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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 1-26-06

SPONSOR Carraro LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____

SHORT TITLE Breast Cancer Study SB 208

ANALYST Collard

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY06	FY07		
	\$1,600.0	Nonrecurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Relates to SB13, HB204, SB188

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Department of Health (DOH)

Health Policy Commission (HPC)

SUMMARY

Senate Bill 208 appropriates \$1.6 million from the general fund to DOH for the purpose of partnering with HPC and the University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNM) conducting a study to review or determine the environmental and physiological impacts on the causation of breast cancer.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$1.6 million contained in this bill is a non-recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of FY08 shall revert to the general fund.

HPC indicates expenditures will include staff time for attending meetings and conducting research, mileage reimbursement (if needed) to attend meetings, and any other administrative expenses, but does not indicate a need for additional funding for this study.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

DOH indicates this bill is identical to Senate Bill 387 from the 2005 Legislative Session. Although Senate Bill 387 was not passed, its intent was included in the FY06 General Appropriation Act with an appropriation to DOH in the amount of \$300 thousand “for a breast cancer environmental study.”

A Master Services Agreement (MSA) between UNM and DOH was executed on September 20, 2005 to conduct the breast cancer study. The scope of work includes: a scientific literature review, an epidemiologic study of breast cancer trends in New Mexico, a pilot study of augmentation of the NM Breast Registry, a pilot case-control study of breast cancer tumor markers prevalence and survival in Hispanic versus non-Hispanic White women, and educational seminars.

DOH indicates this bill could extend and expand the study already in progress.

RELATIONSHIP

Senate Bill 208 relates to Senate Bill 13, and its duplicate, House Bill 204 that propose mammogram services to low income women, as well as Senate Bill 188, which proposes mammogram vouchers for low income women.

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

HPC research indicates the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention stated that in 2004, an estimated 215,990 new cases of invasive breast cancer would be diagnosed among women and an estimated 40,580 women would die of this disease. Seventy-five percent of all diagnosed cases of breast cancer are among women aged 50 years or older. The [American Cancer Society](#) estimates that 211,240 women will be diagnosed with and 40,410 women will die of cancer of the breast in 2005.

State of the Evidence 2004” Details Environmental Links to Breast Cancer” reports:

This year 40,000 women in the United States will die from breast cancer—one death every 13 minutes. As many as half of all breast cancers occur in women who have no known risk factors for the disease. Less than one out of every 10 cases occurs in women with a “genetic predisposition” for the disease.

Epidemiologists and other scientists increasingly believe many cases are linked to environmental factors. Research indicates that breast cancer arises from four primary physiological events: genetic mutation, altered gene expression, altered cell interactions, and exposure to agents that alter the body’s natural production of estrogen and other hormones.

Not everyone exposed to a carcinogen will develop breast cancer. In fact, the development of breast cancer and other cancers is a multi step process that most commonly results from more than one exposure over time. Depending on the individual, cancer might develop after just two exposures, perhaps only after dozens more, or may not develop at all.

The effort to understand the major reasons for today's high incidence of breast cancer has produced an ongoing, unsettled debate with differing findings in epidemiological and biological research.

A significant body of evidence indicates, however, that exposure to synthetic chemicals and radiation must be understood as contributing to the increased incidence of breast cancer.

ANA/yr