



Final Fiscal Note

Drafting Number:	LLS 24-0221	Date:	May 22, 2024
Prime Sponsors:	Rep. McLachlan; Young Sen. Simpson; Michaelson Jenet	Bill Status:	Signed into Law
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Bill Topic: **OPIATE ANTAGONISTS & DETECTION PRODUCTS IN SCHOOLS**

Summary of Fiscal Impact:	<input type="checkbox"/> State Revenue	<input type="checkbox"/> State Transfer	<input type="checkbox"/> Local Government
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Expenditure	<input type="checkbox"/> TABOR Refund	<input type="checkbox"/> Statutory Public Entity

The bill extends the authority for stocking and administering medication to prevent opiate overdoses to school bus drivers and allows districts and schools to maintain a supply of non-laboratory additive detection tests. The bill will increase state and school district workload in FY 2024-25 only.

Appropriation Summary: No appropriation is required.

Fiscal Note Status: The final fiscal note reflects the enacted bill.

Summary of Legislation

Under current law, specified school district staff members have civil and criminal immunity if they receive training to administer certain medications, including opiate antagonists, to students experiencing an opiate overdose. The bill extends these protections to school bus drivers, other school employees and students present on the bus, provided they receive the appropriate training. Schools must not prohibit students from possessing opiate antagonists and students are not liable to civil action if they use these antagonists lawfully.

The bill also allows school boards to adopt a policy to acquire and maintain a supply of non-laboratory additive detection tests, which is designed to detect the presence of additional harmful components from an opioid, such as fentanyl. Personnel who administer these detection tests have similar civil and criminal immunity as for administering an opiate antagonist.

Finally, the bill allows school boards to maintain a supply of opiate antagonists on school buses, and students to possess and administer opiate antagonists on school grounds, a school bus, or at a school-sponsored event.

State Expenditures

The bill increases state workload for the Colorado Department of Education (CDE) in FY 2024-25 to update its rules regarding staff and student procedures for maintaining a supply of opiate antagonists and training for how to administer these medications. This additional workload is expected to be minimal; no change in appropriations is required.

School District

School districts will have an increase in workload to update their policies and rules related to training staff members, storage of opiate antagonists and non-laboratory additive detection test, and student possession of opiate antagonists to reflect the changes in the bill. Similar to the impact to the CDE, the workload is expected to be minimal. To the extent a district chooses to purchase new or additional tests or to stock and place opiate antagonists on school buses, costs will increase.

Effective Date

The bill was signed by the Lieutenant Governor on April 22, 2024, and takes effect on August 7, 2024, assuming no referendum petition is filed.

State and Local Government Contacts

Early Childhood

Education

The revenue and expenditure impacts in this fiscal note represent changes from current law under the bill for each fiscal year. For additional information about fiscal notes, please visit the [General Assembly website](#).