



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

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Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

Bill: [Sub. H.B. 170 of the 130th G.A.](#) **Date:** September 26, 2013
Status: As Reported by House Health and Aging **Sponsor:** Reps. Johnson and Stinziano

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Contents: Allows an individual to administer naloxone to a person who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose without being subject to criminal prosecution and ensures English proficiency in licensed practitioners of Oriental medicine and acupuncture, and declares an emergency

State Fiscal Highlights

- No direct fiscal effect on the state.

Local Fiscal Highlights

- The bill allows local emergency responders and law enforcement officials to administer naloxone in the case of an apparent drug overdose. Local emergency medical services and law enforcement may realize a minimal increase in costs to purchase naloxone kits and provide training associated with administering naloxone. Local emergency medical services and hospitals may also realize an increase in costs due to a potential increase in emergency calls and hospital visits. The bill declares an emergency; therefore, any costs associated with the bill may begin to accumulate immediately after the bill is enacted.

Detailed Fiscal Analysis

The bill allows a licensed health professional to prescribe naloxone, without being subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution, to individuals who are in a position to assist a person who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Licensed health professionals must inform these individuals that they are required to call emergency services (when possible) either immediately before or after administering naloxone to an individual who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose. The bill permits these individuals to administer naloxone intranasally without being subject to criminal prosecution for a drug offense or practicing medicine without a license, as long as an attempt is made to call emergency services and as long as the naloxone was obtained from a licensed health professional. The bill allows licensed first responders and emergency medical technicians-basic to administer naloxone as long as written or verbal authorization is given by a licensed health professional. Additionally, law enforcement officials may administer naloxone without being subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution, provided that these individuals obtain the naloxone from their law enforcement agency.

Local emergency medical service organizations and local law enforcement agencies may experience a minimal increase in costs associated with the purchase of naloxone kits, which are approximately \$20 each. These organizations may also realize a minimal increase in costs for training associated with administering naloxone intranasally or by an auto-injector.

Additionally, local emergency medical service organizations may experience an increase in costs, resulting from an increase in calls, due to the requirement for individuals to call emergency services when administering naloxone to an individual who is experiencing an overdose. Hospitals may also see an increase in costs related to the potential additional emergency room visits. The increase in costs would depend on the number of individuals who call for emergency services when administering naloxone. The bill declares an emergency and would go into effect immediately after being enacted; therefore, any costs associated with the bill may begin to accumulate as soon as the bill is enacted.

The bill also expands the ways in which individuals seeking a certificate to practice as an Oriental medical practitioner or as an acupuncturist may demonstrate their proficiency in English to the State Medical Board of Ohio.