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FISCAL IMPACT REPORT

ORIGINAL DATE 2-6-06

SPONSOR Griego LAST UPDATED _____ HB _____

SHORT TITLE SUBSTANCE & CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION PROGRAMS SB 575

ANALYST Lucero

APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

Appropriation		Recurring or Non-Rec	Fund Affected
FY06	FY07		
	\$30.0	Recurring	General Fund

(Parenthesis () Indicate Expenditure Decreases)

Duplicates HB396,

Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act

SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files

Responses Received From

Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD)

Department of Health (DOH)

Public Education Department (PED)

SUMMARY

Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 575 appropriates \$30.0 from the general fund to Children, Youth and Families Department for the purpose of serving as matching funds for a federal grant to provide counseling services for substance abuse prevention and child abuse prevention in Las Vegas city public schools, Wagon Mound public schools, and Mora independent schools.

FISCAL IMPLICATIONS

The appropriation of \$30.0 contained in this bill is a recurring expense to the general fund. Any unexpended or unencumbered balance remaining at the end of fiscal year 2007 shall revert to the general fund.

SIGNIFICANT ISSUES

The bill does not identify the federal grant that the appropriation is to be used as matching funds for. It is not clear whether this is a federal grant that is a future application or has already been awarded.

PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS

If any of those recipient students are also CYFD clients, the counseling services could positively impact CYFD performance measure of increased level of behavioral functioning. School based services can also positively impact student academic achievement.

ADMINISTRATIVE IMPLICATIONS

CYFD will absorb any additional administrative expense.

CONFLICT, DUPLICATION, COMPANIONSHIP, RELATIONSHIP

Duplicates HB396

TECHNICAL ISSUES

The bill could designate how much each public school system will get. It is unclear if they will each get \$10.0 or will the Las Vegas school system get a greater share?

OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES

The Public Education Department contributed the following statement:

- PED received \$300.0 in FY06 for domestic violence curriculum in elementary schools.
- Many of our New Mexico's children and youths are victims of domestic violence (<http://www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us>).
- In 2004, there were more than 26,000 reported cases of domestic violence (<http://www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us>).
- Studies have shown that child abuse occurs in up to 70% of families that experience domestic violence (<http://www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us>).
- A 2003 study by Research and Polling done for the Children's Cabinet showed that one of the greatest concerns of adults was how the impact of witnessing domestic violence harms a child for years to come, ruining their relationships and continuing the cycle of violence (<http://www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us>).
- Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to fail in school and withdraw from society (<http://www.ltgovernor.state.nm.us>).
- According to the National Clearinghouse on Child abuse and neglect Information (<http://nccanch.acf.hhs.gov/pubs/factsheets/canstats.cfm>)
 - An estimated 906,000 children were determined to be victims of child abuse or neglect in 2003. The rate of victimization per 1,000 children in the national population has dropped from 13.4 children in 1990 to 12.4 children in 2003.

- More than 60 percent of child victims experienced neglect. Almost 19 percent were physically abused, 10 percent were sexually abused and 5 percent were emotionally maltreated. In addition, 17 percent were associated with "other" types of maltreatment, based on specific State laws and policies. ²
- Children ages birth to 3 years had the highest rates of victimization at 16.4 per 1,000 children of the same age group. Girls were slightly more likely to be victims than boys.
- According to the 2003 New Mexico Youth Risk and Resiliency Survey, in most measures of New Mexico student use and ease of access to illicit drugs there were significant increases over 2001:
 - Marijuana use remained stable from 27% in 2001 to 29% in 2003.
 - Cocaine (including powder, crack or freebase) use increased from 4% in 2001 to 9% in 2003.
 - Use of inhalants (glue, aerosol spray can contents, paints, etc.) increased from 3% in 2001 to 7% in 2003.
 - Overall, males used marijuana more than females.
 - Use of heroin on at least one day during the previous 12 months increased from 1% in 2001 to 5% in 2003.
 - Methamphetamines for the same time frame increased slightly from 5% in 2001 to 8% in 2003.

In 2001, 29% of students indicated that someone had offered, sold or given them an illegal drug on school property during the previous 12 months; in 2003, 41% answered yes.

WHAT WILL BE THE CONSEQUENCES OF NOT ENACTING THIS BILL

The federal grant would revert and the prevention program would not be funded.

DL/mt