



DOAA

Georgia Department
of Audits & Accounts

Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor

February 5, 2024

Honorable Sharon Cooper
Chairman, House Committee on Public Health
436 State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

SUBJECT: Fiscal Note
House Bill (LC 54 0317)

Dear Chairman Cooper:

The bill would require all public high schools, government buildings, courthouses, and university buildings to maintain a supply of at least three unit doses of opioid antagonists. The Department of Public Health (DPH) would be required to identify and develop educational resources and guidelines on opioid related overdoses, as well as a model training and implementation policy for opioid antagonist administration. The bill would also require every government entity to establish and implement an internal training and implementation policy for opioid antagonist administration, which may be based on DPH’s model training. The bill does not have an effective date.

Based on data from the Georgia Department of Education (GaDOE), Georgia Building Authority, and DPH, we estimate this bill would cost approximately \$1 million to implement (**Table 1**). Total costs are based on the number of public high schools as of the October 2023 FTE count that meet the definition of a high school as described by the bill and state-owned and leased buildings included in the Building, Land and Lease Inventory of Property (BLLIP) system. Information provided by DPH indicates that opioid antagonists are purchased in two-dose packages at a cost of \$41. To comply with the three-dose minimum required by the bill, two packages would be necessary totaling \$82.

Table 1: Total Cost to Provide Opioid Antagonists

	Number of Buildings	Unit Cost (\$41 x 2 packages)	Total
Government/University Buildings	11,800	\$82	\$967,600
Public High Schools	485	\$82	<u>\$39,770</u>
Total			<u>\$ 1,007,370</u>

Training Development Costs

DPH stated that it would be able to develop a model training and implementation policy for opioid antagonist administration, as well as educational resources on opioid-related overdoses, using its existing resources. This estimate assumes the bill’s internal training and implementation policy requirements for state entities and universities will also occur within existing resources.

Additional Considerations

- According to data obtained from the state’s Building, Land and Lease Inventory of Property (BLLIP) system, there are a total of 16,265 state-owned and leased buildings. To determine the number of buildings that align with the intent of the bill, we excluded certain structures such as parking lots, warehouses without an office, utility sheds, etc. As a result, we estimate a total of 11,753 government and university buildings (9,394 owned and 2,359 leased) would need a supply of opioid antagonists. The cost estimate to purchase two kits for all 16,265 state-owned and leased buildings, regardless of utility or size, would be \$1,333,730. According to GBA, the BLLIP system depends on agencies accurately reporting real property assets; therefore, the total number of government/university buildings impacted by the bill may be higher or lower than the estimate generated in this analysis.
- The estimate does not include costs associated with supplying opioid antagonists in other buildings (e.g., local government buildings, courthouses), though local entities would likely incur costs as a result of the bill. However, the opioid agitator used to generate the estimate is available under the statewide contract. According to DPH, other local entities may be able to take advantage of this pricing and lower costs.
- This estimate does not include replacement costs as opioid antagonist doses are used or expire. Shelf life of opioid antagonists which varies by brand should be considered in out-year cost estimates. According to DPH, some opiate agitators have a shelf life of less than two years, while others last over two years.

Respectfully,



Greg S. Griffin
State Auditor



Richard Dunn, Director
Office of Planning and Budget

GSG/RD/jm