

Date of Hearing: May 6, 2026

ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

Buffy Wicks, Chair

AB 1586 (Ramos) – As Amended March 23, 2026

Policy Committee: Education Vote: 8 - 0

Urgency: No State Mandated Local Program: No Reimbursable: No

SUMMARY:

This bill requires, beginning with the 2027-28 school year, a school resource office (SRO) to complete, upon initial placement at a schoolsite and at least every two years thereafter, opioid overdose recognition and response training provided by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards and Training (POST) or the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS).

Additionally, the bill requires the DHCS, in consultation with the California Department of Education (CDE) and POST, to provide implementation guidance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and law enforcement agencies. The bill also requires, on or before January 1, 2031, POST to submit a report to the Legislature, in cooperation with POST, with information reported from SROs regarding the number of opioid antagonists received, number of times an SRO administered the antagonist, and number of times the SRO needed an antagonist but none was available.

FISCAL EFFECT:

Minor and absorbable costs to POST.

A cost estimate from DHCS was not available as of the publishing of this analysis but the bill creates likely minor and absorbable costs for DHCS to provide required guidance.

COMMENTS:

1) **Purpose.** According to the author:

School Resource Officers have been a crucial part of our students' safety. Ensuring that they have naloxone on hand and are properly trained to use it will provide schools with someone on site who can safely intervene when an incident occurs. Because every minute counts, making sure more people have access to this life-saving drug is essential to protecting our students.

2) **Background.** Under current law, an LEA must have at least two employees at each school site trained for use of opioid antagonists and stock unexpired antagonists on site. Such employees must undergo specified opioid overdose prevention and treatment training available on the State Department of Public Health's internet website. Additionally, since the 2023-24 fiscal year, county offices of education statewide receive a total of \$3.5 million annually to use for purchasing, maintaining, and distributing sufficient stock of emergency

opioid antagonists for each of the schools within each of the LEAs in their county. This bill requires an SRO to complete training provided by POST or by DHCS on opioid overdose recognition and response upon placement at a schoolsite and at least every two years thereafter.

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