

SESSION OF 2026

SUPPLEMENTAL NOTE ON HOUSE BILL NO. 2489

As Amended by House Committee on Education

Brief*

HB 2489, as amended, would create new law requiring school districts to develop fentanyl abuse education programs and maintain a stock supply of naloxone.

State Board of Education Guidance

The bill would require the State Board of Education (SBOE) to develop guidance for age-appropriate instruction on the prevention of the abuse of and addiction to fentanyl and other opioids and distribute such guidance to school districts.

Fentanyl Abuse Education Programs

The bill would require the board of education of each school district to develop fentanyl abuse education programs based on the guidance provided by the SBOE. The bill would require fentanyl abuse education programs to be provided to all students enrolled in grades 9 through 12 and include instruction on the following:

- The prevention of abuse of and addiction to fentanyl and other opioids; and
- The awareness of school and community resources available to help with abuse and addiction issues.

*Supplemental notes are prepared by the Legislative Research Department and do not express legislative intent. The supplemental note and fiscal note for this bill may be accessed on the Internet at <https://klrd.gov/>

The bill would allow fentanyl abuse education programs to be provided as part of any other drug abuse awareness and prevention program, and school districts would be able to work in cooperation with local health departments, public or private third-party organizations, or law enforcement agencies to deliver such programs.

Naloxone

The bill would require each school operated by a school district to maintain a stock supply of naloxone that may consist of one or more standard-dose prepackaged nasal spray devices. A school nurse or designated school personnel would be authorized to administer such naloxone in an emergency situation to any individual who displays the signs and symptoms of opioid overdose at school, on school property, or at a school-sponsored event if such school nurse or designated school personnel reasonably believes that an individual is exhibiting the signs and symptoms of an overdose.

Policies and Procedures

The board of education of each school district would also be required to establish the following policies and procedures relating to naloxone:

- Storage in a safe location that is readily accessible to the school nurse or designated personnel or in accordance with manufacturer temperature recommendations;
- Periodic monitoring of the inventory and expiration dates; and
- Administration by designated school personnel.

The bill would require each school district to publish information related to policies and procedures for the administration of naloxone.

Other Funding Sources

The bill would also allow a school district to accept monetary gifts, grants, and donations to carry out the provisions of this section or to accept naloxone nasal spray devices from a manufacturer or wholesaler.

Definitions

The bill would define the following terms:

- “Designated school personnel” would mean an employee, officer, agent, or volunteer of a school who is authorized by the board of education of the school district to administer naloxone on a voluntary basis outside the scope of employment;
- “School nurse” would mean a registered nurse licensed by the Board of Nursing to practice nursing in Kansas or a licensed nurse working under a registered nurse who is employed by a school to perform nursing services in a school setting; and
- “Stock supply” would mean an appropriate quantity of naloxone as recommended by a school nurse.

Background

The bill was introduced by Representatives Proctor, Hoheisel, and Sweely.

House Committee on Education

In the House Committee hearing, **proponent** testimony was provided by Representative Proctor, representatives of DCCCA, Office of the Attorney General, and TK Fights Fentanyl and two private citizens. The proponents generally stated the bill would provide important education to students about the risks of fentanyl, ensure public schools have access to naloxone using opioid settlement funding, and help students stay safe at school.

Written-only proponent testimony was provided by representatives of the Jayson Ebert Foundation and USD 470 (Arkansas City) and six private citizens.

Neutral testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Association of School Boards and the Kansas National Education Association, who asked the Committee to amend the bill to add a provision addressing liability for school personnel who administer naloxone.

Written-only neutral testimony was provided by representatives of the Kansas Parent Teacher Association, Kansas School Nurses Organization, and USD 233 (Olathe).

No other testimony was provided.

The House Committee amended the bill to:

- Add that school districts would be able to work in cooperation with local health departments, in addition to public or private third-party organizations or law enforcement agencies, to deliver fentanyl abuse education programs; and
- Remove provisions concerning the Kansas Fights Addiction Fund.

Fiscal Information

According to the fiscal note prepared by the Division of the Budget on the bill, as introduced, the Department of Education indicates enactment of the bill would have no fiscal effect on the agency, its operations, or on state aid to school districts from the agency.

The Office of the Attorney General indicates enactment of the bill would require the agency to hire 0.50 FTE Administrative Specialist positions at a cost of \$31,807 from the State General Fund (SGF) in FY 2027, including salary and fringe benefits, to process grant applications and administer awards. For FY 2028, the cost is estimated to be \$323,761, all from the SGF. The agency indicates that the number of grants that may be awarded as a result of the enactment of the bill cannot be estimated; however, these grants would be subject to the availability of funds in the Kansas Fights Addiction Fund. Any fiscal effect associated with enactment of the bill is not reflected in *The FY 2027 Governor's Budget Report*.

The Kansas Association of School Boards indicates enactment of the bill would increase costs for school districts for both the creation of education programs on fentanyl and to maintain a supply of naloxone. The Association notes that while the bill would allow the Attorney General to award grant funding to schools, it does not specify the grants would be sufficient to cover the cost of the naloxone supply, and any cost not covered by the grants would be borne by local school districts.

Education; school districts; fentanyl abuse education; Attorney General; Kansas Fights Addiction Fund