

CONCURRENCE IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

AB 1586 (Ramos)

As Amended August 13, 2026

Majority vote

SUMMARY

Requires all school resource officers (SROs) to complete trainings approved by the Commission on Peace Officer Standards (POST) or the Board of State and Community Corrections (BSCC) on opioid overdose recognition and response, and to annually report their opioid antagonist administration to the California Department of Public Health (CDPH). Requires POST and the California Department of Education (CDE) to provide implementation guidance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and law enforcement agencies on opioid antagonist procurement and use. Requires the CDPH to submit a report to the Legislature by July 1, 2031, that details opioid antagonist administration by SROs at schoolsites.

Senate Amendments

- 1) Authorize the Board of State and Community Correction (BSCC), in addition to POST, to approve an opioid overdose training for purposes of this bill.
- 2) Remove the requirement that the State Department of Health Care Services (DHCS) approve trainings and provide implementation guidance, and assign these responsibilities to POST, BSCC, CDPH, or CDE.
- 3) Specify that school resource officers shall report opioid antagonist receivership and administration on or before July 1, 2028, and annually thereafter until July 1, 2030.
- 4) Require SROs to include additional information in their annual report, including the types of opioid antagonists received and administered, the name and contact information of the SRO and the individual completing the form, and the name and address of the schoolsite and LEA.
- 5) Requires the CDPH to post information on the number of opioid antagonists received, the number of antagonists used, and the number of times and SRO needed an antagonist but did not have one available on its website.
- 6) Requires the CDPH to submit a summative report of the information it receives to the Legislature by July 1, 2031, rather than January 1, 2031, and removes the involvement of POST in the final report.

COMMENTS

Recent amendments. Recent amendments remove DHCS from the bill, and reassign their responsibilities primarily to CDPH. They also clarify the reporting timeline and include SRO and school contact information be included in the reporting requirements. They require data collected by the CDPH to be posted on a dedicated webpage, and extend the timeline for CDPH to submit its final report.

Existing programs for managing opioid overdoses in schools. Currently, all public middle schools, junior high schools, high schools, and adult schools must maintain at least two units of opioid antagonists and have at least two employees who are trained in their use. Staff who

volunteer to provide opioid antagonists must undergo a training developed by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, and are protected from liability or retaliation in the event that they do or do not administer opioid antagonists. Additionally, any individual over the age of 12 is allowed to carry opioid antagonists while on school property and be held harmless if they are used in good faith.

There is anecdotal evidence that many SROs, as well as school nurses, are already prepared to administer opioid antagonists under this existing framework. This bill would clarify that SROs must be trained to administer opioid antagonists, and that they may then volunteer to use opioid antagonists and be subject to the existing protections.

The extent of opioid antagonist use on school sites, and by SROs, is currently unclear. There is currently limited data on the frequency at which opioid antagonists are deployed on school properties. Similarly, the number of instances where an opioid antagonist was needed but not available at a school is currently unknown. According to the Naloxone Distribution Project, schools and colleges submit the highest number of applications for naloxone, but less than 1% of reported overdose reversals occur on school properties. This would suggest that the current supply of opioid antagonists is far greater than the need. Further, there is currently no central count of how many SROs are deployed in schools, and of those, how many are trained to use or actually use opioid antagonists in a schools.

The reporting requirements of this bill would likely add clarity to the extent of SRO opioid antagonist administration at schoolsites, and whether additional resources or support are needed.

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.

Arguments in Support

According to the California Association of Alcohol and Drug Program Executives, "Our members work on the front lines of the opioid epidemic and regularly see the devastating consequences of overdose, including among young people exposed to illicit fentanyl. In many cases, overdoses occur unexpectedly and in settings where immediate medical response is not available. Rapid access to naloxone and individuals trained to administer it can mean the difference between life and death."

Arguments in Opposition

None on file.

FISCAL COMMENTS

According to the Assembly Appropriations Committee, "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."

VOTES:**ASM EDUCATION: 8-0-0**

YES: Patel, Hoover, Alvarez, Bonta, Castillo, Garcia, Lowenthal, Zbur

ASM APPROPRIATIONS: 14-0-1

YES: Wicks, Hoover, Aguiar-Curry, Caloza, Dixon, Fong, Mark González, Krell, Pacheco, Pellerin, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Ta, Tangipa

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula

ASSEMBLY FLOOR: 77-0-3

YES: Addis, Aguiar-Curry, Ahrens, Alanis, Alvarez, Ávila Farías, Bains, Bauer-Kahan, Bennett, Berman, Boerner, Bonta, Bryan, Calderon, Caloza, Carrillo, Castillo, Chen, Connolly, Davies, DeMaio, Dixon, Elhawary, Ellis, Fong, Gabriel, Gallagher, Garcia, Gipson, Jeff Gonzalez, Mark González, Hadwick, Haney, Harabedian, Hart, Hoover, Irwin, Jackson, Johnson, Kalra, Krell, Lackey, Lee, Lowenthal, Macedo, McKinnor, Muratsuchi, Nguyen, Ortega, Pacheco, Papan, Patel, Patterson, Pellerin, Petrie-Norris, Quirk-Silva, Ramos, Ransom, Michelle Rodriguez, Rogers, Blanca Rubio, Sanchez, Schiavo, Schultz, Sharp-Collins, Solache, Soria, Stefani, Ta, Tangipa, Valencia, Wallis, Ward, Wicks, Wilson, Zbur, Rivas

ABS, ABST OR NV: Arambula, Flora, Celeste Rodriguez

UPDATED

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