

LEGISLATIVE BUDGET BOARD
Austin, Texas

FISCAL NOTE, 84TH LEGISLATIVE REGULAR SESSION

March 11, 2015

TO: Honorable Larry Taylor, Chair, Senate Committee on Education

FROM: Ursula Parks, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: SB66 by Hinojosa (Relating to the use of epinephrine auto-injectors on public and open-enrollment charter school campuses and at off-campus school-sanctioned events.), **As Introduced**

<p>No significant fiscal implication to the State is anticipated.</p>
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The bill would require the Commissioner of State Health Services to establish an advisory committee on the use of epinephrine auto-injectors on an undesignated individual on a campus or at an off-campus school-sanctioned event. The bill would require the Commissioner of Education and Commissioner of State Health Services to adopt rules to implement the program.

The bill would require each school district and open-enrollment charter school to maintain a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors at each campus in accordance with the rules adopted by the Commissioner of State Health Services.

The bill would require one or more district or charter school employees to undergo annual training related to anaphylaxis and epinephrine auto-injectors.

The bill would require school districts and open-enrollment charter schools to report to the Commissioner of Education and the Commissioner of State Health Services the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector.

School districts and open-enrollment charter schools would be exempt from the provisions of the bill if they lacked the necessary funding to comply with requirements.

Based on the analysis of the Texas Education Agency (TEA) and the Department of State Health Services (DSHS), the duties and responsibilities associated with implementing the provisions of the bill could be accomplished by utilizing existing resources.

Local Government Impact

Local school districts and open enrollment charter schools would be required to stock epinephrine auto-injectors for use on school campuses and at all school sponsored activities. The bill would apply to approximately 8,814 campuses.

DSHS reports that campuses would need to maintain a supply of epinephrine auto-injectors in two strengths, 0.15mg and 0.30mg. Due to the short shelf life, unused epinephrine auto-injectors

would need to be replaced annually. TEA and DSHS estimate that epinephrine auto-injectors would cost \$110 to \$450 per pack.

At least one employee on each campus would be required to undergo annual training related to anaphylaxis and epinephrine auto-injectors. TEA estimates the cost of such training at \$20.

Assuming a cost of \$20 per campus for training and \$220 to \$900 per campus for a pack of epinephrine auto-injectors in each strength, total cost for all 8,814 campuses could range from \$2.1 million to \$8.1 million annually.

School districts and open-enrollment charter schools could accept gifts, donations, grants, and federal and local funds to defray some of the costs for implementing the program.

Source Agencies: 537 State Health Services, Department of, 701 Central Education Agency

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