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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR Ortiz y Pino ORIGINAL DATE 3/13/2019
LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____
SHORT TITLE Opioid Treatment Task Force SM 105
ANALYST Chenier

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

| | FY19 | FY20 | FY21 | 3 Year Total Cost | Recurring or Nonrecurring | Fund Affected |
|--------------|------|---------|------|----------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| Total | | Minimal | | | | |

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From
Department of Health (DOH)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

Senate Memorial 105 requests DOH to convene and injectable treatment task force consisting of members from all three branches of state government, representatives of federal governmental stakeholders and community service providers that work with substance-using populations to create a demonstration project to explore the feasibility of implementing and maintaining a state-supervised network of facilities where certain patients who do not respond to current oral opioid agonist options may receive injection opioid agonist treatments. The task force would consist of 19 members. The task force would be asked to present its findings to the Legislative Health and Human Services Committee, Legislative Finance Committee, and the appropriate interim committee overseeing the courts.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The Department of Health would be required to provide staff time associated with assembling the task force and its meetings and the preparation of the report findings and recommendations due November 1, 2019. There may be some additional costs such as travel or consultation fees associated with seeking the input of nationwide experts and state, county and municipal stakeholders.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

Department of Health provided the following:

New Mexico had the 17th highest drug overdose death rate among all states in 2017, down from 2nd in 2014 (<https://wonder.cdc.gov/>). Most drug overdose deaths are unintentional, and many are attributed to prescription opioid analgesics. One-third of individuals who die from drug overdose have current prescriptions for the drugs involved in their death. In New Mexico in 2017, 325 people died from a drug overdose involving an opioid (prescription or illicit) (Data compiled by NMDOH Epidemiology and Response Division using data from NMDOH BVRHS, Prescription Monitoring Program and Opioid Mapping Initiative).

Between 2013 and 2015, the rate of opioid overdose related emergency department visits increased by 82 percent in New Mexico. Rio Arriba, Taos, and San Miguel counties had the highest rates of opioid overdose related emergency department visits during 2013-2017 (<https://nmhealth.org/data/view/substance/2201/>). In the US between 2004 and 2009, there was a 98.4 percent increase in ED visits related to misuse or abuse of prescription drugs, particularly opioids (Paulozzi, L. J., Jones, C. M., Mack, K. A., & Rudd, R. A. [2011]. Vital Signs: Overdoses of prescription opioid pain relievers-United States, 1999–2008. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report, 60[43], 6). (<https://nmhealth.org/data/view/substance/2201/>)

Page 4, line 25 through Page 5, line 4 describes creating “...a demonstration project to explore the feasibility of implementing and maintaining a state-supervised network of facilities...”. Some uses of the term “demonstration project” would suggest that SM105 would require actually establishing a facility or network of facilities where patients may receive injection opioid agonist treatment. For example, the CDC uses this terminology to describe projects that “test and measure the effects of program changes in real-world situations” (www.cdc.gov/hiv/research/demonstration/index.html). This may require additional clarification.

SM105 is informed by testimony by Dr. Martin T. Schechter to the Legislative Health and Human Services Committee on November 8, 2018, related to House Memorial 56 (2018).

DUPLICATION, CONFLICT, COMPANIONSHIP OR RELATIONSHIP

Senate Memorial 105 is related to House Bill 290, which would require the Human Services Department to conduct a two-year pilot program providing opioid agonist treatment to inmates in Rio Arriba, Santa Fe, and San Juan Counties who were receiving opioid agonist treatment upon incarceration.

Senate Memorial 105 is related to Senate Bill 205, which would add a new section to the Public Assistance Act to require the Human Services Department to establish a minimum reimbursement rate for opioid replacement therapy (methadone) to treat opioid use disorder.

Senate Memorial 105 is related to Senate Memorial 47, which would request that the Behavioral Health Services Division of the Human Services Department convene a taskforce to study the

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feasibility of converting correction facilities into drug and alcohol treatment facilities.

Senate Memorial 105 is related to Senate Memorial 48, which would declare the senate's support for planning and development of a comprehensive drug and alcohol abuse and addiction recovery center in Northeastern New Mexico, including treatment for opioid use.

EC/gb