## Fiscal Estimate - 2021 Session

☑ Original ☐ Updated	Corrected Supplem	ental		
LRB Number 21-0112/1	Introduction Number SB-343			
Description use of epinephrine prefilled syringes and standing orders for epinephrine				
Fiscal Effect				
Appropriations	absorb within agency's bu passe Existing passe Exis	dget ⊠No		
1. Increase Costs 3. Increase Revenue Units Affected Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory 2. Decrease Costs 4. Decrease Revenue Permissive Mandatory Permissive Mandatory Districts    Counties Others School WTCS Districts				
Fund Sources Affected Affected Ch. 20 Appropriations				
GPR FED PRO PRS SEG SEGS (1)(a)				
Agency/Prepared By	Authorized Signature	Date		
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## Fiscal Estimate Narratives DHS 6/21/2021

LRB Number 21-0112/1	Introduction Number SB-343	Estimate Type	Original		
Description					
use of epinephrine prefilled syringes and standing orders for epinephrine					

## Assumptions Used in Arriving at Fiscal Estimate

Current law allows designated school personnel and authorized entities and individuals who have completed a training program and school nurses to provide or administer epinephrine auto-injectors to pupils and other individuals. Current law also allows prescribers to prescribe epinephrine auto-injectors in the name of the school or the name of the authorized entity or individual. This bill adds prefilled syringes to the authorities granted for prescription, possession, and administration of epinephrine auto-injectors in current law.

This bill also allows a health care provider with prescribing authority who is employed by or under contract with the Department of Health Services to issue a statewide standing order for the dispensing of epinephrine auto-injectors or prefilled syringes for use by trained individuals.

To meet the requirements of this bill, DHS estimates the work will result in an on-going cost of \$82,700 GPR and 1.0 FTE Program and Policy Analyst-Advanced. This staff member would be responsible for all of the following: (1) developing the standing order; (2) promoting the standing order; (3) developing and disseminating training and educational materials to accompany the standing order; and (4) tracking the utilization of the standing order and associated training requirements.

While DHS has a standing order in place for the dispensing of naloxone, the coordination of this standing order is supported by a fraction of three staff who are at full capacity. Consequently, DHS is unable to absorb the costs of an additional standing order using existing resources.

In sum, the total fiscal effect is \$82,700 GPR and 1.0 FTE annually.

Long-Range Fiscal Implications