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Current FIRs (in HTML & Adobe PDF formats) are available on the NM Legislative Website (legis.state.nm.us). Adobe PDF versions include all attachments, whereas HTML versions may not. Previously issued FIRs and attachments may be obtained from the LFC in Suite 101 of the State Capitol Building North.

FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

| SPONSOR _ | Begaye | DATE TYPED | 02/05/05 | HB | HJM 14 |
|------------|------------------------|--------------------|----------|----|--------|
| SHORT TITL | E Increase Funding for | Urban Indian Servi | ces | SB | |

ANALYST Weber

APPROPRIATION

| Appropriation Contained | | Estimated Additional Impact | | Recurring or Non-Rec | Fund Affected |
|-------------------------|------|-----------------------------|------|-------------------------|------------------|
| FY05 | FY06 | FY05 | FY06 | | |
| | NFI | | | | |

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

SOURCES OF INFORMATION LFC Files

<u>Responses Received From</u> Human Services Department Department of health Indian affairs Department

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

House Joint Memorial 14 resolves that the New Mexico congressional delegation be requested to urge the U.S. Congress to adequately fund the Indian Health Service to ensure that the urban Indian population of New Mexico is treated for accidents and persistent health problems.

Significant Issues

The Indian Affairs Department notes.

Currently, the Albuquerque Indian Health Center faces a budget deficit as a result of numerous factors including the general under-funding of the Indian Health Service. A federal appropriation of \$5 million will help the Albuquerque Indian Center to maintain and provide an adequate level of health care services to the Native American user population.

According to the 2000 U.S. Census, over 10% of New Mexico's population is American Indian. The state's urban Indian population lives predominately in the Albuquerque metropolitan area,

House Joint Memorial 14 -- Page 2

which makes Albuquerque the 7th in the nation for largest American Indian and Alaska Native population. The Albuquerque Indian Health Center serves a majority of this urban Indian population. The lack of federal funding to the Albuquerque Indian Health Center will result in urban Indians having to seek alternative health care resources and significantly impacting the state, county, Tribal and local private and public health care systems and resources.

Human Services adds.

Albuquerque Indian Hospital (AIH), part of the IHS system, has recently experienced financial difficulties. Several New Mexico Pueblos implementing Public Law 93-638 contracts removed their portion of AIH's funding in order to deliver health care services locally. AIH serves a large number of urban Native Americans, many of whom are not eligible for Medicaid. For example, low-income or working poor adults without children may not have commercial health care coverage, but also would not be eligible for Medicaid. Additionally, AIH lost their inpatient hospital certification and are now billing Medicaid only for outpatient and pharmacy services.

Medicaid makes significant payments on behalf of eligible Native Americans to the Indian Health Service with roughly \$63 million projected for FY05.

The Department of health echoes the above.

The Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, Public Law (P.L.) 93-638, permits local tribes and pueblos to take their share of funds out of the Albuquerque service unit. As a result, the Albuquerque Indian Health Center (AIHC - previously known as the Albuquerque Indian Hospital) is experiencing further reductions in funding and is planning to close its urgent care center in February 2005. Estimates are that from 17,000 to 40,000 urban Indians will be impacted by this closure.

Urban Indians will have to seek care at other health agencies, which may limit access to culturally appropriate care such as: attention to cultural beliefs, addressing of linguistic barriers, and building trust.

MW/rs