

LFC Requestor: Self Assigned

**2025 LEGISLATIVE SESSION
AGENCY BILL ANALYSIS**

Section I: General

Chamber: House **Category:** Bill
Number: 306 **Type:** Introduced

Date (of THIS analysis): 02/06/2025
Sponsor(s): Tara L. Lujan, Mimi Stewart, Joy Garratt
Short Title: SEXUAL ASSAULT SERVICES PROGRAMS

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Section II: Fiscal Impact

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation Contained		Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY 25	FY 26		
\$0	\$2,000.00	Nonrecurring	General Fund

REVENUE (dollars in thousands)

Estimated Revenue			Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
FY 25	FY 26	FY 27		
\$0	\$0	\$0	N/A	N/A

ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL OPERATING BUDGET IMPACT (dollars in thousands)

	FY 25	FY 26	FY 27	3 Year Total Cost	Recurring or Non-recurring	Fund Affected
Total	\$0	\$400.0	\$400.0	\$800.0	Recurring	General Fund

<i>NMDOH with support from CVRC & NMCSAP requests \$400,000 additional</i>	
New Mexico Department of Health Sexual Violence Prevention Program	
Professional Service Contracts for Community Based Prevention Programs	\$400,000
Total	\$400,000

Section III: Relationship to other legislation

Duplicates: None

Conflicts with: None

Companion to: None

Relates to: HB231

Duplicates/Relates to an Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act: None

Section IV: Narrative

1. BILL SUMMARY

a) Synopsis

House Bill 306 (HB306) proposes to appropriate two million dollars (\$2,000,000) to the Crime Victims Reparation Commission (CVRC) from the general fund for expenditure in fiscal year 2026 (FY26) to provide sexual assault services programs.

Is this an amendment or substitution? Yes No

Is there an emergency clause? Yes No

b) Significant Issues

Sexual Assault Data

- In the United States (US) There are over 433,000 cases of sexual assault or rape annually among people ages 12 and older, according to The Rape, Abuse & Incest National Network (RAINN). Every 68 seconds, another American is sexually assaulted ([Scope of the Problem: Statistics | RAINN](#); [Victims of Sexual Violence: Statistics | RAINN](#)).
- Among NM adults in 2023, 15.9% (95% CI [13.7, 18.4]) have ever experienced attempted or forced unwanted sex ([New Mexico Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \[2023\]](#)).
- From years 2017-2023 the percentage of students in grades 9-12 who experienced sexual assault decreased from 10.4% to 9.5%. ([Unreleased Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2023](#))
- From September 2023 through June 2024 11% of New Mexican adults had been forced or coerced to have sex with someone or had someone attempt to force or coerce them into any unwanted sexual activity, such as touching, grabbing,

kissing, fondling, etc., in the last 12 months ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).

- From September 2023 through June 2024, forty percent (40%) of respondents who indicated they had been sexually assaulted, reported that they had been assaulted by a casual acquaintance, followed by 28% who reported being assaulted by a stranger ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).
- From September 2023 through June 2024, New Mexico respondents who were sexually assaulted were asked whether they were assaulted once or more than once, 61% of these respondents said they had been sexually assaulted more than once ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).
- Aside from the financial repercussions, SV has well-documented long-term impacts on its victims, including risks of suicide, mental health problems, and substance abuse. Numerous correlational studies show that SV and abuse is associated with suicidal ideation and attempts, as well as hopelessness ([Loneliness under assault: Understanding the impact of sexual assault on the relation between loneliness and suicidal risk in college students.](#); [Sexual assault victimization and psychopathology: A review and meta-analysis - PMC](#)).
- Other statistically significant associations include poor physical or mental health, difficulty sleeping, frequent headaches, chronic pain, asthma, irritable bowel syndrome, activity limitations, and use of special equipment (e.g., wheelchair) ([Chronic Diseases, Health Conditions, and Other Impacts Associated With Rape Victimization of U.S. Women - PMC](#)).
- Research consistently demonstrates a relationship between sexual assault and substance misuse; sexual abuse is correlated with alcohol abuse, cigarette use, and drug abuse ([Relationships between sexual violence and chronic disease: a cross-sectional study | BMC Public Health | Full Text](#)).

The cost of Violent Crime on Victims

- In 2010, researchers estimated that each rape in the United States cost tax payers \$151,423 (based on the 2008 dollar) in tangible and intangible victim costs. ([CCJ 091217 Item 2 The Costs of Sexual Violence.pdf](#))
- In 2013, New Mexico law enforcement agencies reported 1,445 incidents of rape. Meaning the cost of reported rape cost New Mexico \$219,000,000. The unreported rapes in New Mexico in 2013 were estimated to be four times that of reported cases. Meaning that the total cost of rape in New Mexico in 2013 was closer to \$1 billion. ([CCJ 091217 Item 2 The Costs of Sexual Violence.pdf](#))
 - CVRC paid out \$228,208 in reparations in 2024 to victims of Sexual Assault. ([CVRC FY2024 Annual Report \(US Letter\)](#))
 - CVRC Paid out \$213,997 in reparations in 2024 to victims of child abuse & child sexual abuse. ([CVRC FY2024 Annual Report \(US Letter\)](#))

Victim Benefits and Services

- Although financial stability and reimbursement for incurred costs or losses do not eliminate all adverse consequences of victimization, they do mitigate problems caused by a lack of material resources and financial strain, which can impair psychological recovery from criminal victimization and prevent a return to revictimization functioning.
- Financial trauma trends post incident are shown to be a stronger predictor of the development of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) than are features of the victimization itself.

- In a survey of crime victims identified through law enforcement offices in Maryland, less than one third of respondents had heard of victim compensation before being surveyed. However, even among those aware they could apply for compensation, 70% did not file a claim. ([Reduction of State Victim Compensation Disparities in Disadvantaged Crime Victims Through Active Outreach and Assistance: A Randomized Trial - PMC](#))
- According to preliminary data for FY2024 from the New Mexico New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs (NMCSAP):
 - There were 5,534 survivors that received sexual assault services, growing 19% from 2023 (4,634 survivors serviced).
 - Sexual assault services included 15,151 crisis calls, 864 SANE exams, and 5,795 therapy clients. ([NMCSAP_SAS_FY24_DataOnePg.pdf](#))

2. PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

- Does this bill impact the current delivery of NMDOH services or operations?
 Yes No

NMDOH is requesting an additional four hundred thousand dollars (\$400,000) for personnel and professional services including sexual assault prevention services.

- Is this proposal related to the NMDOH Strategic Plan? Yes No
 - Goal 1:** We expand equitable access to services for all New Mexicans
 - Goal 2:** We ensure safety in New Mexico healthcare environments
 - Goal 3:** We improve health status for all New Mexicans
 - Goal 4:** We support each other by promoting an environment of mutual respect, trust, open communication, and needed resources for staff to serve New Mexicans and to grow and reach their professional goals

Proposed FY26 NMDOH Performance Measures:

- Percent of youth who were sexually assaulted in the last 12 months
- Number of youth who have completed an evidence-based or evidence-supported sexual assault primary prevention program
[\(https://www.nmhealth.org/publication/view/plan/8991/\)](https://www.nmhealth.org/publication/view/plan/8991/)

3. FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

- If there is an appropriation, is it included in the Executive Budget Request?
 Yes No N/A
- If there is an appropriation, is it included in the LFC Budget Request?
 Yes No N/A
- Does this bill have a fiscal impact on NMDOH? Yes No

<i>DOH with support from CVRC & NMCSAP requests \$400,000 additional</i>	
New Mexico Department of Health Sexual Violence Prevention Program	
Professional Service Contracts for Community Based Prevention Programs	\$400,000
Total	\$400,000

4. ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

Will this bill have an administrative impact on NMDOH? Yes No

5. DUPLICATION, CONFLICT, COMPANIONSHIP OR RELATIONSHIP

HB306 is related to HB231 which proposes to Amend the crime reparation act to include assault, battery, criminal sexual contact and armed robbery as enumerated offenses for which reparation to victims may be made.

6. TECHNICAL ISSUES

Are there technical issues with the bill? Yes No

7. LEGAL/REGULATORY ISSUES (OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES)

- Will administrative rules need to be updated or new rules written? Yes No
- Have there been changes in federal/state/local laws and regulations that make this legislation necessary (or unnecessary)? Yes No
- Does this bill conflict with federal grant requirements or associated regulations?
 Yes No
- Are there any legal problems or conflicts with existing laws, regulations, policies, or programs? Yes No

8. DISPARITIES ISSUES

- Data from the 2015 National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS) indicate that 43.6% of women and 24.8% of men in the United States have experienced some form of contact Sexual Violence (SV) in their lifetime with 4.7% of women and 3.5% of men experiencing this in the 12 months preceding the survey ([National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey \(NISVS\) : 2010-2012 state report](#)).
- Among female victims, 43.2% reported they first experienced completed or attempted rape before the age of 18 years old and at 70.8%, most male victims were made to penetrate someone else before the age of 25 ([National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey \(NISVS\) : 2010-2012 state report](#)).
- Three times more female (12.0%) than male (3.9%) adults have ever experienced attempted or forced unwanted sex in 2023 ([New Mexico Department of Health, Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System \[2023\]](#)).
- Three times more female (14.3%) than male (4.8%) students in grade 9-12 have ever experienced attempted or forced unwanted sex in 2023 ([Unreleased Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2023](#)).
- Students in grades 9-12 in 2023 who are disabled are 2.3 times more likely to have experienced a sexual assault than those who are not disabled ([Unreleased Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2023](#)).
- Students in grades 9-12 in 2023 who identify as Transgender, Non-binary or Other Gender are 2.3 times more likely to have experienced a sexual assault than those who identify as cisgendered ([Unreleased Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2023](#)).
- Students in grades 9-12 in 2023 who identify as Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual or Questioning are 2.6 times more likely to have experienced a sexual assault than those who identify as Other Sexual Orientation ([Unreleased Youth Risk and Resilience Survey, 2023](#)).
- The highest risk years for sexual assault are between the ages of 12 and 34, data shows. This is particularly obvious on college campuses; campus sexual assault

accounts for 43% of total on-campus crimes in the U.S., with approximately eight forcible sex offenses per 10,000 students, according to data analyzed by the American Psychological Association ([Victims of Sexual Violence: Statistics | RAINN](#); [Campus sexual assault: Fact sheet from an intersectional lens](#))

- In New Mexico, those aged 18 to 34 were more likely to have been sexually assaulted, at 18%, than those aged 35 to 64, at 11%, and those aged 65 and older, at 3% ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).
- Hispanic respondents were more likely than non-Hispanic respondents to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 9%, respectively ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).
- Respondents of color were more likely than White, non-Hispanic respondents to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 8%, respectively ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).
- Those with household incomes of less than \$100,000 were more likely than those with higher incomes to have been sexually assaulted, at 14% and 3%, respectively ([NMCrimeVictimizationReport102224.pdf](#)).

9. HEALTH IMPACT(S)

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10. ALTERNATIVES

Services and Prevention of Sexual Assault

Prevention services support decreasing victimization and sexual violence and include community-based prevention of sexual violence. Prevention programs include outreach, education, policy development, policy implementation, and bystander interventions.

CVRC currently supports the following services: intervention, advocacy, accompaniment, support services, and related assistance impacting adult, youth and child victims of sexual assault, family and household members of victims and those collaterally affected by the victimization in NM. NMDOH Office of Injury and Violence Prevention and the New Mexico Coalition of Sexual Assault Programs have spent the last 15 years collaboratively building the infrastructure to support and grow prevention programs that are comprehensive, research/evidence and theory driven, and socio-culturally relevant.

11. WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL?

If House Bill 306 is not enacted there will be no appropriation of an additional two million dollars (\$2,000,000) to the Crime Victim Reparation Commission from the general fund for fiscal year 2026 (FY26).

12. AMENDMENTS

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