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## FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

SPONSOR	<u>Pirtle</u>	LAST UPDATED	<u>3/3/23</u>
		ORIGINAL DATE	<u>2/17/23</u>
SHORT TITLE	<u>School Coach CPR &amp; AED Training</u>	BILL NUMBER	<u>Senate Bill 450/aSFC</u>
		ANALYST	<u>Helms</u>

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

	FY24	FY25	FY26	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
	\$343.20	\$68.64	\$343.20	\$755.04	0	Public School Operating Budget

Parentheses ( ) indicate expenditure decreases.

\*Amounts reflect most recent analysis of this legislation.

### Sources of Information

LFC Files

#### Response Received Regarding the Original Bill

Public Education Department (PED)

Department of Health (DOH)

New Mexico Public School Insurance Authority (NMPSIA)

## SUMMARY

### Synopsis of Senate Finance Committee Amendment to Senate Bill 450

The Senate Finance Committee amendment to Senate Bill 450 removes the appropriation and any associated language from the original bill.

### Synopsis of Senate Bill 450

Senate Bill 450 appropriates \$195 thousand from the general fund to the Public Education Department (PED) for the purpose of covering expenses for coaches at public schools and charter schools to attend a cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) certification program including automated external defibrillators (AED).

This bill does not contain an effective date and, as a result, would go into effect June 16, 2023, (90 days after the Legislature adjourns) if signed into law.

## FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The Public Education Department estimates the number of coaches in the state who would need this certification is 5,720 coaches. At an average of \$60 for a CPR/AED course and a two-year

certification, LFC analysis estimates the operating budget impact would be \$343.2 thousand every two years and an estimated \$68.64 thousand every other year due to turnover in coaching staff.

Districts and PED would need to cover ongoing costs of training or require licensed coaches to cover the cost. It is possible schools could direct some federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief funding toward this purpose, though the recurring cost every two years would still impact operating budgets at the same level. Additionally, SB450 does not consider that most schools in the state may not have sufficient equipment (AED's) available to make AED training as impactful with coaching staff (see NMPSIA's analysis in "Significant Issues," below).

## **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

PED issues licenses for athletic coaches only at grades seven to 12. Elementary coaches are not required to hold a license. Thus, coaches or athletic personnel at elementary schools will not have this training. Analysis from PED adds coaches licensed by PED are currently required by rule to provide verification of completion of first aid, sport first aid, and athletic training as approved by the New Mexico Activities Association (NMAA). NMAA uses the American Red Cross First Aid, Health, and Safety course for coaches. It is not clear if coaches are required to update this training with NMAA after becoming coaches.

Thirty-two states and Washington D.C. currently require coaches to be CPR certified. New Mexico is one of 17 states that does not have such a requirement.

The Department of Health notes updated knowledge of using AED devices can be a critical, life-saving measure. DOH analysis states:

Sudden cardiac arrest (SCA) is the leading cause of death in exercising young athletes. Approximately one in 300 young athletes has a heart disorder that may increase their risk of sudden cardiac arrest. Often the underlying cause of sudden cardiac death is a structural or electrical cardiac disorder; however as many as 80 percent of these patients are asymptomatic until sudden cardiac arrest occurs, and many underlying causes are not detectable through traditional screening in pre-participation physical exams. Without appropriate emergency preparations and response, just one in 10 U.S. student athletes who suffer sudden cardiac arrest survives. The greatest factor affecting survival after SCA is the time from arrest to defibrillation, emphasizing the critical need for the availability of Automatic External Defibrillators (AEDs) in schools and sporting facilities.

NMPSIA notes AED devices are available at schools but not at a level to most effectively prevent a death from cardiac arrest at all sporting events, and coaching staff being trained with AED's is less effective if there are not AED's available. NMPSIA notes:

Most school districts currently possess one defibrillator per athletic trainer or district. One per district is not enough equipment to provide for all athletic events and practices. A companion to this bill should be a requirement and funding for the purchase of equipment. The current standard is that a defibrillator should be used within 3–5 minutes of a potential occurrence, which essentially means they should be with the team at all times.