 13. 18 {33} The legislative history of Article VII, Section 2 indicates that there is a 19 distinction between qualifications for elective public office and qualifications and 20 standards for appointive positions. Prior to 1961, the 1921 version of Article VII, 22

1 Section 2 broadly applied to any public office; it explicitly provided that “[e]very 2 citizen of the United States who is a legal resident of the state and is a qualified 3 elector therein, shall be qualified to hold any public office in the state except as 4 otherwise provided in this constitution.” N.M. Const. art. VII, § 2 (as amended 5 September 20, 1921). In 1961 New Mexico legislators, due to the breadth of the 1921 6 version of Article VII, Section 2, sought voters’ adoption of an amendment to Article 7 VII, Section 2 to assure the constitutionality of the Personnel Act, NMSA 1953, §§ 8 5-4-28 to -46 (1961) (now recodified as NMSA 1978, §§ 10-9-1 to -25 (1961, as 9 amended through 2014)), which established a system of personnel administration in 10 state government. See 1961 N.M.

Laws, ch. 240, §§ 1-21. 11 {34} Article VII, Section 2 was amended to divide the section into three subsections 12 effective September 19, 1961. Subsection A inserted “elective” before “public 13 office” and deleted “in the state” thereafter; Subsection B inserted new material 14 addressing “an appointive position by any public officer or employee”; and 15 Subsection C is not relevant to this case. Thus, the 1961 amendment to Article VII,

16 Sections 2(A) and (B) provided that:

17 A. Every citizen of the United States who is a legal resident of 18 the state and is a qualified elector therein, shall be qualified to hold any 19 elective public office except as otherwise provided in this Constitution. 23 1 B. The legislature may provide by law for such qualifications 2 and standards as may be necessary for holding an appointive position by 3 any public officer or employee.3 4 {35} Subsection A concerns qualifications for “elective public office,” N.M. Const. 5 art. VII, § 2(A), and Subsection B concerns “qualifications and standards . . . for 6 holding an appointive position by any public officer or employee,” N.M. Const. art. 7 VII, § 2(B). Elective public offices are distinguishable from appointive positions, 8 which is why they are treated differently in our case law. According to Black’s Law

9 Dictionary at 517-18 (6th ed. 1990), an election is defined as “[a]n expression of

10 choice by the voters of a public body politic,” whereas the term “appoint” is used 11 “where exclusive power and authority is given to one person, officer, or body to name 12 persons to hold certain offices,” *id.* at 99. Essentially, elected public offices are 13 chosen by voters, while appointed offices are generally designated by one person, 14 officer, or body with the exclusive power and authority to make such a designation 15 for a given public office. See *id.* at 99. If a position is not an elective public office, 16 Article VII, Section 2(A) is not implicated. *Daniels v. Watson*, 1966-NMSC-011, ¶¶ 17 5-6, 75 N.M. 661, 410 P.2d 193 (noting that Article VII, Section 2(A) had no 3 18 A subsequent 1973 amendment only affected Subsection C of Article VII,

19 Section 2 of the New Mexico Constitution. Therefore, the 1961 amendments to

20 Article VII, Section 2 reflect Subsections A and B in their current form. 24 1 application to qualifications and standards for member positions on the board of a 2 junior college district because those positions were “appointive rather than elective”). 3 {36} The 1961 amendment indicates that qualifications for elective public office can 4 only be promulgated through the New Mexico Constitution. N.M. Const. art VII, § 5 2(A). By contrast, Article VII, Section 2(B)4 grants the Legislature authority to 6 promulgate qualifications and standards for appointive positions such as the 7 employment conditions promulgated in the Personnel Act. *Manzagol*, 1975-NMSC-8 002, ¶ 13. 9 {37} When the Legislature amended the Personnel Act in 1963 to conform to the 10 1961 amendment of Article VII, Section 2, it provided that 11 [t]he purpose of the Personnel Act is to establish for New Mexico a 12 system of personnel administration based solely on qualification and 13 ability, which will provide greater economy and efficiency in the 14 management of state affairs. The Personnel Act is enacted under and 15 pursuant to the provisions of article 7, section 2 of the Constitution of 16 New Mexico, as amended. 17 NMSA 1953, § 5-4-

29 (1963) (citation omitted). The last sentence of Section 5-4-29 18 was added in 1963 to reflect that the Legislature was specifically authorized to enact 4 19 The Personnel Act was passed prior to September 19, 1961, when Article VII,

20 Section 2(B) was promulgated. See 1961 N.M. Laws, ch. 240, §§ 1-21. This

21 chronology suggests that the Legislature wanted to ensure that the original form of 22 Article VII, Section 2 did not render the Personnel Act unconstitutional. 25 1 the entire Personnel Act under Article VII, Section 2, as amended. The stated 2 purpose of the Personnel Act indicates the Legislature believed that in providing 3 qualifications and standards for appointive positions, the entire Personnel Act was in 4 jeopardy of being declared unconstitutional under the 1921 version of Article VII,

5 Section 2. Consequently, the Personnel Act’s statement of purpose recognizes that

6 Article VII, Section 2(B) conveys authority to create qualifications and standards for 7 appointive public positions, which includes employee positions. 8 {38} The District Attorney Personnel and Compensation Act, NMSA 1978, §§ 9 36-1A-1 to -15 (1991, as amended through 1999), similarly concerns a system of 10 personnel administration for district attorneys “based solely on qualification and 11 ability [and] is enacted pursuant to the provisions of Article 7, Section 2 of the 12 constitution of New Mexico.” Section 36-1A-2. Importantly, the District Attorney 13 Personnel and Compensation Act does not contain any provisions preventing district 14 attorney personnel from seeking or holding elective public office. See generally §§ 15 36-1A-1 to -15. The omission of language concerning the seeking or holding of 16 elective office constitutes additional evidence that Article VII, Section 2(B) was 17 believed by the Legislature to be necessary to ensure the constitutionality of 18 legislation that addresses public employee qualifications and standards. There is no 26 1 indication of legislative concern over qualifications for elective public office. 2 {39} We must next determine whether the City Charter and employee regulations are 3 impermissible “qualifi[cations] to hold any elective public office” within the meaning 4 of Article VII, Section 2(A) or are permissible “qualifications and standards . . . for 5 holding an appointive position by any public officer or employee” within the meaning 6 of Article VII, Section 2(B). The Manzagol court held that NMSA 1953, Section 5-4- 7 42(B) (Vol. 2, 2nd Repl., Part 1, 1974) of the Personnel Act—which like the City’s 8 employment regulations prohibited state employees from holding political 9 office—was not a qualification for holding elective public office, and that Article VII,

10 Section 2(A) was not implicated by the Personnel Act. See 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13.

11 No effort is being made [by Section 5-4-42(B)] to impose any restriction 12 upon the elective public office which Petitioner holds or upon him as the 13 holder of that office. It is his appointive position as a “public officer or 14 employee” which is in danger by his persistent action in holding a 15 “political office.” 16 Manzagol, 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13. 17 {40} Legal precedent supports Manzagol’s distinction between impermissible, 18 additional qualifications for elective public office and permissible employment 19 regulations for appointive positions. In New Mexico, a

qualified individual is one 20 who is eligible for elective public office. Bd. of Comm'rs of Guadalupe Cty. v. Dist. 27 1 Ct. of Fourth Jud. Dist., 1924-NMSC-009, ¶ 29, 29 N.M. 244, 223 P. 516. Article 2 VII, Section 2(A) only concerns the class of persons eligible to be chosen for elective 3 public office; it does not concern the separate employment regulations this class of 4 persons may have. Consequently, "[t]he requirement that the holder of [an 5 appointive] public office must tender his [or her] resignation upon becoming a 6 candidate for another office, or that his [or her] filing for another office would work 7 a resignation ipso facto, does not prescribe additional qualifications for the [elective 8 public] office." Mulholland v. Ayers, 99 P.2d 234, 239 (Mont. 1940). This is because 9 "[a] person may possess the requisite qualifications or may be eligible [for] many 10 different offices." Id. "The legal requirement, however, that he [or she] may not hold 11 more than one [public office] at a time does not affect his [or her] eligibility to hold 12 them all." Id. 13 {41} Under Manzagol, the City's employee regulations neither preclude Kane from 14 holding elective office, City Charter art. X, § 3, nor from seeking elective office, City 15 Personnel Rules § 311.3. As such, the City's employee regulations are not 16 qualifications within the meaning of Article VII, Section 2(A). 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 17 13. Instead, the City's employee regulations are permissible "qualifications and 18 standards . . . for holding an appointive position" within the meaning of Article VII, 28

1 Section 2(B). Kane's appointive position as a firefighter did not render her ineligible
2 for the elective public office of a state legislator; instead, her campaign for and 3 service as a state legislator precluded her from continuing her appointive position as 4 a firefighter. As in Manzagol, we conclude that in preventing Kane from retaining 5 her appointive position as a firefighter while campaigning for or serving in elective 6 public office, the City's employment regulations are permissible "qualifications and 7 standards . . . for holding an appointive position" under the meaning of Article VII,

8 Section 2(B).

9 {42} Nonetheless, Kane relies on Cottrell to argue that the City's employment 10 regulations are impermissible qualifications for elective public office. Cottrell 11 concerned a municipal charter that required "candidates for the Albuquerque City 12 Council not [to] have served two prior terms." 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 16. The issue 13 was whether this provision constituted an impermissible qualification on elective 14 public office in contravention of Article VII, Section 2(A). Cottrell, 15 1995-NMCA-090, ¶¶ 6-8. The court in Cottrell read Article VII, Section 2(A) in 16 conjunction with Article V, Section 13 of the New Mexico Constitution⁵ and 5 17 Article V, Section 13 of the New Mexico Constitution provides that "[a]ll 18 district and municipal officers, county commissioners, school board members and 19 municipal governing body members shall be residents of the political subdivision or 20 district from which they are elected or for which they are appointed." 29 1 concluded that under the New Mexico Constitution, "any citizen who is a qualified 2 voter can hold any municipal elected office subject only to the residency 3 requirement." 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 7. Because the term limit provision prevented 4 qualified

voters from holding elective office, the provision constituted a qualification 5 on elective public office. Id. ¶¶ 7-8. This additional qualification was impermissible 6 because “the sole means of adopting additional qualifications [for elective public 7 office] is by constitutional amendment.” Id. ¶ 8. Not even the Home Rule 8 Amendment afforded municipalities the power to impose additional qualifications on 9 elective office. Id. ¶ 9. Cottrell therefore held that Article VII, Section 2 “preempts 10 a home rule municipality’s power to adopt additional qualifications for elected office 11 within the state beyond those set forth in [the New Mexico] Constitution.” Cottrell, 12 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 1. 13 {43} Kane contends that her situation is analogous to the situation in Cottrell. We 14 disagree. Cottrell properly stands for the proposition that under Article VII, Section 15 2(A), only amendments to the Constitution can permissibly add qualifications to 16 elective public office. 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 8. However, this case is clearly 17 distinguishable. We have already established that the City’s employment provisions 18 do not constitute qualifications for elective public office; therefore, Article VII, 30

1 Section 2(A) is not implicated. Indeed, Cottrell recognized, albeit in dicta, that

2 Article X, Section 3 of the City Charter merely regulates conflicts of interest 3 concerning city employees and does not add qualifications for elective public office. 4 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 15. Thus, Cottrell’s holding concerning unconstitutional 5 additional qualifications to elective public office “in no way affects” the 6 constitutionality of Article X, Section 3 of the City Charter. 1995-NMCA-090, ¶ 15. 7 {44} We next determine whether the City has the authority to promulgate 8 qualifications and standards within the meaning of Article VII, Section 2(B). The 9 Manzagol court recognized that under Article VII, Section 2(B), legislative authority 10 exists to create the conditions of employment that preclude a state employee from 11 holding an elected public office. 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13. 12 Clearly, the Legislature had the constitutional power under art. 7, § 2, 13 subd. B . . . to enact 5-4-42(B) . . . and to thereby provide, as a 14 qualification or standard for his [or her] continued employment by the 15 State in a position covered by the . . . Personnel Act, that he [or she] not 16 hold “political office.” 17 Manzagol, 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13. However, Manzagol does not specifically address 18 whether municipalities may adopt regulations addressing personnel administration. 19 We hold that under NMSA 1978, Section 3-13-4 (1965), municipalities have been 20 delegated the legislative authority articulated in Article VII, Section 2(B) to enact 31 1 qualifications and standards for appointive employee positions. 2 {45} In 1994, the Court of Appeals noted that Section 3-13-4 authorized 3 municipalities to create “merit system ordinances that apply to employees.” Webb v. 4 Vill. of Ruidoso Downs, 1994-NMCA-026, ¶ 9, 117 N.M. 253, 871 P.2d 17. Under

5 Section 3-13-4(A), municipalities may promulgate “reasonable restrictions or

6 prohibitions on political activities which are deemed detrimental to” municipal merit 7 systems. Consequently, pursuant to Section 3-13-4(A), municipalities have the 8 legislative authority to impose restrictions on political activities that under Manzagol 9 are qualifications and standards within the meaning of Article VII, Section 2(B). 10 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13. As an aside, we note

that employee regulations 11 circumscribing the political activities of public employees promote important 12 governmental interests, such as 13 (1) encouraging public officials to devote themselves exclusively to the 14 duties of their office, (2) reducing the possibility of public subsidies for 15 officials merely using their office as a stepping stone, (3) preventing 16 abuse of office before and after election, and (4) protecting the 17 expectations of the electorate voting a candidate into [public] office. 18 *Fasi v. Cayetano*, 752 F. Supp. 942, 949 (D. Haw. 1990). 19 {46} A municipality is defined as “any incorporated city, town or village.” NMSA 20 1978, § 3-1-2(G) (1993). The parties do not dispute that the City is a municipal 32 1 corporation. Therefore, the City has the authority under Section 3-13-4(A) to 2 promulgate qualifications and standards for its employees, including restrictions on 3 political activities. In this case, the parties do not dispute that Kane is an employee 4 of the City. Consequently, the City’s employment regulations prohibiting Kane from 5 seeking or holding elective public office were permissibly promulgated under Article 6 VII, Section 2(B) of the New Mexico Constitution and Section 3-13-4(A). 7 C. Whether Section 10-7F-9 Preempts the City’s Prohibition Against 8 Municipal Employees Seeking Elective Office 9 {47} Finally, Kane argues that Article X, Section 3 of the City Charter is not a valid 10 exercise of the City’s municipal powers because it is preempted by Section 10-7F-9 11 of the HDOA. Section 10-7F-9 provides that “[a] hazardous duty officer shall not be 12 prohibited by an employer from engaging in any political activity when the officer is 13 off duty, except as otherwise provided by law.” According to Kane, although the 14 HDOA contemplates the possibility that other laws may circumscribe a hazardous 15 duty officer’s political activities, Article X, Section 3 of the City Charter is not a valid 16 law that limits her political activities. In determining the permissibility of Article X,

17 Section 3 of the City Charter, we first provide an overview of city charters before
18 applying the preemption test from *State ex rel. Haynes v. Bonem*, 1992-NMSC-062, 19 ¶ 14, 114 N.M. 627, 845 P.2d 150. 33 1 {48} In 1970, New Mexico adopted a state constitutional amendment that 2 “establishes the right of the citizens of a municipality to adopt a home rule charter.” 3 *Id.* ¶ 11 (citing Article X, Section 6). Municipalities that adopt home rule charters 4 “may exercise all legislative powers and perform all functions not expressly denied 5 by general law or charter.” N.M. Const. art. X, § 6(D). “Thus, home rule 6 municipalities do not look to the legislature for a grant of power to legislate, but only 7 look to statutes to determine if any express limitations have been placed on that 8 power.” *Haynes*, 1992-NMSC-062, ¶ 11. By contrast, “[t]hose municipalities that 9 choose not to adopt a home rule charter must still depend on the legislature for their 10 power to act.” *Id.* Municipal home rule was created to “enable municipalities to 11 conduct their own business and control their own affairs, to the fullest possible 12 extent, in their own way.” *Id.* ¶ 12 (internal quotation marks and citations omitted); 13 see also N.M. Const. art. X, § 6(E) (noting that the purpose of enabling home rule “is 14 to provide for maximum local self-government [such that a] liberal construction shall 15 be given to the powers of municipalities”). 16 {49} Determining whether Section 10-7F-9 preempts Article X,

Section 3 of the City 17 Charter requires a two-step analysis. We initially determine whether Section 10-7F-9 18 is a general law. Haynes, 1992-NMSC-062, ¶ 14. If we determine that Section 10- 34 1 7F-9 is a general law, we then determine whether the provision expressly denies a 2 home rule municipality the authority to prohibit its employees from seeking elective 3 office. See Haynes, 1992-NMSC-062, ¶ 14. 4 {50} Kane argues that Article X, Section 3 of the City Charter is not a valid exercise 5 of the City’s legislative authority. Under Kane’s interpretation of Section 10-7F-9, 6 only the Legislature can deviate from Section 10-7F-9’s default position of protecting 7 firefighters’ political activities. According to Kane, Section 10-7F-9 is a general law. 8 She then contends that this general law deprives the City of the power to 9 circumscribe hazardous duty officers’ political activities because the Legislature 10 evinced an intent to uniformly regulate employer-employee relations, at least with 11 respect to hazardous duty officers. 12 1. Whether Section 10-7F-9 is a general law 13 {51} A general law is “a law that applies generally throughout the state and is of 14 statewide concern as contrasted to ‘local’ or ‘municipal’ law.” Haynes, 1992-NMSC- 15 062, ¶ 17. 16 In defining the term ‘general law’ as used in the home rule amendment, 17 this Court . . . attempt[ed] to impart the basic notion, applied across the 18 country, that in order for a statute to override an enactment of a home 19 rule municipality, the statute must relate to a matter of statewide 20 concern. 35 1 Id. For example, *City of Albuquerque v. New Mexico Public Service Commission*, 2 1993-NMSC-021, ¶ 24, 115 N.M. 521, 854 P.2d 348 held that utility rate-making “is 3 a matter of statewide rather than local concern . . . because a proposed service rate for 4 one municipality can affect rates to other municipalities in the state.” By contrast, 5 Haynes held that state provisions setting the number of municipal commissioners did 6 not touch upon a matter of general concern, and allowed a municipality to “provide 7 for a different number [of commissioners] as set out in its charter,” 1992-NMSC-062, 8 ¶ 1, because “the number of commissioners in the governing body[] is precisely the 9 sort of matter intended to fall within the decisionmaking power of a home rule 10 municipality.” Id. ¶ 21. The number of commissioners a municipality has “is 11 predominantly, if not entirely, of interest to the citizens of the” municipality for which 12 these commissioners serve. Id. 13 {52} We hold that Section 10-7F-9 is not a general law. The regulation of 14 government employees’ activities under the First Amendment of the United States 15 Constitution touches upon issues of local, not statewide, concern. Municipalities may 16 provide for the convenience of their inhabitants. NMSA 1978, § 3-17-1(B) (1993) 17 (“The governing body of a municipality may adopt ordinances or resolutions not 18 inconsistent with the laws of New Mexico for the purpose of . . . providing for the 36 1 safety, preserving the health, promoting the prosperity and improving the morals, 2 order, comfort and convenience of the municipality and its inhabitants.”). Regulating 3 the First Amendment activities of government employees can further the efficiency 4 of governmental operations. See Briggs, 331 F.3d at 1313-15 (noting that 5 determining the permissibility of restrictions on the First Amendment activities of 6 government employees involves a balancing of governmental efficiency interests 7 against employee rights and indicating that First Amendment activities may,

in some 8 circumstances, impair efficiency). “[I]ncreased efficiency of operation may 9 reasonably be expected to promote the service, accommodation, and convenience of 10 the public.” *Lyons Transp. Co. v. Pa. Pub. Util. Comm’n*, 61 A.2d 362, 365 (Pa. 11 Super. Ct. 1948). Thus, municipalities have an interest in promoting the convenience 12 of their inhabitants, and regulations of municipal employees’ First Amendment 13 activities further the convenience of such inhabitants. Because Section 10-7F-9 14 touches upon the regulation of municipal employees’ First Amendment activities, we 15 conclude that Section 10-7F-9 is not a general law regulating a topic of statewide 16 concern. 17 {53} Kane contends that the employment relationships of hazardous duty officers 18 are matters of general concern because “[a]s the members of the public served every 37 1 day by hazardous duty officers, New Mexicans . . . deserve to know that the 2 relationship between these heroes as their employers is as respectful as possible.” 3 This argument is without merit. Under the facts in *Haynes*, it could have been said 4 that all citizens statewide have an interest in the form of their local government. 5 However, this does not mean that a state statute implicating local forms of 6 government raised issues of statewide concern because the constituencies of local 7 governments have the most interest in their respective forms of local government. 8 *Haynes*, 1992-NMSC-062, ¶ 21. It also can be said that all citizens have an interest 9 in how hazardous duty officers are regulated. However, employment regulations 10 concerning hazardous duty officers touch upon the local interests of the citizens such 11 officers serve, and not the State’s broader interests. See *McGee v. Civil Serv. Bd. of 12 City of Portland*, 154 P.3d 135, 139 (Or. Ct. App. 2007) (“[T]he administrative 13 machinery by which the employment and discharge of city fire[fighters] is to be 14 determined is a matter of local concern.” (alteration in original) (internal quotation 15 marks and citation omitted)). 16 {54} We conclude that Section 10-7F-9 does not preempt the City’s employment 17 regulations because it is not a general law. However, even if Section 10-7F-9 were 18 a general law, it would not preempt the City’s employment regulations because the 38 1 restrictions do not conflict with Section 10-7F-9. 2 2. Whether Section 10-7F-9 expressly denies the City the power to prohibit 3 its employees from seeking elective office 4 {55} If a statute is a general law, we next inquire whether the provision expressly 5 denies a home rule municipality the right to prohibit its employees from seeking 6 elective office. *Haynes*, 1992-NMSC-062, ¶ 14. “[A]ny New Mexico law that clearly 7 intends to preempt a governmental area [qualifies as an express denial] without 8 necessarily stating that affected municipalities must comply and cannot operate to the 9 contrary.” *Id.* ¶ 22 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Kane asserts that 10 the City’s employment regulations are preempted by Section 10-7F-9. Kane reasons 11 that the HDOA, through enumerating various rights that are guaranteed to hazardous 12 duty officers, evinces an intent by the Legislature to address New Mexico 13 municipalities’ “record of abusing the[] rights of hazardous duty officers,” or to at 14 least prevent such abuse. 15 {56} We disagree. The HDOA contains no requirement for a uniform law 16 concerning the proscription of hazardous duty officers’ political activities. See §§ 10- 17 7F-1 to -9. More importantly, although

Section 10-7F-9 states that “[a] hazardous duty officer shall not be prohibited by an employer from engaging in any political activity when the officer is off duty,” the provision also provides the restriction “except as otherwise provided by law.” This indicates that the HDOA contemplates that regulations of hazardous duty officers’ political activities will not be uniform. We conclude that the City correctly argues that “Article X, Section 3 of the City’s home rule Charter falls within the HDOA’s ‘except as otherwise provided by law’ exception” such that Section 10-7F-9 does not preempt municipal employment regulations. The phrase “except as otherwise provided by law” should be read broadly so as to include municipal laws. In *Republican Party of New Mexico v. New Mexico Taxation & Revenue Dep’t*, we characterized the phrase “as otherwise provided by law” as a catch-all term that includes statutes, regulations, and constitutional provisions. See 2012-NMSC-026, ¶ 13, 283 P.3d 853 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). Moreover, municipal enactments are considered law. *City of Aztec v. Gurule*, 2010-NMSC-006, ¶ 16, 147 N.M. 693, 228 P.3d 477 (“[M]unicipal ordinances are law and may be judicially noticed as such.”). Finally, we have already concluded that under Section 3-13-4(A), municipalities have been delegated the legislative authority to promulgate qualifications and standards for appointed employees, including firefighters. We therefore hold that Section 10-7F-9 does not preempt the City’s employment regulations as applied to hazardous duty officers.

D. Whether Kane Is Entitled to Attorney’s Fees

New Mexico generally follows the American rule, which provides that each party should bear its own attorney’s fees unless a statute, court rule, or contractual agreement authorizes an award of attorney’s fees. See *Paz v. Tijerina*, 2007-NMCA- 109, ¶ 9, 142 N.M. 391, 165 P.3d 1167. The relevant statutory exception to the application of the American rule in this case is the Civil Rights Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b) (2000). In any action or proceeding to enforce a provision of Sections 1981, 1981a, 1982, 1983, 1985, and 1986 of this title, Title IX of Public Law 92-318, or Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, among others, the Court, in its discretion, “may allow the prevailing party, other than the United States, a reasonable attorney’s fee as part of the costs.” 42 U.S.C. § 1988(b). Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 and NMSA 1978, Section 44-6-11 (1975), the district court awarded Kane \$7,644.50 in attorney’s fees and \$242.70 in costs, with interest accruing on those amounts at a rate of 8.75 percent per annum from the date of entry of the order. The City argues that Kane cannot recover attorney’s fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988 if this Court reverses the district court’s ruling on Kane’s constitutional claims. Kane argues that the City overstates the burden of proving that one is a prevailing party by noting that the broad language in 42 U.S.C. § 1988 does not explicitly state that a party must also prevail on appeal. We disagree with Kane’s position. When a case is actually litigated and a plaintiff does not win on any significant issue, that plaintiff is not a prevailing party within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. § 1988. *Pearson v. Fair*, 935 F.2d 401, 415 (1st Cir. 1991) (citing *Langton v. Johnston*, 928 F.2d 1206, 1224 (1st Cir. 1991)). A “plaintiff must be able to point to a resolution of the dispute which change[d] the legal relationship between itself

and the defendant.” *Tex. State Teachers Ass’n v. Garland Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 489 U.S. 782, 792 (1989). “A plaintiff who achieves a transient victory at the threshold of an action can gain no award under [42 U.S.C. § 1988] if, at the end of the litigation, [his or] her initial success is undone and [he or] she leaves the courthouse emptyhanded.” *Sole v. Wyner*, 551 U.S. 74, 78 (2007). We also note that “[a] plaintiff who prevails on one or more state claims but loses on all federal claims will not be eligible for an attorney’s fee award under 42 U.S.C. § 1988.” *Bogan v. Sandoval Cty. Planning & Zoning Comm’n*, 1994-NMCA-157, ¶ 44, 119 15 N.M. 334, 890 P.2d 395. As explained above, Kane has no federal, constitutionally-guaranteed right to maintain active City employment while simultaneously seeking or holding elective public state office. Thus, Kane is not entitled to attorney’s fees pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1988.

III. CONCLUSION

The City’s employment regulations do not violate the First Amendment of the United States Constitution. Also, these restrictions do not violate Article VII, Section 4 of the New Mexico Constitution. Moreover, Section 10-7F-9 is not a general law preempting the City’s employment regulations as applied to hazardous duty officers. We therefore reverse the district court’s decision on the merits as well as its award of attorney’s fees.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

EDWARD L. CHÁVEZ, Justice
WE CONCUR: PETRA JIMENEZ MAES, Justice
CHARLES W. DANIELS, Justice
SARAH C. BACKUS, Judge
Sitting by designation
RICHARD C. BOSSON, Justice, specially concurring

We say in this opinion that the City of Albuquerque is not precluding Kane from holding elective office, only from holding city employment while she does so. The City is imposing a condition on employment, not on elective office. But is that really what is going on here? Kane, a career official in the fire department, has the “freedom” to run for office; all she has to do is walk away from her career. Some choice!

It seems to me that the City’s employee regulations, stripped of labels and pretense, are exactly what they appear to be. They are a public policy choice by the City to keep its employees away from politics and specifically away from running for office. That policy choice is rooted in history. The Legislature created the same wall for state employees a generation ago. Section 10-9-21(B). Around the same time, the Legislature passed Section 3-13-4 which allowed municipalities to enact a similar merit system that would include employee “restrictions on political activities.” Presumably, holding elective office would constitute prohibited “political activity.”

I acknowledge that this very Court a generation ago characterized the State Personnel Act as a restriction on employment only, not on elected office. “No effort is being made to impose any restriction upon the elective public office which [the petitioner Jerry Manzagol] holds or upon him as the holder of that office.” *Manzagol*, 2 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13. I call that statement misdirection, not reality. Jerry Manzagol, in order to keep his job with the

state, was compelled to surrender his position as 4 Santa Fe City Councilor, to which he had been duly elected by the citizens of that 5 city. He had very little choice if he wanted to keep his job. We made a mistake with 6 that language forty years ago; I do not know why we would repeat it today. 7 {66} In truth, is this not a little of both, a condition on employment and a prohibition 8 on holding elective public office? We do ourselves no harm with such an 9 acknowledgment. Back in the 1960s, to lay the groundwork for the State Personnel 10 Act (and by extension the Albuquerque City Charter), the Legislature and the 11 electorate combined to amend Article 7, Section 2 of the New Mexico Constitution. 12 The Legislature passed Section 2(B) as an exception to Section 2(A), saying in effect 13 that the Legislature may do in a merit-based personnel act for public employees what

14 Section 2(A) would otherwise prohibit—imposing an additional qualification on 15 holding elective public office. The result: everyone is qualified to hold “any elective 16 public office” except as provided in Section 2(B) for public employees. 17 {67} The Constitution did not need amending just to pass a personnel act; it needed 18 amending to pass a personnel act that restricted the right to hold elective public 46 1 office, a restriction that would otherwise have run afoul of Section 2(A). That is 2 exactly why the people went to all the trouble to amend Section 2. Implicitly, this 3 Court acknowledged as much, ironically, in the same Manzagol opinion. “Clearly, the 4 Legislature had the constitutional power under art. 7, § 2, subd. B, to enact 5-4-42(B), 5 and to thereby provide, as a qualification or standard for his continued employment 6 by the State in a position covered by the State Personnel Act, that he not hold 7 ‘political office.’” Manzagol, 1975-NMSC-002, ¶ 13 (internal citations omitted). In 8 other words, but for Section B, Section A might very well have been a problem with 9 respect to any ban on holding elective public office. 10 {68} And so, Albuquerque’s restrictions on its employees from holding elective 11 public office are consistent with the New Mexico Constitution. I concede the point 12 and agree with the result reached in the Court’s opinion. Having conceded the legality 13 of the City’s position toward its employee, I could stop there. The wisdom of such a 14 policy—its prudence as a matter of sound public policy—is a matter of legislative 15 discretion, not judicial determination. 16 {69} But the history of our Constitution suggests that the two cannot always be 17 neatly separated. Our state Founders created a volunteer legislature, one that 18 envisioned public-minded citizens from all walks of life, those who would make the 47 1 personal sacrifice to come to Santa Fe each year to conduct the people’s business. The 2 Founders offered these volunteers little help—inadequate time and no compensation. 3 But the Founders welcomed all who would serve, including presumably public 4 employees. 5 {70} True to the spirit of those Founders, we as a society need those volunteers 6 today more than ever. We need their talent, their energy, and their vision, all 7 attributes that can be found in both sectors of our economy, public and private. The 8 public sector is infinitely larger now than in the days of our founding. We should be 9 wary of eliminating whole areas of our society from the potential gene pool from 10 which our best and brightest might be called to Santa Fe. There must be better ways, 11 designed

with greater precision, to protect civil service from the excesses of political 12 intrigue than an across-the-board, absolute ban. The City of Albuquerque has 13 benefitted in the past from the service of its municipal employees in the state 14 Legislature. Representative Kiki Saavedra is but one who comes to mind. The value 15 of their continued service should, at very least, be subject to intelligent public debate. 16 The stakes at hand, and our continued need for quality legislative service, merit no 17 less. 48 1 _____ 2 RICHARD C. BOSSON, Justice 49