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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 1/20/16

SPONSOR Ortiz y Pino **LAST UPDATED** _____ **HB** _____

SHORT TITLE Statewide Human Papillomavirus Registry **SB** 27

ANALYST Chilton

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY16	FY17		
	\$1,353.4	Recurring	General Fund

Parenthesis () indicate expenditure decreases

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Department of Health (DOH)

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM HSC; 2 received)

Response Not Received From

Children Youth and Family Department (not received)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

Since 2006, a partnership between the DOH and researchers at the University of New Mexico, has maintained a registry of human papillomavirus (HPV) infection and HPV-associated cancers in New Mexico, as well as a registry of receipt by New Mexicans of the HPV vaccine. This unique resource allows public health practitioners and researchers to track the effectiveness of the vaccine and of Pap smears. Pap smears, still recommended for all women, serve to detect cervical cancer and precursors of cervical cancer, the nationwide annual incidence of which is 12,900, with some 4,100 deaths according to the American Cancer Society. This bill would add funds for maintaining and improving the registry, in part to replace federal funds which will be reduced in the coming fiscal year.

The Statewide Human Papillomavirus Registry bill appropriates almost \$1.4 million from the general fund to the Board of Regents of UNM for the purpose of funding and extending the on-going work of the New Mexico HPV Pap Registry (NMHPVPR).

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of almost \$1.4 million contained in this bill is a recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY2017 shall revert to the general fund.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

HPV causes approximately 27,000 cases of newly diagnosed cancer every year in the United States. The virus is extremely common and sexually transmitted; a majority of sexually active Americans will have been infected by at least one type of HPV (there are over 200) within five years of beginning sexual activity. Only certain types cause cancer (others cause cervical warts, a worrisome and unsightly condition); these types are responsible for almost all cases of cervical cancer, 69% of vulvar cancer, 75% of vaginal cancer, 63% of penile cancer, 91% of anal cancer, and 72% of cancers of the back of the throat according to the Centers for Disease and Prevention.

The first vaccine for prevention of HPV infection was licensed by the Food and Drug Administration in 2006 on the basis of multiple studies, some of which were done at UNM by Dr. Wheeler's group. The first vaccines protected against the two most common cancer-causing HPV types; in addition, one of those vaccines also protected against the two HPV types most commonly associated with genital warts. A newer vaccine contains all four of the above viral types, as well as five other types, increasing the protection to about 90% of all cervical cancer and a large proportion of the other types of cancer.

Information such as this has come from researchers with access to cancer, Pap smear, and vaccination registries, but no other registry brings together all of these types of data together like the NMHPVPR, according to UNM. Continuation of the registry thus serves to further research on prevention strategy and to assure that patients with HPV-associated disease receive the best care.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

NMHPVPR will sustain reductions in federal funding in the next fiscal year, causing personnel implications that would disrupt its full functioning. UNM indicates that loss of this funding, if not recouped, will place "the ability of the NMHPVPR to retain its core jobs required by the program at serious risk." Ability to gather information about HPV and HPV-caused disease in New Mexico communities, travel to present scientific findings generated by the registry, and educational opportunities for a variety of students in scientific and public health fields are also dependent upon the funding contained in the bill, as are equipment and supplies that enable the program to compete well for federal grants for the program.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

HPV infection is a reportable condition to the state DOH (7.4.3.13 New Mexico Administrative Code). The NMHPVPR has been the designated recipient of report of HPV infection reports since the disease became reportable in 2007.

ALTERNATIVES

There are no other registries in the United States that bring together data on immunization, Pap smear results, and cancer related to HPV. If funding is not received from the state, federal resources would enable some functions of the registry to continue.

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

If NMHPVPR does not receive state funding through this bill, eight or more jobs would be lost and the registry's continued functioning would be severely compromised. Three newly needed positions would not be filled, and the ability of the registry to attract federal support would be decreased.

LAC/jo/jle