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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 02/08/21

SPONSOR Tallman LAST UPDATED \_\_\_\_\_ HB \_\_\_\_\_

SHORT TITLE After School Programs Funding SB 206

ANALYST Chilton

### APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY21	FY22		
	\$2,000.0	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

### ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY21	FY22	FY23	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
<b>Total</b>		~\$75.0	~\$75.0	~\$150.0	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis ( ) Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates House Bill 247

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Public Education Department (PED)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 206, After School Programs Funding appropriates \$2 million from the general fund to the Public Education Department for the purpose of expanding or enabling after-school and summer enrichment programming in fiscal year 2022.

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

## FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$2 million contained in this bill is a recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of fiscal year 2022 shall revert to the general fund.

The amount appropriated under this bill would, according to PED, fund approximately thirty-eight to forty sites around New Mexico in the next fiscal year. Funding for after school and summer enrichment programs comes from a variety of sources, including local, state and federal programs. Currently, according to PED, 90 after-school sites receive funding through the federal 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers from the U.S. Department of Education.

PED states that it would require one FTE position to administer this program. A representative cost is included under the table, “Estimated Additional Costs” above.

## SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

PED expresses well the benefits of quality after-school and summer enrichment programs as follows:

According to [Afterschool Alliance](#), a national nonpartisan and nonprofit organization, quality after-school and summer enrichment programs include opportunities for academic enrichment and reinforcement that support what is taught during the school day. In addition to providing opportunities for physical activity, such programs also provide an opportunity for students to receive nutritious snacks when an after-school or summer enrichment program participates in U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Afterschool Snacks Program. These program components may support the link between health and academic success. According to the national research report, [America After 3PM](#), 10.2 million children (18 percent) participate in an after-school program. The report further emphasizes that, in communities across the United States, 11.3 million children are without supervision between the hours of 3 and 6pm.

[Research by the U.S. Department of Justice](#) indicates violent crimes by juveniles occur most frequently in the hours immediately following the close of school on school days.

According to a 2018 Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) Report, [Program Evaluation: Instructional Time and Extended Learning Opportunities in Public Schools](#), additional instructional time can serve as an important tool to expand learning opportunities, helping to offset learning gaps for low-income students. Additional learning time provides for more time engaged in academic classes, more time for enrichment activities, and more time for teacher collaboration and professional development. Longer school years, in particular, can help to offset summer learning loss that disproportionately affects low-income students. Any additional time must be high-quality time in order to be effective. Summer and afterschool programming can also augment instructional time and help to offset the disparity in enrichment opportunities between low-income and other students. These programs can have positive academic benefits for students, but funding fluctuates from year to year and is inadequate to meet demand. For example, the percent of grant applications that received state funding for afterschool and summer programs decreased from 56 percent in FY16 to 19 percent in FY18 due to an increase in applications and a decrease in state appropriations for afterschool programs.

**DUPLICATION** of House Bill 242

**TECHNICAL ISSUES**

The fiscal year begins in the middle of the summer vacation period for most schools; it is unclear whether the support for summer school programs would begin in summer 2021 or in summer 2022.

There is no discussion in the bill of the effect the coronavirus would have on either summer school or after school programs.

LAC/al/rl