2012 -- H 7248

LC00761

18

administration of the drug.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND

IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

JANUARY SESSION, A.D. 2012

AN ACT

RELATING TO FOOD AND DRUGS - GOOD SAMARITAN OVERDOSE PREVENTION $\operatorname{\mathsf{ACT}}$

<u>Introduced By:</u> Representatives Ferri, Bennett, Edwards, Marcello, and Valencia

<u>Date Introduced:</u> January 25, 2012

Referred To: House Judiciary

It is enacted by the General Assembly as follows:

| 1 | SECTION 1. Title 21 of the General Laws entitled "FOOD AND DRUGS" is hereby |
|----|---|
| 2 | amended by adding thereto the following chapter: |
| 3 | CHAPTER 28.8 |
| 4 | THE GOOD SAMARITAN OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT |
| 5 | 21-28.8-1. Short title This chapter shall be known and may be cited as "The Good |
| 6 | Samaritan Overdose Prevention Act". |
| 7 | 21-28.8-2. Definition "Opioid antagonist" is a drug which is a competitive antagonist |
| 8 | that binds to the opioid receptors with higher affinity than agonists but does not activate the |
| 9 | receptors, effectively blocking the receptor, preventing the human body from making use of |
| 10 | opiates and endorphins. |
| 11 | 21-28.8-3. Authority to administer opioid antagonists – Release from liability. – (a) |
| 12 | A person may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if: |
| 13 | (1) He or she, in good faith, believes the other person is experiencing a drug overdose; |
| 14 | <u>and</u> |
| 15 | (2) He or she acts with reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. |
| 16 | (b) A person who administers an opioid antagonist to another person pursuant to this |
| 17 | section shall not be subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution as a result of the |
| | |

| 1 | <u>21-28.8-4. Emergency overdose care – Immunity from legal repercussions. – (a) Any </u> |
|----|---|
| 2 | person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug overdose or |
| 3 | other drug-related medical emergency shall not be charged or prosecuted for any crime related to |
| 4 | the possession or delivery of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia, or the operation of a |
| 5 | drug-involved premises if the evidence for the charge was gained as a result of the seeking of |
| 6 | medical assistance. |
| 7 | (b) A person who experiences a drug overdose or other drug-related medical emergency |
| 8 | and is in need of medical assistance shall not be charged or prosecuted for any crime related to |
| 9 | the possession or delivery of a controlled substance or drug paraphernalia or the operation of a |
| 10 | drug-involved premises if the evidence for the charge was gained as a result of the overdose and |
| 11 | the need for medical assistance. |
| 12 | (c) The act of providing first aid or other medical assistance to someone who is |
| 13 | experiencing a drug overdose or other drug-related medical emergency may be used as a |
| 14 | mitigating factor in a criminal prosecution pursuant to the controlled substances act. |
| 15 | SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon passage. |
| | |
| | ====== LC00761 |

======

EXPLANATION

BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

OF

AN ACT

RELATING TO FOOD AND DRUGS - GOOD SAMARITAN OVERDOSE PREVENTION $_{\mbox{\scriptsize ACT}}$

This act would create "The Good Samaritan Overdose Prevention Act" which would
exempt from liability any person who administers an opioid antagonist to another person to
prevent a drug overdose.

This act would take effect upon passage.