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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Stefanics/Papen **ORIGINAL DATE** 1/31/2020
LAST UPDATED _____ **HB** _____
SHORT TITLE Cancer Prevention Programs at UNM **SB** 83
ANALYST Gaussoin

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY20	FY21		
	\$1,600.0	Nonrecurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM-HSC)
 Higher Education Department (HED)
 Department of Health (DOH)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 83 appropriates \$1.6 million from the general fund to the University of New Mexico: \$1.1 million for the core operational infrastructure of a statewide human papillomavirus (HPV) pap registry and \$500 thousand for the core operational infrastructure of a colorectal cancer screening information system.

There is no effective date of this bill. It is assumed the effective date is 90 days following adjournment of the Legislature.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$1.6 million contained in this bill is a nonrecurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY21 shall revert to the general fund.

HED reports UNM did not submit this project as a request to be included in the higher education comprehensive funding recommendation. “The NMHED has a formal process for reviewing earmarked budget requests for higher education institutions,” HED says.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The Health Department reports HPV is the most common sexually transmitted infection in the United States and can cause cervical, vulva, vagina, penis, anus, oropharynx and other cancers. Regular screening with pap tests and HPV tests can detect cervical pre-cancers caused by HPV, which, when treated, can stop cervical cancer before it develops. The New Mexico HPV Pap Registry was created as a partnership between the DOH and UNM to monitor the continuum of cervical cancer prevention in the state. HPV is a notifiable condition in New Mexico – required by law to be reported to authorities – pursuant to NMAC 7.4.3, and the registry is designated by DOH as the authorized public health authority. Data collected is used to inform public health policy related to HPV vaccination and cervical cancer screening.

The department further reports, of cancers that affect both men and women, colorectal cancer is the second leading cause of new cancer cases and cancer deaths in New Mexico. Colorectal cancer screening can significantly reduce colorectal cancer mortality through early detection, when treatment tends to be most effective. Colorectal cancer screening can also actually prevent colorectal cancer by detecting and removing polyps in the colon or rectum that could become cancers in the future. According to the 2018 Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System, about 67 percent of New Mexicans reported being up to date with current colorectal cancer screening recommendations. A colorectal cancer screening information system may be the first of its type in the United States and could provide population-based data on colorectal cancer screening that might inform screening recommendations.

UNM-HSC states it the New Mexico HPV Pap Registry now holds data from the past 15 years on greater than 98 percent of the women and girls in New Mexico and is delivering critical data to New Mexico and the nation on the impact of statewide screening programs for HPV, how the incidence of various HPV viral strains is reduced in our population through HPV vaccination, and how HPV vaccination is reducing cervical cancer. Because HPV causes other cancers, the registry serves as a “meaningful cancer prevention and intervention” tool and is the nation’s “only prospective screening registry for cervical cancer.” The school is working on creating a similar registry and database for colorectal cancer screening.

The school says the appropriation is necessary for sustaining the registries.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

UNM-HSC indicates better cancer screening will result in better health outcomes for New Mexicans.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Like HPV, cancer is a reportable conditions; however colorectal cancer screening is not. Changes to administrative code might be necessary to create a colorectal cancer screening database.

UNM-HSC says the existing data could be lost without the infrastructure.

HFG/al