

Multiple Agency Fiscal Note Summary

Bill Number: 5804 SB	Title: Opioid overdose/high schools
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Estimated Cash Receipts

NONE

Agency Name	2023-25		2025-27		2027-29	
	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total	GF- State	Total
Local Gov. Courts						
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.					
Local Gov. Other						
Local Gov. Total						

Estimated Operating Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25				2025-27				2027-29			
	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total	FTEs	GF-State	NGF-Outlook	Total
Department of Health	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0	.0	0	0	0
Superintendent of Public Instruction	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.											
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Other									
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Expenditures

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total	FTEs	Bonds	Total
Department of Health	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Superintendent of Public Instruction	.0	0	0	.0	0	0	.0	0	0
Total \$	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0	0.0	0	0

Agency Name	2023-25			2025-27			2027-29		
	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total	FTEs	GF-State	Total
Local Gov. Courts									
Loc School dist-SPI	Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.								
Local Gov. Other									
Local Gov. Total									

Estimated Capital Budget Breakout

Prepared by: Brian Fechter, OFM	Phone: (360) 688-4225	Date Published: Final 2/16/2024
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Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5804 SB	Title: Opioid overdose/high schools	Agency: 303-Department of Health
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

NONE

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Ailey Kato	Phone: 786-7434	Date: 01/02/2024
Agency Preparation: Sheri Spezze	Phone: (360) 236-4557	Date: 01/11/2024
Agency Approval: Kristin Bettridge	Phone: 3607911657	Date: 01/11/2024
OFM Review: Breann Boggs	Phone: (360) 485-5716	Date: 01/12/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

This bill amends RCW 28A.210 to include all school districts, not just those with 2000 or more students, to obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses in each of the high schools. School districts must also adopt an opioid-related overdose policy. While the department currently distributes a very limited number of overdose reversal medications to public high schools as complement to other access points schools may have, this bill as written does not direct the department to distribute medications to this expanded group of school districts. Therefore, no fiscal impact.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

NONE

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5804 SB	Title: Opioid overdose/high schools	Agency: 350-Superintendent of Public Instruction
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

NONE

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
- If fiscal impact is less than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete this page only (Part I).
- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Ailey Kato	Phone: 786-7434	Date: 01/02/2024
Agency Preparation: Lindsey Ulrich	Phone: 3607256420	Date: 02/15/2024
Agency Approval: Amy Kollar	Phone: 360 725-6420	Date: 02/15/2024
OFM Review: Brian Fechter	Phone: (360) 688-4225	Date: 02/16/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

Summary of SB 5804

Section 1 amends RCW28A.210.390

(2)(c) Update to language, removed “with two thousand or more students.”

School districts must maintain at least one set of reversal medications in each of its high schools. School districts that show good faith effort to obtain medication through a donation source, but is unable to, is exempt from the requirement in subsection (2)(c).

Section 2 amends RCW28A.210.395

(3)(b) Update to language, removed, beginning with the 2020-21 school year, school districts that maintain reversal medication under RCW 28A.210.390 and school districts with two thousand or more students.

School districts must adopt an opioid-related overdose policy in accordance with RCW 28A.210.390.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

No impact to cash receipts.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 1 has no fiscal impact to OSPI.

Section 1(2)(c) requires school districts to demonstrate a good faith effort to obtain opioid overdose reversal medication through a donation source and exempts districts who are unable to do so.

Section 1(4) requires training school personnel who have been designated to administer opioid overdose reversal medication under this section and encourages districts to designate and train at least one school personnel to administer the medication if the high school does not have full-time school nurse or trained health care clinic staff. OSPI assumes free training resources offered by OSPI would be utilized for staff obligated to meet training requirements, such as school nurses or trained health care clinic staff.

Section 2 has an indeterminate impact. It is unknown what school districts currently stock the necessary medications or have access to the medication through a donated source.

Section 2(3)(b) is amended to require all districts to adopt an opioid-related overdose policy in accordance with RCW 28A.210.390. OSPI maintains model policy and procedures on its website available to districts at no cost. OSPI assumes that no fiscal impact will result from districts utilizing existing school board policy review and adoption procedures to address this requirement.

Section 2(4) is subject to appropriation and previously established a grant program to provide funding to school districts to purchase opioid reversal medication. Because the grant program was not previously funded, OSPI assumes a .05 FTE Program Supervisor in FY25, reducing to a .03 FTE in FY26 is needed if the legislature chooses to fund the grant program beginning in FY25. OSPI estimates the cost associated with this work would be \$9,000 in FY25 and \$5,000 annually thereafter.

To project the estimated costs for a grant program. There are 634 high schools in the State of Washington. The current bill language is expanded to include school districts with less than 2,000 students. There are 212 school districts with under 2,000 students. Of the 212 school districts with less than 2,000 students, there are 202 high schools that meet the parameters outlined in the bill to receive medication. To project the estimated impact of expanding the grant program to include school districts with student populations under 2,000, OSPI estimates 202 high schools x \$56 average cost of Naloxone = \$11,312.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

No impact to capital.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.

Narcan (Naloxone) Cost Range

Safeway	\$ 82.68
Rite Aid	\$ 26.00
Walgreens	\$ 39.87
CVS	\$ 51.75
Costco	\$ 79.99
Average	\$ 56.06

Source: GoodRx <https://www.goodrx.com/narcan>

Individual State Agency Fiscal Note

Bill Number: 5804 SB	Title: Opioid overdose/high schools	Agency: SDF-School District Fiscal Note - SPI
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Part I: Estimates

No Fiscal Impact

Estimated Cash Receipts to:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Operating Expenditures from:

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

Estimated Capital Budget Impact:

NONE

The cash receipts and expenditure estimates on this page represent the most likely fiscal impact. Factors impacting the precision of these estimates, and alternate ranges (if appropriate), are explained in Part II.

Check applicable boxes and follow corresponding instructions:

- If fiscal impact is greater than \$50,000 per fiscal year in the current biennium or in subsequent biennia, complete entire fiscal note form Parts I-V.
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- Capital budget impact, complete Part IV.
- Requires new rule making, complete Part V.

Legislative Contact: Ailey Kato	Phone: 786-7434	Date: 01/02/2024
Agency Preparation: Lindsey Ulrich	Phone: 3607256420	Date: 02/15/2024
Agency Approval: Amy Kollar	Phone: 360 725-6420	Date: 02/15/2024
OFM Review: Brian Fechter	Phone: (360) 688-4225	Date: 02/16/2024

Part II: Narrative Explanation

II. A - Brief Description Of What The Measure Does That Has Fiscal Impact

Significant provisions of the bill and any related workload or policy assumptions that have revenue or expenditure impact on the responding agency by section number.

Summary of SB 5804

Section 1 amends RCW28A.210.390

(2)(c) Update to language, removed “with two thousand or more students.”

School districts must maintain at least one set of reversal medications in each of its high schools. School districts that show good faith effort to obtain medication through a donation source, but is unable to, is exempt from the requirement in subsection (2)(c).

Section 2 amends RCW28A.210.395

(3)(b) Update to language, removed, beginning with the 2020-21 school year, school districts that maintain reversal medication under RCW 28A.210.390 and school districts with two thousand or more students.

School districts must adopt an opioid-related overdose policy in accordance with RCW 28A.210.390.

II. B - Cash receipts Impact

Cash receipts impact of the legislation on the responding agency with the cash receipts provisions identified by section number and when appropriate, the detail of the revenue sources. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the cash receipts impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

The impact to cash receipts is indeterminate. Section 2(4) is subject to appropriation and previously established a grant program to provide funding to school districts to purchase opioid reversal medication. OSPI assumes that these dollars would be distributed to districts through a grant program, and the estimated cost to stock high schools with medication in districts under 2000 students is \$11,312.

II. C - Expenditures

Agency expenditures necessary to implement this legislation (or savings resulting from this legislation), with the provisions of the legislation that result in the expenditures (or savings) identified by section number. Description of the factual basis of the assumptions and the method by which the expenditure impact is derived. Explanation of how workload assumptions translate into cost estimates. Distinguished between one time and ongoing functions.

Section 1 has no fiscal impact to school districts.

Section 1(2)(c) requires school districts to demonstrate a good faith effort to obtain opioid overdose reversal medication through a donation source and exempts districts who are unable to do so.

Section 1(4) requires training school personnel who have been designated to administer opioid overdose reversal medication under this section and encourages districts to designate and train at least one school personnel to administer the medication if the high school does not have full-time school nurse or trained health care clinic staff. OSPI assumes free training resources offered by OSPI would be utilized for staff obligated to meet training requirements, such as school nurses or trained health care clinic staff.

Section 2 has an indeterminate impact. It is unknown whether school districts currently stock the necessary medications or have access to the medication through a donated source.

Section 2(3)(b) is amended to require all districts to adopt an opioid-related overdose policy in accordance with RCW 28A.210.390. OSPI maintains model policy and procedures on its website available to districts at no cost. OSPI assumes

that no fiscal impact will result from districts utilizing existing school board policy review and adoption procedures to address this requirement.

Section 2(4) is subject to appropriation and previously established a grant program to provide funding to school districts to purchase opioid reversal medication. There are 634 high schools in the State of Washington. The current bill language is expanded to include school districts with less than 2,000 students. There are 212 school districts with under 2,000 students. Of the 212 school districts with less than 2,000 students, there are 202 high schools that meet the parameters outlined in the bill to receive medication. To project the estimated impact of expanding the grant program to include school districts with student populations under 2,000, OSPI estimates 202 high schools x \$56 average cost of Naloxone = \$11,312.

Part III: Expenditure Detail

III. A - Operating Budget Expenditures

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

Non-zero but indeterminate cost and/or savings. Please see discussion.

III. C - Operating FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part I and Part IIIA.*

NONE

III. D - Expenditures By Program (optional)

NONE

Part IV: Capital Budget Impact

IV. A - Capital Budget Expenditures

NONE

IV. B - Expenditures by Object Or Purpose

NONE

IV. C - Capital Budget Breakout

Acquisition and construction costs not reflected elsewhere on the fiscal note and description of potential financing methods.

NONE

IV. D - Capital FTE Detail: *FTEs listed by classification and corresponding annual compensation. Totals agree with total FTEs in Part IVB.*

NONE

No impact to capital.

Part V: New Rule Making Required

Provisions of the bill that require the agency to adopt new administrative rules or repeal/revise existing rules.