

Fiscal impact reports (FIRs) are prepared by the Legislative Finance Committee (LFC) for standing finance committees of the NM Legislature. The LFC does not assume responsibility for the accuracy of these reports if they are used for other purposes.

Current FIRs (in HTML & Adobe PDF formats) are available on the NM Legislative Website ([www.nmlegis.gov](http://www.nmlegis.gov)). 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 Sedillo Lopez ORIGINAL DATE 2/26/19  
 LAST UPDATED \_\_\_\_\_ HB \_\_\_\_\_

SHORT TITLE UNM Cancer Prevention Programs SB 525

ANALYST Hawker

### APPROPRIATION (dollars in thousands)

	Appropriation					Recurring or Nonrecurring	Fund Affected
	FY19	FY20	FY21	FY22	FY23		
UNM		\$1,100.0				Recurring	General Fund
UNM		\$500.0				Recurring	General Fund
Total		\$1,600.0					

Parenthesis ( ) indicate expenditure decreases

Relates to Appropriation in the General Appropriation Act: Section 4 of HB 2/HAFCS appropriates \$2.549 million from the general fund to UNMHSC for the cancer center. Section 5 of HB2/HAFCS appropriates \$1 million from the general fund to the cancer center to offset financial losses associated with changing federal requirements on pharmacy reimbursements.

### SOURCES OF INFORMATION

LFC Files  
 National Conference of State Legislatures

#### Responses Received From

University of New Mexico Health Sciences Center (UNMHSC)  
 Higher Education Department (HED)

### SUMMARY

#### Synopsis of Bill

Senate Bill 525 appropriates \$1.1 million from the general fund to the University of New Mexico for the purpose of funding the core operational infrastructure of the New Mexico human papillomavirus pap registry.

SB 525 also appropriates \$500 thousand from the general fund to the University of New Mexico to establish a colorectal cancer screening information system.

### **FISCAL IMPLICATIONS**

The appropriations of \$1.1 million and \$500 thousand contained in this bill are recurring expenses to the general fund.

Higher education institutions in New Mexico do not revert unexpended funding back to the state's general fund.

### **SIGNIFICANT ISSUES**

The New Mexico HPV Pap Registry (NMHPVPR) was established in 2006 and is a public health surveillance activity that collects population-based Pap and human papillomavirus (HPV) testing and cervical/vulvar/vaginal pathology. The NMHPVPR provides critical data to document and enable the complete integration of vaccination and screening for cervical and other HPV-related cancer prevention by collecting statewide information throughout New Mexico.

There are more than 200 different HPVs with varied degrees of risk for cancers in both men and women. High-risk HPVs can result in invasive cancers, such as cervical cancer and other genital and middle throat cancers that affect both men and women. The NMHPVPR measures the impact of cervical cancer screening guidelines: screening interval safety and the percent of population screened and vaccinated to assess the benefits as well as any potential harms of these interventions. More than 12,000 women in the U.S. die of cervical cancer each year

Colorectal cancer is the third leading cause of cancer-related deaths in the United States for both men and women. The American Cancer Society estimates 143,460 new colon and rectal cancer cases were diagnosed in 2012, and approximately 51,690 people died from colorectal cancers. This accounts for about 9 percent of all cancer deaths.

The risk for developing colorectal cancer increases with advancing age, and over 90 percent of colorectal cancers are diagnosed in people aged 50 and older. Other risk factors include inflammatory bowel disease, a personal or family history of colorectal cancer or colorectal polyps, and certain hereditary syndromes. Lack of regular physical activity also contributes to a person's risk for colon cancer, as well as low fruit and vegetable intake, a low-fiber and high-fat diet, obesity, alcohol consumption, and tobacco use.

Colorectal cancer screening tests can find polyps, or abnormal growths, before they turn into cancer. Screening tests can also find colorectal cancer early, when treatment works best and the chance for a full recovery is very high.

HED has a formal process for reviewing earmarked requests for higher education institutions when developing HED's comprehensive funding recommendation. UNM submitted a flat funding, continuation, Research and Public Service Project Request (RPSP) for the UNM Cancer Center. Additional state funding to the HPV program or the colorectal cancer screening program was not requested.

UNMHSC notes while important, this funding request was not provided to the UNM Board of Regents for consideration for funding this session.

## **PERFORMANCE IMPLICATIONS**

If SB525 is funded UNMHSC will work with HED to develop additional performance measures specific to the appropriation(s) funded by this legislation.

## **OTHER SUBSTANTIVE ISSUES**

Information included by the cancer center in their RPSP continuation submission to HED for FY20 included the following information:

"The University of New Mexico Comprehensive Cancer Center (UNMCCC; formerly known as the UNM Cancer Research & Treatment Center - CRTC) was founded at the UNM School of Medicine by the New Mexico State Legislature in 1971 and was ultimately funded as one of state's first Research and Public Service Projects (RPSP's). In 2003, the Center was designated by the New Mexico State Legislature as The Official Cancer Center of the State of New Mexico and in 2005 it attained federal designation and a new federal funding stream as one of the nation's pre-eminent National Cancer Institute (NCI) Designated Cancer Centers. All NCI-Designated Cancer Centers must undergo a rigorous evaluation and recertification process every 5 years to retain their federal NCI designation and funding support.

As the only NCI Designated Cancer Center within a 500 mile radius, the special characteristics of the UNMCCC include: the multiethnic, multicultural and geographically dispersed populations that we serve — primarily Hispanic/Latino, American Indian, and non-Hispanic White — with strikingly different patterns of cancer incidence, mortality, and disparity; the integration of regional scientific strengths in engineering, nanotechnology, radioisotopes, and computing into our Research Programs and Shared Resources; cancer registries and community partnerships that facilitate statewide cancer control research including screening, prevention, survivorship, and behavioral interventions; and a collaborative statewide cancer clinical trials network that includes virtually all of the community-based oncologists in New Mexico.

The mission of the UNMCCC is to focus scientific and clinical expertise and education and training programs on those cancers that have high incidence, mortality, or disparity in New Mexico's multiethnic, rural, and underserved populations; to translate discoveries to clinical and community interventions to reduce the cancer burden in our catchment area; and to assure that all of the people of New Mexico have access to quality cancer care and benefit from advances in cancer research.

Relative to clinical reporting metrics, the UNMCCC currently has New Mexico's largest and most qualified team of board-certified cancer physicians actively practicing at the UNMCCC, including 132 board-certified cancer physicians and surgeons in every cancer specialty (medical oncology, hematology/blood cancers, radiation oncology, pediatric oncology, gynecologic oncology/women's cancers, surgical oncology; specialty cancer surgeons including neurosurgeons, thoracic surgeons, head and neck surgeons, colorectal and liver/hepatobiliary surgeons, and genitourinary surgeons. These physicians and surgeons, along with over 550 cancer healthcare professionals (nurses, pharmacists, nutritionists, navigators,

psychologists and social workers) provide cancer diagnosis and treatment for nearly 60 percent of the adults and children in New Mexico affected by cancer, treating 11,928 patients in 92,551 ambulatory clinic visits. Patients come to the UNMCCC in Albuquerque from every county in the State, with 56 percent of patients from Bernalillo, Sandoval, and Valencia counties and 44 percent from every county in the State. Reflecting the people of New Mexico, 52 percent were racial and ethnic minorities, primarily Hispanic and American Indian.

In addition to its primary hub within the UNM Health Sciences Center in Albuquerque, the UNMCCC has a number of clinical partnerships with community-based health care systems and community-based physicians across the state of New Mexico. These statewide outreach programs and collaborations include providing UNM cancer physicians to Memorial Medical Center in Las Cruces; oncology program expertise and UNM cancer physicians (medical and radiation oncologists) and clinical staff on-site to re-build the Gila Regional Cancer Center at the Gila Regional Medical Center in Silver City; and oncology consultation to community-based oncology practices in Alamogordo, Roswell, and Santa Fe. The UNMCCC is also working to develop an enhanced oncology partnership with Christus-St. Vincent Hospital in Santa Fe.

In addition to statewide partnerships for cancer care delivery, the UNMCCC has developed a unique statewide collaboration that provides access to new cancer treatments to New Mexico patients statewide in the context of cancer clinical trials in a statewide cancer clinical trials network termed the New Mexico Cancer Care Alliance (NMCCA).”

VKH/gb