

**LEGISLATIVE EDUCATION STUDY COMMITTEE
BILL ANALYSIS**

Bill Number: *SB 44

52nd Legislature, 1st Session, 2015

Tracking Number: .198153.1

Short Title: School-Based Health Centers

Sponsor(s): Senator Gerald Ortiz y Pino

Analyst: David Craig

Date: January 27, 2015

Bill Summary:

*SB 44 makes an appropriation to the Department of Health (DOH) for expenditure in FY 15 through FY 20 for the Office of School and Adolescent Health (OSAH) to:

- expand access to behavioral health treatment and services through school-based health centers (SBHCs);
- to expand hours of operation for existing centers; and
- to establish 22 new SBHCs by 2020.

*SB 44 contains an emergency clause.

Fiscal Impact:

\$16,625,000 is appropriated from the General Fund to DOH for expenditure in FY 15 through FY 20. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY 20 shall revert to the General Fund.

Fiscal Issues:

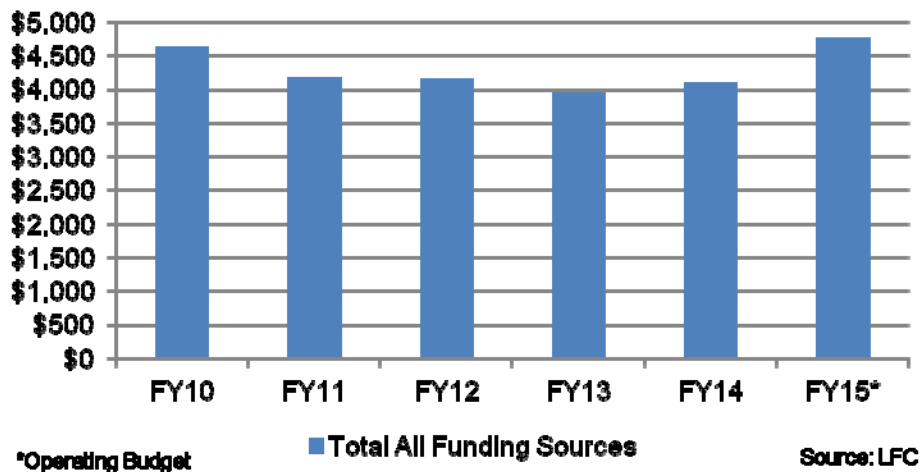
Each year, in the appropriation for DOH's contractual services in the *General Appropriation Act* (GAA), funding is provided for:

- coordination and oversight of comprehensive school health activities for all SBHCs; and
- medical services contracts for SBHCs statewide.

For FY 15, according to Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) budget documents, the DOH operating budget includes \$4,761,300 for coordination and oversight and medical contracts of SBHCs.¹ Analysis of LFC budget documents for FY 10 through FY 15 show appropriations to SBHCs as provided in Chart 1 below.

¹ The General Fund portion of this amount is \$3,338,400.

**Chart 1. DOH School Based Health Center Funding
(In thousands)**



According to an LFC fiscal impact report (FIR) of a related bill,² an analysis of school-based healthcare administered to 14,500 students in New Mexico in school year 2012-2013 revealed a projected savings of \$20.1 million compared to the total school-based healthcare budget of \$3.3 million. In other words, New Mexico SBHCs yielded a return on investment of \$6.07 for every dollar expended (Ginn and Associates, 2013). Some of the savings include:

- projected annual net hospitalization savings of \$206,725 for asthmatic students;
- a projected annual net savings of \$692,827 from early detection and treatment of gonorrhea and Chlamydia;
- projected lifetime net savings of \$1,033,216 due to mental health services provided at SBHCs; and
- projected annual net savings of \$690,557 due to projected decrease in prescription drug costs. (Ginn and Associates, 2013).

Substantive Issues:

According to the federal *Children's Health Insurance Reauthorization Act of 2009*, a SBHC is a health clinic that:

- is located in or near a school facility of a school district or board or of an Indian tribe or tribal organization;
- is organized through school, community, and health provider relationships;
- is administered by a sponsoring facility;³
- provides through health professionals primary health services to children in accordance with state and local law, including laws relating to licensure and certification; and

² SB 15, *ABQ West Mesa High School Health Clinic*

³ "sponsoring facility" includes any of the following: a hospital, a public health department, a community health center, nonprofit healthcare agency, a school or school system, or a program administered by the Indian Health Service or the Bureau of Indian Affairs or operated by an Indian tribe or a tribal organization.

- satisfies such other requirements as a state may establish for the operation of such a clinic.

According to the DOH website:

- the DOH is the state entity that prescribes standards and benchmarks for SBHCs;
- the OSAH is the office in DOH that works to improve student and adolescent health through integrated school-based or school-linked health services;
- the OSAH promotes quality accessible student and community health services through the development and support of SBHCs; and
- these centers provide comprehensive primary care and behavioral health services by using a multi-disciplinary health team.

According to the DOH OSAH,⁴ as provided in the Attachment, and on the New Mexico Alliance for School Based Health Care's (NMASBHC's) website,⁵ in FY 15 SBHCs were operating in the following:

- 11 Albuquerque Public School sites;
- 24 high schools throughout the state;
- nine K-12 campuses/rural/frontier areas of the state;
- seven Native American serving sites; and
- six middle schools throughout the state.

Background:

At an October 2013 interim meeting, the Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) heard a report on SBHCs from the NMASBHC. According to the NMASBHC's written request to address the LESL, a SBHC:

- brings the healthcare provider's office into the school;
- allows nearly 50,000 students to have access to services through New Mexico's SBHCs, which provide critically needed physical, behavioral, and oral health services;
- can have a positive effect on students' health-risk behaviors, health outcomes, and academic performance;
- can improve school attendance;
- can reduce student discipline referrals;
- reduces the need for parents to miss work to take their children to a doctor; and
- can reduce overall healthcare costs.

Committee Referrals:

SEC/SFC

Related Bills:

SB 15, *ABQ West Mesa High School Health Clinic*

⁴ http://www.mediafire.com/view/uvbbl11b92jm155/List_of_SBHC_Locations_for_FY_%2715.docx

⁵ <http://www.nmasbhc.org/sbhc-documents.html>

NM Department of Health

Office of School and Adolescent Health

FY 2015 School Based Health Centers

<p>Albuquerque Public School Sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Albuquerque High School 2. Highland High School 3. Atrisco Heritage High School (*) 4. Rio Grande High School (*) 5. Van Buren Middle School 6. Washington Middle School 7. Roosevelt Middle School 8. Grant Middle School (*) 9. Wilson Middle School (*) 10. East San Jose Elementary School 11. School on Wheels Alternative School 	<p>Native American Serving Sites:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Laguna/Acoma High School 2. To'hajillee School 3. Mescalero Apache School 4. San Felipe School 5. Pojoaque High School 6. Gallup McKinley High School 7. Native American Charter Academy (*) <p><i>Other sites serving Native American youth includes: Bernalillo High School, Taos High and Middle School, Wilson Middle School and Highland High School.</i></p>
<p>High Schools throughout the state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Carlsbad High School 2. Socorro High School 3. Santa Fe High School 4. Capital High School 5. Taos High School 6. Robertson High School (Las Vegas) 7. West Las Vegas HS/MS (Las Vegas) 8. Espanola High School 9. Silver City High School 10. Cobre High School 11. Las Cruces High School 12. Oñate High School 13. Gadsden High School 14. Chaparral High School 15. Roswell High School 16. Goddard High School 17. Belen High School 18. Santa Rosa High School 19. Raton High School 20. Bernalillo High School 21. Ruidoso High School 22. RFK Charter High School (Albuquerque) 23. Lovington High School 24. Tierra Amarilla High School 	<p>Middle Schools throughout the state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Cuba Middle School 2. Robertson Middle School (Las Vegas) 3. Carlos Vigil Middle School (Espanola) 4. Taos Middle School 5. Mesa Vista Middle School 6. Mesa Middle School (Roswell)
<p>K-12 Campuses/rural/frontier areas of state:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lake Arthur School 2. Maxwell School 3. Lordsburg School 4. Mountainair School District 5. Mora School District 6. San Jon School District 7. Des Moines School District 8. Ft. Sumner School 9. Penasco School District 	<p>Notes:</p> <p>(*) Indicates site not receiving funds from DOH for operations, but operating using prescribed Standards and Benchmarks.</p> <p>There are approximately 10 additional sites throughout the state, however, quality is not followed, nor is data shared with the state program.</p>

SOURCE: New Mexico Alliance for School Based Health Care's (NMBHC's) website
http://www.mediafire.com/view/uvbbl11b92jm155/List_of_SBHC_Locations_for_FY_%2715.docx

LESC – January 2015