## Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

Bill 3

LLS NO. 24-0315.01 Yelana Love x2295

**INTERIM COMMITTEE BILL** 

**Opioid and Other Substance Use Disorders Study Committee** 

**BILL TOPIC:** Substance Use Disorders Harm Reduction

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

101 CONCERNING REDUCING THE HARM CAUSED BY SUBSTANCE USE

102 **DISORDERS.** 

## **Bill Summary**

(Note: This summary applies to this bill as introduced and does not reflect any amendments that may be subsequently adopted. If this bill passes third reading in the house of introduction, a bill summary that applies to the reengrossed version of this bill will be available at <u>http://leg.colorado.gov/</u>.)

**Opioid and Other Substance Use Disorders Study Committee. Section 1** of the bill excludes injuries involving the possession of drugs or drug paraphernalia from a physician's mandatory reporting requirements.

Sections 2 and 3 clarify that the civil and criminal immunity that protects a person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an opioid

Capital letters or bold & italic numbers indicate new material to be added to existing law. Dashes through the words indicate deletions from existing law. antagonist also protects a person who distributes the opioid antagonist.

Section 4 adds an exemption to the prohibition on possessing drug paraphernalia for possession of drug paraphernalia that a person received from an approved syringe exchange program or a program carried out by a harm reduction organization while participating in the program.

Section 5 specifies that money received through the harm reduction grant program may be used for drug testing equipment in addition to non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.

**Section 6** authorizes an organization operating a clean syringe exchange program to provide drug testing services through the program.

Sections 7 though 23 update the term "opiate antagonist" to "opioid antagonist" throughout the statutes.

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado:

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**SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-240-139, **amend** (1)(a)(I)(C) as follows:

3 (1)(a)(1

12-240-139. Injuries to be reported - exemptions - penalty for
failure to report - immunity from liability - definitions.
(1) (a) (I) Every licensee who attends or treats any of the following
injuries shall report the injury at once to the police of the city, town, or
city and county or the sheriff of the county in which the licensee is
located:

10 (C) Any other injury that the licensee has reason to believe 11 involves a criminal act OTHER THAN THE POSSESSION OF DRUGS OR DRUG 12 PARAPHERNALIA UNDER SECTION 18-18-403.5 OR 18-18-428; except that 13 a licensee is not required to report an injury that he or she THE LICENSEE 14 has reason to believe resulted from domestic violence unless he or she 15 THE LICENSEE is required to report the injury pursuant to subsection 16 (1)(a)(I)(A) or (1)(a)(I)(B) of this section or the injury is a serious bodily 17 injury, as defined in section 18-1-901 (3)(p).

18 SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-21-108.7, amend
 19 (1), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e) introductory portion, (2)(e)(II), (3)(a), (3)(b)(II),

1 (4)(a), and (5); and **repeal** (2)(a) as follows:

2 13-21-108.7. Persons rendering emergency assistance through 3 the administration of an opioid antagonist - limited immunity -4 legislative declaration - definitions. (1) Legislative declaration. The 5 general assembly hereby encourages the administration AND 6 DISTRIBUTION of opiate OPIOID antagonists, INCLUDING EXPIRED OPIOID 7 ANTAGONISTS, BY PERSONS AND ENTITIES, INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT 8 PERSONNEL, SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL, AND HEALTH-CARE PROVIDERS, 9 for the purpose of saving the lives of people who suffer <del>opiate-related</del> 10 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose events. A THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ALSO 11 ENCOURAGES EACH person who administers an opiate OPIOID antagonist 12 to another person is urged to call for emergency medical services 13 immediately.

14 (2) **Definitions.** As used in this section, unless the context
15 otherwise requires:

(a) "Health-care facility" means a hospital, a hospice inpatient
residence, a nursing facility, a dialysis treatment facility, an assisted
living residence, an entity that provides home- and community-based
services, a hospice or home health-care agency, or another facility that
provides or contracts to provide health-care services, which facility is
licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide
medical treatment.

23 (c) "Opiate" "OPIOID" has the same meaning as "OPIATE", AS set
24 forth in section 18-18-102 (21). C.R.S.

(d) "Opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
 any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is
 approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of

-3-

a drug overdose has the same meaning as set forth in section
 12-30-110 (7)(d).

3 (e) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means
4 an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
5 respiratory depression, that:

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(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be an <del>opiate-related</del> OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and

8 (3) General immunity. (a) A person, other than a health-care 9 provider, or a health-care facility, who acts in good faith to: furnish or 10 administer an opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, 11 to an individual the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug 12 overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the 13 individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is not 14 liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions made as a result of the 15 act or for any act or omission made if the opiate antagonist is stolen, 16 defective, or produces an unintended result.

17 (I) FURNISH OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO AN
18 INDIVIDUAL THE PERSON BELIEVES TO BE SUFFERING AN OPIOID-RELATED
19 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS IN A POSITION TO
20 ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID-RELATED
21 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT; OR

- 22 (II) DISTRIBUTE THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST.
- 23 (b) This subsection (3) also applies to:

(II) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an
 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 25-20.5-1001.

26 (4) Licensed prescribers and dispensers. (a) An individual who
27 is licensed by the state under title 12 and is permitted by section

-4-

- 12-30-110 or by other applicable law to prescribe or dispense an opiate
   OPIOID antagonist is not liable for any civil damages resulting from:
- 3 (I) Prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID antagonist in
  4 accordance with the applicable law; or
- 5 (II) Any outcomes resulting from the eventual administration of
  6 the opiate OPIOID antagonist by a layperson.
- 7 (5) The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to
  8 establish any duty or standard of care in the prescribing, dispensing, or
  9 administration of an opiate OPIOID antagonist.
- SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-712, amend (1),
  (2)(a), (2)(b)(II), (3)(a) introductory portion, (3)(a)(I), (4), (5)(c), (5)(d),
  (5)(e) introductory portion, and (5)(e)(II); and repeal (5)(a) as follows:
- 13 18-1-712. Immunity for a person who administers an opioid 14 antagonist during an opioid-related drug overdose event - definitions. 15 (1) Legislative declaration. The general assembly hereby encourages the 16 administration AND DISTRIBUTION of opiate OPIOID antagonists, 17 INCLUDING EXPIRED OPIOID ANTAGONISTS, BY PERSONS AND ENTITIES, 18 INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT PERSONNEL, SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL, 19 AND HEALTH-CARE PROVIDERS, for the purpose of saving the lives of 20 people who suffer <del>opiate-related</del> OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose events. 21 A THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ALSO ENCOURAGES EACH person who 22 administers an opiate OPIOID antagonist to another person is urged to call 23 for emergency medical services immediately.
- (2) General immunity. (a) A person, other than a health-care
  provider, or a health-care facility, who IS IMMUNE FROM CRIMINAL
  PROSECUTION IF THE PERSON acts in good faith to: furnish or administer
  an opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, to an

1 individual the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug 2 overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the 3 individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is 4 immune from criminal prosecution for the act or for any act or omission 5 made if the opiate antagonist is stolen. 6 **(I)** FURNISH OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO AN 7 INDIVIDUAL THE PERSON BELIEVES TO BE SUFFERING AN OPIOID-RELATED 8 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS IN A POSITION TO 9 ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID-RELATED 10 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT; OR 11 (II) DISTRIBUTE THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST. 12 (b) This subsection (2) also applies to: 13 (II) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an 14 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 25-20.5-1001. 15 (3) (a) Licensed prescribers and dispensers. An individual who 16 is licensed by the state under title 12 and is permitted by section 17 12-30-110 or by other applicable law to prescribe or dispense an opiate 18 OPIOID antagonist is immune from criminal prosecution for: 19 (I) Prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with the applicable law; or 20 21 (4) The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to 22 establish any duty or standard of care in the prescribing, dispensing, or 23 administration of an opiate OPIOID antagonist. 24 (5) **Definitions.** As used in this section, unless the context 25 otherwise requires: 26 (a) "Health-care facility" means a hospital, a hospice inpatient 27 residence, a nursing facility, a dialysis treatment facility, an assisted

-6-

1 living residence, an entity that provides home- and community-based 2 services, a hospice or home health-care agency, or another facility that 3 provides or contracts to provide health-care services, which facility is 4 licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide 5 medical treatment. 6 (c) "Opiate" "OPIOID" has the same meaning as "OPIATE", AS set 7 forth in section 18-18-102 (21). 8 (d) "Opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or 9 any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is 10 approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of 11 a drug overdose HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 12 12-30-110 (7)(d). 13 (e) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means 14 an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or 15 respiratory depression, that: 16 (II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be an opiate-related 17 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and 18 SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-428, add 19 (1)(b)(III) as follows: 20 18-18-428. Possession of drug paraphernalia - penalty -21 exceptions. (1) (b) (III) THIS SECTION DOES NOT APPLY TO THE 22 POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA THAT A PERSON RECEIVED FROM AN 23 APPROVED SYRINGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM CREATED PURSUANT TO SECTION 24 25-1-520 OR A PROGRAM CARRIED OUT BY A HARM REDUCTION 25 ORGANIZATION, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (7), WHILE 26 PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM. SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1101, 27

-7-

1 **amend** (4)(a) and (4)(g) as follows:

2 25-20.5-1101. Harm reduction grant program - creation application - permissible uses - department duties. (4) Permissible
uses of funding provided pursuant to this grant program include general
operating expenses and direct and indirect project costs, including, but not
limited to:

7 (a) Trainings relevant to the field of harm reduction that may
8 include overdose prevention, safer substance use practices, safe disposal,
9 and access to and administration of opiate OPIOID antagonists, and
10 non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, AND OTHER DRUG TESTING
11 EQUIPMENT;

12 Public education and outreach about synthetic opiates, (g) 13 overdose risks, and recognizing an overdose event; resources for 14 addiction treatment and services; access to and administration of opiate 15 OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests; 16 and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and 17 immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711; 18 **SECTION 6.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1-520, add (4.5) 19 as follows:

20 25-1-520. Clean syringe exchange programs - operation 21 approval - reporting requirements. (4.5) A CLEAN SYRINGE EXCHANGE
22 PROGRAM OPERATING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY ACQUIRE AND USE
23 SUPPLIES OR DEVICES INTENDED FOR USE IN TESTING CONTROLLED
24 SUBSTANCES OR CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE ANALOGS FOR POTENTIALLY
25 DANGEROUS ADULTERANTS.

26 SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 10-16-153 as
27 follows:

-8-

1	10-16-153. Coverage for opioid antagonists provided by a
2	hospital - definition. (1) As used in this section, unless the context
3	otherwise requires, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" has the same meaning as
4	set forth in section 12-30-110 (7)(d).
5	(2) A carrier that provides coverage for opiate OPIOID antagonists
6	pursuant to the terms of a health coverage plan the carrier offers shall
7	reimburse a hospital for the hospital's cost of an opiate OPIOID antagonist
8	if the hospital gives a covered person an opiate OPIOID antagonist upon
9	discharge from the hospital.
10	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-110, amend
11	(1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(II), (1)(b), (2)(a), (2)(b), (3),
12	(3.5)(a), (3.5)(b) introductory portion, (4)(a), (5), (7)(a.3), (7)(b), (7)(d),
13	(7)(e) introductory portion, (7)(e)(II), and (7)(i) as follows:
14	12-30-110. Prescribing or dispensing opioid antagonists -
15	authorized recipients - definitions. (1) (a) A prescriber may prescribe
16	or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols,
17	an opiate OPIOID antagonist to:
18	(I) An individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
19	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
20	(II) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to
21	assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
22	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
23	(b) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section
24	may, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols:
25	(I) Possess an opiate OPIOID antagonist;
26	(II) Furnish an opiate OPIOID antagonist to a family member,
27	friend, or other person who is in a position to assist an individual who is

at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose
 event; or

3 (III) Administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist to an individual
4 experiencing, or who a reasonable person would believe is experiencing,
5 an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event.

6 (2) (a) A prescriber who prescribes or dispenses an opiate OPIOID
7 antagonist pursuant to this section is strongly encouraged to educate
8 persons receiving the opiate OPIOID antagonist on the use of an opiate
9 OPIOID antagonist for overdose, including instruction concerning risk
10 factors for overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical
11 services, rescue breathing, and administering an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

(b) An entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section is strongly encouraged to educate employees, agents, and volunteers, as well as persons receiving an opiate OPIOID antagonist from the entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section, on the use of an opiate OPIOID antagonist for overdose, including instruction concerning risk factors for overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical services, rescue breathing, and administering an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

(3) A prescriber described in subsection (7)(h) of this section does
not engage in unprofessional conduct or is not subject to discipline
pursuant to section 12-240-121, 12-255-120, or 12-280-126, as
applicable, if the prescriber issues standing orders and protocols
regarding opiate OPIOID antagonists or prescribes or dispenses, pursuant
to an order or standing orders and protocols, an opiate OPIOID antagonist
in a good faith effort to assist:

26 (a) An individual who is at risk of experiencing an <del>opiate-related</del>
27 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;

-10-

(b) A family member, friend, or other person who is in a position
 to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an <del>opiate-related</del>
 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; or

4 (c) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section
5 in responding to, treating, or otherwise assisting an individual who is
6 experiencing or is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
7 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or a friend, family member, or other
8 person in a position to assist an at-risk individual.

9 (3.5) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this title 12 or rules 10 implementing this title 12, a prescriber prescribing or dispensing an 11 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with this section, other than a 12 pharmacist or other prescriber prescribing and dispensing from a 13 prescription drug outlet or pharmacy, is not required to comply with laws 14 relating to labeling, storage, or record keeping for the opiate OPIOID 15 antagonist.

(b) A prescriber prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID
antagonist exempted from labeling, storage, or record-keeping
requirements pursuant to this subsection (3.5):

(4) (a) A prescriber who prescribes or dispenses an opiate OPIOID
antagonist in accordance with this section is not subject to civil liability
or criminal prosecution, as specified in sections 13-21-108.7 (4) and
18-1-712 (3), respectively.

- (5) This section does not establish a duty or standard of care for
   prescribers regarding the prescribing, dispensing, or administering of an
   opiate OPIOID antagonist.
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- (7) As used in this section:

27 (a.3) "Community service organization" means a nonprofit

organization that is in good standing and registered with the federal internal revenue service and the Colorado secretary of state's office that provides services to individuals AN INDIVIDUAL at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to the individuals' INDIVIDUAL'S family members, friends, or other persons in a position to assist the individual.

(b) "Harm reduction organization" means an organization that
provides services, including medical care, counseling, homeless services,
or drug treatment, to individuals at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to the friends and family
members of an at-risk individual.

(c) "Opiate" "OPIOID" has the same meaning AS "OPIATE", as set
forth in section 18-18-102 (21).

(d) "Opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is
approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of
a drug overdose. "OPIOID ANTAGONIST" INCLUDES AN EXPIRED OPIOID
ANTAGONIST.

(e) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means
an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
respiratory depression, that:

(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be caused by an
 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and

(i) "Protocol" means a specific written plan for a course of
medical treatment containing a written set of specific directions created
by a physician, group of physicians, hospital medical committee,
pharmacy and therapeutics committee, or other similar practitioners or

-12-

groups of practitioners with expertise in the use of opiate OPIOID
 antagonists.

3 SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-240-124
4 as follows:

12-240-124. Prescribing opioid antagonists. A physician or
physician assistant licensed pursuant to this article 240 may prescribe or
dispense an opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section
12-30-110.

9 SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-245-210, amend
10 (2) as follows:

11 12-245-210. Prohibition against prescribing drugs or
 12 practicing medicine - exception for opioid antagonist.
 13 (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a psychologist, social
 14 worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor,
 15 unlicensed psychotherapist, or addiction counselor licensed, registered,
 16 or certified under this article 245 may possess, furnish, or administer an
 17 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.

18 SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-255-128
19 as follows:

12-255-128. Prescribing opioid antagonists. An advanced
 practice registered nurse or certified midwife with prescriptive authority
 pursuant to section 12-255-112 may prescribe or dispense an opiate
 OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.

SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-103, amend
(39)(g)(III) and (40) as follows:

12-280-103. Definitions - rules. As used in this article 280, unless
 the context otherwise requires or the term is otherwise defined in another

-13-

1 part of this article 280:

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(39) "Practice of pharmacy" means:

- (g) Exercising independent prescriptive authority:
- 4 (III) As authorized pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and 5 12-280-123 (3) regarding <del>opiate</del> OPIOID antagonists; or
- 6 (40) "Practitioner" means a person authorized by law to prescribe 7 any drug or device, acting within the scope of the authority, including a 8 pharmacist who is participating within the parameters of a statewide drug 9 therapy protocol pursuant to a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement 10 as defined in section 12-280-601 (1)(b), prescribing over-the-counter 11 medications pursuant to section 25.5-5-322, or prescribing an opiate 12 OPIOID antagonist pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and 12-280-123 (3).
- SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-123, amend
  (1)(c)(I) introductory portion, (1)(c)(II), and (3) as follows:
- 15 12-280-123. Prescription required - exception - dispensing 16 opioid antagonists - selling nonprescription syringes and needles. 17 (1) (c) (I) A pharmacist who dispenses a prescription order for a 18 prescription drug that is an opioid shall inform the individual of the 19 potential dangers of a high dose of an opioid, as described by the federal 20 centers for disease control and prevention in the United States department 21 of health and human services, and offer to dispense to the individual to 22 whom the opioid is being dispensed, on at least an annual basis, an opiate 23 OPIOID antagonist approved by the FDA for the reversal of an opioid 24 overdose if:
- (II) Notwithstanding section 12-30-110 (2)(a), if an individual to
  whom an opioid is being dispensed chooses to accept the pharmacist's
  offer for an opiate OPIOID antagonist, the pharmacist shall counsel the

individual on how to use the opiate OPIOID antagonist in the event of an
 overdose. The pharmacist shall notify the individual of available generic
 and brand-name opiate OPIOID antagonists.

- 4 (3) A pharmacist may prescribe and dispense an opiate OPIOID
  5 antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
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**SECTION 14.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, **amend** (1)(c) and (3) as follows:

8 **17-26-140.** Continuity of care for persons released from jail. 9 (1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder at any time during 10 the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the 11 following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:

12 (c) If the person received or has been assessed to receive 13 medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use 14 in the community or while in jail, or requests <del>opiate</del> OPIOID antagonists 15 upon release, provide the person, upon release from the jail, at least eight 16 milligrams of an <del>opiate</del> OPIOID antagonist via inhalation or its equivalent 17 and provide education to the person about the appropriate use of the 18 medication;

(3) As used in this section, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means
naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug that is not a
controlled substance and that is approved by the federal food and drug
administration for the treatment of a drug overdose.

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**SECTION 15.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-410, **amend** (4) as follows:

18-1.3-410. Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A
 person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a
 community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection

1 (2) or (3) of this section, must complete the fentanyl education program 2 developed by the behavioral health administration pursuant to section 3 27-80-128. The fentanyl education program must include information 4 regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their 5 dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of 6 opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection 7 tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties 8 and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 9 18-1-711. The fentanyl education program costs must be paid from the 10 correctional treatment cash fund, existing pursuant to section 18-19-103 11 (4), for a person on probation and who is determined by the court to be 12 indigent, is represented by court-appointed counsel, or is otherwise unable 13 to afford the cost of placement.

SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-510, amend
(4) as follows:

16 18-1.3-510. Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A 17 person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a 18 community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection 19 (2) or (3) of this section, must complete the fentanyl education program 20 developed by the behavioral health administration pursuant to section 21 27-80-128. The fentanyl education program must include information 22 regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their 23 dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of 24 opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection 25 tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties 26 and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 27 18-1-711. The fentanyl education program costs must be paid from the

1 correctional treatment cash fund, existing pursuant to section 18-19-103 2 (4), for a person on probation and WHO is determined by the court to be 3 indigent, is represented by court-appointed counsel, or is otherwise unable 4 to afford the cost of placement. 5 SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-19-103, amend 6 (5)(c)(IX) as follows: 7 18-19-103. Source of revenues - allocation of money - repeal. 8 (5) (c) The board may direct that money in the correctional treatment 9 cash fund may be used for the following purposes: 10 (IX) Drug overdose prevention, including medication-assisted 11 treatment for opiate dependence, opiate OPIOID antagonists, and 12 non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests. 13 SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-1-119.1, amend 14 (1), (3)(a), (3)(b) introductory portion, and (3)(b)(II) as follows: 15 22-1-119.1. Policy for employee and agent possession and 16 administration of opioid antagonists - definitions. (1) A school district 17 board of education of a public school, the state charter school institute for 18 an institute charter school, or the governing board of a nonpublic school 19 may adopt and implement a policy whereby: 20 (a) A school under its jurisdiction may acquire and maintain a 21 stock supply of opiate OPIOID antagonists; and 22 (b) An employee or agent of the school may, after receiving 23 appropriate training, administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist on school 24 grounds to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an 25 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event. The training

27 overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical services,

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provided pursuant to this subsection (1)(b) must include risk factors for

1 rescue breathing, and administering an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

(3) As used in this section:

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3 (a) "Opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is
approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of
a drug overdose HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION
12-30-110 (7)(d).

8 (b) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means
9 an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
10 respiratory depression, that:

(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be caused by an
 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and

13 SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115, amend
14 (1)(a), (2), (3), (4)(a)(III), (4)(a)(IV), and (5) as follows:

15 25-1.5-115. Opioid antagonist bulk purchase fund - creation 16 - rules - report - appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) (a) The opiate 17 OPIOID antagonist bulk purchase fund referred to in this section as the 18 "fund", is hereby created in the state treasury. The fund consists of 19 payments made to the department by participating eligible entities for the 20 purchase of opiate OPIOID antagonists; gifts, grants, and donations 21 credited to the fund pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section; and any 22 money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund.

(2) Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the
department for bulk purchasing of opiate OPIOID antagonists. Eligible
entities may purchase opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department. The
department may contract with a prescription drug outlet, as defined in
section 12-280-103 (43), for the bulk purchasing and distribution of

opiate OPIOID antagonists. The department may prioritize the purchase of opiate OPIOID antagonists by eligible entities based on the need of the entity and the availability of the opiate OPIOID antagonists as determined by the department. The department shall provide technical assistance to participating eligible entities to ensure that eligible entities complete all training and registration requirements.

7 (3) The department shall promulgate rules specifying the amount
8 an eligible entity must pay to purchase opiate OPIOID antagonists from the
9 department.

10 (4) (a) No later than October 1, 2020, and every October 1 11 thereafter, the executive director of the department or the executive 12 director's designee shall report to the house and senate appropriations 13 committees, or their successor committees, on the fund's activity. The 14 report must include:

(III) The eligible entities that purchased opiate OPIOID antagonists;
(IV) The amount of opiate OPIOID antagonists purchased by each

- 17 eligible entity; and
- 18

(5) As used in this section:

(a) "Eligible entity" means a person or entity described in section
12-30-110 (1)(a); except that an employee or agent of a school must be
acting in accordance with section 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), and (4)(b),
and, as applicable, section 22-1-119.1.

23 (b) "FUND" MEANS THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST BULK PURCHASE FUND
24 CREATED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION.

25 SECTION 20. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1001,
 26 amend (1), (2), and (3) as follows:

27 **25-20.5-1001.** Making opioid antagonists available - bulk

purchasing - immunity. (1) A person that is not a private entity and that makes a defibrillator or AED, as defined in section 13-21-108.1, available to aid the general public may also make available an opiate OPIOID antagonist to aid an individual believed to be suffering an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event.

8 (2) A person making an opiate OPIOID antagonist available in 9 accordance with subsection (1) of this section is eligible to purchase 10 opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department in accordance with section 11 25-1.5-115.

(3) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist to an individual the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event is not subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution, as specified in sections 13-21-108.7 (3) and 18-1-712 (2), respectively.

SECTION 21. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1501,
amend (3) introductory portion and (3)(c) as follows:

21 25-20.5-1501. Independent study - report - repeal. (3) At a
22 minimum, the independent entity shall identify and report findings based
23 on available data and information obtained from the behavioral health
24 administration, the department, of public health and environment,
25 managed service organizations, and other applicable agencies and
26 treatment providers regarding:

27

(c) The eligible entities that purchased opiate OPIOID antagonists

through the opiate OPIOID antagonist bulk purchase fund pursuant to
 section 25-1.5-115, including the amount of opiate OPIOID antagonists
 purchased by each eligible entity and the revenue received by the bulk
 purchase fund;

5 SECTION 22. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend
6 (2) as follows:

7 25.5-5-509. Substance use disorder - prescription drugs opioid antagonist - definition. (2) (a) As used in this subsection (2),
unless the context otherwise requires, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" has the
same meaning as set forth in section 12-30-110 (7)(d).

11 (b) A hospital or emergency department shall receive 12 reimbursement under the medical assistance program for the cost of an 13 opiate OPIOID antagonist if, in accordance with section 12-30-110, a 14 prescriber, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(h), dispenses an opiate 15 OPIOID antagonist upon discharge to a medical assistance recipient who 16 is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose 17 event or to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist 18 a medical assistance recipient who is at risk of experiencing an 19 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event.

(c) The state department shall seek federal financial participation
for the cost of reimbursement for the opiate OPIOID antagonist, but shall
provide reimbursement to the hospital or emergency department for the
opiate OPIOID antagonist using state money until federal financial
participation is available.

25 SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 27-80-128
26 as follows:

27

27-80-128. Fentanyl education and treatment program. The

-21-

1 behavioral health administration shall develop a fentanyl education 2 program for the purpose of sections 18-1.3-410 and 18-1.3-510. The 3 fentanyl education program must include information regarding the nature 4 and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their dangers to a person's life 5 and health, access to and administration of opiate OPIOID antagonists and 6 non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, and laws regarding 7 synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and immunity for reporting 8 an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711. The BHA may update the 9 fentanyl education program curriculum as necessary.

10 SECTION 24. Act subject to petition - effective date. This act 11 takes effect at 12:01 a.m. on the day following the expiration of the 12 ninety-day period after final adjournment of the general assembly; except 13 that, if a referendum petition is filed pursuant to section 1 (3) of article V 14 of the state constitution against this act or an item, section, or part of this 15 act within such period, then the act, item, section, or part will not take 16 effect unless approved by the people at the general election to be held in 17 November 2024 and, in such case, will take effect on the date of the 18 official declaration of the vote thereon by the governor.