

**Department of Planning and Budget**  
**2025 General Assembly Session**  
**State Fiscal Impact Statement**

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**ORIGINAL**

**Bill Number:** SB1257

**Patron:** Bagby

**Bill Title:** Public institutions of higher education; student and campus safety; training in opioid antagonist administration for resident assistants required.

**Bill Summary:** Requires each resident assistant in a student housing facility at a public institution of higher education to complete, prior to the commencement of his duties, training in the administration of an opioid antagonist to any student, faculty, or staff member who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. The bill requires each public institution of higher education to adopt policies and procedures relating to the administration of an opioid antagonist by each resident assistant, including policies and procedures (i) requiring each resident assistant to complete such training pursuant to the provisions of the bill; (ii) arranging for the provision of such opioid antagonist administration training; and (iii) ensuring that each such resident assistant has access to at least two unexpired doses of an opioid antagonist at all times. Finally, the bill modifies the provisions relating to individuals who are authorized to possess and administer opioid antagonists to include resident assistants in a student housing facility at a public institution of higher education who have completed training in the administration of an opioid antagonist in accordance with the provisions of the bill.

**Budget Amendment Necessary:** Indeterminate

**Explanation:** This bill impacts public institutions of higher education (IHEs). Most public IHEs anticipate ongoing costs to meet the requirements of this bill. The actual fiscal impact to public IHEs is indeterminate at this time.

**Fiscal Summary:** Responding public IHEs anticipate several ongoing costs to meet the provisions of this bill dependent upon various factors. Multiple IHEs cite costs to purchase, distribute, properly store, and manage unexpired doses of the opioid antagonist (OA). As written, the bill requires IHEs to train all resident assistants (RAs) to administer the OA as well as for each RA to have access to at least two unexpired doses of an OA. Current practices for providing access to OAs vary by institution. While some IHEs currently have two OAs accessible per residence hall, clarification may be needed to determine whether this satisfies the requirement for each RA to have access to two unexpired doses. Other institutions indicate they currently provide publicly accessible kits throughout campus but do not specifically make doses available per residence hall or per RA. Costs are expected to be considerably more significant if the IHEs must provide two doses of an OA to each RA and continuously replenish based on use and expiration. Responding institutions cite approximately \$30/dose and range from 150-350 RAs per institution. Additionally, some institutions anticipate potential increased staffing, training, and administrative costs to oversee the logistics and compliance. Lastly, IHEs cite potential legal liabilities and costs as a result of the expectation for student RAs to administer medication. The actual fiscal impact is indeterminate at this time.

**Other:** The fiscal impact is preliminary and based on feedback from public IHEs as of the date of publication.