

# HB 1170 Section 1: Opioid Antagonist Access

Legislative Rubric from Science for Georgia

[HB 1170](#) Section 1 is the original version of the bill, before additional sections were added. The bill focuses on requiring government buildings that have automated external defibrillators (AEDs) to also have opioid antagonists available. Excluded from this requirement are all forms of schools including public, charter, and universities.

| Criteria   | Variables   |                                |   |  |
|--|---|--------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Impact</b><br><b>Who is going to be impacted? Is it equitable?</b>  | Negative  |                                | Positive  |  |
|  | <a href="#">Georgia</a> , along with much of the US, is facing an opioid overdose epidemic. This would allow for the access to life saving medication to become standard practice in the same manner of AED access.   |                                |   |  |
| <b>Reach</b><br><b>Does it reach its target audience?</b>  | 0 - No impact on target audience  | 1 - Impacts narrow segment     | 2 - Impacts majority; exceptions                          | 3 - Impacts entire target audience           |
|  | Most government buildings will be impacted. Some buildings, that are too small to need an AED, will not have to comply with this regulation. School buildings will also not be required to comply to the regulation.  |                                |   |  |
| <b>Scientific Merit</b><br><b>Does it utilize scientific research accurately?</b>                                      | YES - this does follow scientific research accurately. Here's why...  |                                | NO - this does not present scientific research accurately |  |
|  | <a href="#">When an overdose occurs</a> , the drug overwhelms the brain and disrupts the body's natural drive to breath. Getting medication to reverse the effects of opioids as quickly as possible is vital for restoring airways and preserving oxygen to the brain and other vital organs. <a href="#">Naloxone, a common antagonist</a> , works within minutes and temporarily stops the effects of overdose allowing for the arrival of emergency care providers. |                                |   |  |
| <b>Financial Feasibility</b><br><b>Is it financially feasible? Does this have burdensome finances?</b>                 | 0 - Extremely high costs  | 1 - Expensive but can be done  | 2 - Slight financial burden                               | 3 - No financial burden                      |
|  | The fiscal note presented with this bill predicts about \$40 per building, which is a minimal cost.   |                                |   |  |
| <b>Political Feasibility</b><br><b>Level of opposition and partisan disagreement.</b>                                  | 0 - Majority disagreed, regardless of party   | 1 - Split along party lines    | 2 - Minimal Opposition                                    | 3 - Complete consensus (zero to five 'Nays') |
|  | <b>166-1 House</b><br><b>Not yet voted on in the Senate</b>   |                                |   |  |
| <b>Measurable Metrics?</b><br><b>We recommend looking at these 3 metrics. Is the data available or being measured?</b> | 0 - no data   | 1 - some data / not accessible | 2 - most data / somewhat accessible                       | 3 - complete transparency                    |
|  | There is no method of data collection attached to this bill.  |                                |   |  |