## HOUSE BILL 1379

Introduced and read first time: February 10, 2017 Assigned to: Judiciary

## A BILL ENTITLED

## 1 AN ACT concerning

## Courts - Criminal and Civil Immunity - Prescribing, Dispensing, and Administering Opioid Antagonists

4 FOR the purpose of providing that a health care provider, under certain circumstances, is  $\mathbf{5}$ not criminally or civilly liable for prescribing, dispensing, or administering an opioid 6 antagonist to treat or prevent a drug overdose or any adverse effect arising from the 7 use of a certain opioid antagonist; providing that an individual who is not a health 8 care provider is not criminally or civilly liable under certain circumstances for any 9 adverse effect arising from the individual administering an opioid antagonist; and generally relating to immunity from criminal or civil liability for prescribing, 1011 dispensing, or administering opioid antagonists.

- 12 BY adding to
- 13 Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings
- 14 Section 5–630.1
- 15 Annotated Code of Maryland
- 16 (2013 Replacement Volume and 2016 Supplement)
- SECTION 1. BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND,
  That the Laws of Maryland read as follows:
- 19 Article Courts and Judicial Proceedings
- 20 **5–630.1.**
- 21 (A) (1) IN THIS SECTION THE FOLLOWING WORDS HAVE THE MEANINGS 22 INDICATED.

EXPLANATION: CAPITALS INDICATE MATTER ADDED TO EXISTING LAW. [Brackets] indicate matter deleted from existing law.



1 (2) "HEALTH CARE PROVIDER" MEANS AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS 2 AUTHORIZED UNDER THE HEALTH OCCUPATIONS ARTICLE TO PRESCRIBE, 3 DISPENSE, OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST.

4 (3) "OPIOID ANTAGONIST" MEANS NALOXONE OR ANY OTHER 5 SIMILARLY ACTING AND EQUALLY SAFE DRUG APPROVED BY THE FEDERAL FOOD 6 AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION FOR THE TREATMENT OF A DRUG OVERDOSE.

7 (B) IF A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER ACTED WITH REASONABLE CARE, THE 8 HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IS NOT CRIMINALLY OR CIVILLY LIABLE FOR:

9 (1) PRESCRIBING, DISPENSING, OR ADMINISTERING AN OPIOID 10 ANTAGONIST TO TREAT OR PREVENT A DRUG OVERDOSE; OR

11 (2) ANY ADVERSE EFFECT ARISING FROM THE USE OF THE OPIOID 12 ANTAGONIST PRESCRIBED, DISPENSED, OR ADMINISTERED.

13 (C) AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS NOT A HEALTH CARE PROVIDER IS NOT 14 CRIMINALLY OR CIVILLY LIABLE FOR ANY ADVERSE EFFECT ARISING FROM THE 15 INDIVIDUAL ADMINISTERING AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST IF THE INDIVIDUAL:

16 (1) BELIEVED IN GOOD FAITH THAT THE INDIVIDUAL TO WHOM THE 17 OPIOID ANTAGONIST WAS ADMINISTERED WAS EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID–RELATED 18 DRUG OVERDOSE; AND

19 (2) ACTED WITH REASONABLE CARE.

20 SECTION 2. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, That this Act shall take effect 21 October 1, 2017.