



**SOUTH CAROLINA REVENUE AND FISCAL AFFAIRS OFFICE**  
**STATEMENT OF ESTIMATED FISCAL IMPACT**  
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*This fiscal impact statement is produced in compliance with the South Carolina Code of Laws and House and Senate rules. The focus of the analysis is on governmental expenditure and revenue impacts and may not provide a comprehensive summary of the legislation.*

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<b>Bill Number:</b>	H. 3216	Introduced on January 10, 2023
<b>Author:</b>	Oremus	
<b>Subject:</b>	Opioid Overdose Prevention	
<b>Requestor:</b>	House Medical, Military, Public, and Municipal Affairs	
<b>RFA Analyst(s):</b>	Griffith	
<b>Impact Date:</b>	January 17, 2023	

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### **Fiscal Impact Summary**

This bill requires every first responder station and dispatch office to maintain an adequate supply of unexpired opioid antidote medication in their inventory.

The expenditure impact on the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) is pending, contingent upon a response from the agency.

The expenditure impact of the bill on local governments is undetermined because the number of opioid overdoses varies by locality, and as the numbers continue to rise, it is unknown how quickly the SC Opioid Recovery Fund will be depleted.

### **Explanation of Fiscal Impact**

#### **Introduced on January 10, 2023**

##### **State Expenditure**

This bill requires every first responder station and dispatch office to maintain an adequate supply of unexpired opioid antidote medication in their inventory. DHEC certifies emergency medical technicians and paramedics and runs several programs to train law enforcement and fire departments regarding opioids. The expenditure impact of the bill on DHEC is pending, contingent upon a response from the agency.

##### **State Revenue**

N/A

##### **Local Expenditure**

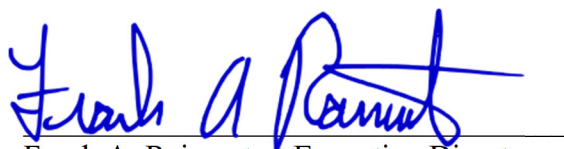
This bill requires every first responder station and dispatch office to maintain an adequate supply of unexpired opioid antidote medication in their inventory. DHEC currently has the Law Enforcement Officer Naloxone (LEON) program in place that provides the opioid antidote Narcan to law enforcement officers at no charge. In addition, municipalities may apply for funding from the SC Opioid Recovery Fund, which, as of December 2022 has a balance of approximately \$63,000,000. Revenue in subsequent years is contingent upon settlement payout schedules and will vary. However, once this fund is depleted, local governments will be responsible for the costs of opioid antidotes provided to EMS and fire departments.

The cost of such a medication depends on the means of application and the dosage. Aiken County reports that the cost of a two-milliliter vial of injectable Narcan was \$37.49 in 2022, and Dorchester County estimates the cost of the generic nasal spray to be between \$70 and \$100 per dose. Based on these numbers, Aiken County estimates that in 2023, its annual Narcan cost will be approximately \$16,000 and projects an increase to \$32,000 by 2028. Richland County indicates recurring costs of \$31,000 per year. Clarendon County did not provide an estimate but indicated that it currently stocks Narcan in all first responder areas and that the costs are born by local law enforcement and embedded into the operating budgets of Fire Rescue/EMS. Dorchester County also did not provide an estimate but reports that it will use funding from the Opioid Recovery Fund until that fund is depleted.

Overall, the expenditure impact of the bill on local governments is undetermined because the number of opioid overdoses varies by locality, and as the numbers continue to rise, it is unknown how quickly the Opioid Recovery Fund will be depleted.

**Local Revenue**

N/A



Frank A. Rainwater, Executive Director