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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 2/24/15

SPONSOR Soules LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____

SHORT TITLE Restrict Work Hours on School Nights SB 606

ANALYST Klundt

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY15	FY16	FY17	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
Total	\$5.0	\$0	\$0	\$5.0	Nonrecurring	General

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Workforce Solutions Department (WSD)

Public Education Department (PED)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 606 proposes to amend the Child Labor Act by adding a restriction on what hours a child who is over the age of 16 and younger than 19 years of age may work. The Act currently only prescribes permissible work hours for children less than 16 years of age. Senate Bill 606 would prohibit a child 16 years old but younger than 19 from being employed before 7:00 a.m. or after 10:00 p.m. on a day that precedes an instructional day at the school where the child is enrolled. Senate Bill 606 leaves intact all other provisions of the Child Labor Act, including those establishing the maximum number of hours in any one week or day that a child may work.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

There is no appropriation include in this bill, however, the Workforce Solutions Department (WSD) reports updating website information, Wage and Hour employer and employee presentations and relevant wage and hour publications would cost the agency about \$5 thousand.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The Public Education Department (PED) reports the incentive to work instead of sleep can be especially strong for children of financially disadvantaged families, with grave consequences.

“Nationally, only one-third of all youngsters from the bottom fifth of family income enter college and only 11 percent get a degree. By contrast, 80 percent of those from the top fifth enter college and well over half earn a degree. The agency supposed that a reason that poor and minority students do not enter and graduate from college is that they are poorly prepared to do well there.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recognizes insufficient sleep in adolescents as an important public health issue and strongly supports efforts to optimize sleep in students.

Students who report sleep deprivation are at an increased risk of a number of negative outcomes, including school performance. Research findings strongly suggest that:

- (a) students of different education levels (from [grade] school to university) are chronically sleep deprived or suffer from poor sleep quality and consequent daytime sleepiness;
- (b) sleep quality and quantity are closely related to student learning capacity and academic performance;
- (c) sleep loss is frequently associated with poor declarative and procedural learning in students;
- (d) studies in which sleep was actively restricted or optimized showed, respectively, a worsening and an improvement in neurocognitive and academic performance.”

Sleep deprivation is also implicated in delinquency and negative mental health for students.

Given that sleep deprivation significantly affects the academic success, health, and safety of high school students, efforts to limit their employment on nights proceeding school days may have a positive effect on academic outcomes.

However, since this bill would only limit employment for 16-18 year olds who are students, PED believes this bill might also provide a financial incentive for students to drop out of high school, especially those who are of economically disadvantaged families.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

PED does not collect data in STARS regarding student’s employment status. Therefore, the department does not have data to inform the magnitude of impact that this bill might have on students.

RELATIONSHIP

House Bill 180 proposes to amend the Minimum Wage Act to make persons age 18 years or younger covered by the statewide minimum wage rate but makes no provision related to permissible working hours, as Senate Bill 606 does.

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