Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

Bill C

LLS NO. 24-0315.01 Yelana Love x2295

HOUSE BILL

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Epps and deGruy Kennedy, Young

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Priola, Jaquez Lewis

House Committees

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Senate Committees

A BILL FOR AN ACT

CONCERNING REDUCING THE HARM CAUSED BY SUBSTANCE USE 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 http://leg.colorado.gov/.)

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

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 the person was participating in the program.

Section 5 specifies that money appropriated to the department of public health and environment to purchase non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests may also be used to purchase other drug testing equipment.

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

Sections 7 though 23 are conforming amendments that update the term "opiate antagonist" to "opioid antagonist".

1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Colorado: 2 **SECTION 1.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-240-139, amend 3 (1)(a)(I)(C) as follows: 4 12-240-139. Injuries to be reported - exemptions - penalty for 5 failure to report - immunity from liability - definitions. 6 (1) (a) (I) Every licensee who attends or treats any of the following 7 injuries shall report the injury at once to the police of the city, town, or 8 city and county or the sheriff of the county in which the licensee is 9 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 a licensee is not required to report an injury that he or she THE LICENSEE 13 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).

SECTION 2. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 13-21-108.7, amend

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1	(1), (2)(c), (2)(d), (2)(e) introductory portion, $(2)(e)(II), (3)(a), (3)(b)(II)$
2	(4)(a), and (5); and repeal (2)(a) as follows:
3	13-21-108.7. Persons rendering emergency assistance through
4	the administration of an opioid antagonist - limited immunity -
5	legislative declaration - definitions. (1) Legislative declaration. The
6	general assembly hereby encourages the administration AND
7	DISTRIBUTION of opiate OPIOID antagonists, INCLUDING EXPIRED OPIOID
8	ANTAGONISTS, BY PERSONS AND ENTITIES, INCLUDING LAW ENFORCEMENT
9	PERSONNEL, SCHOOL DISTRICT PERSONNEL, AND HEALTH-CARE PROVIDERS
10	for the purpose of saving the lives of people who suffer opiate-related
11	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose events. A THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY ALSO
12	ENCOURAGES EACH person who administers an opiate OPIOID antagonist
13	to another person is urged to call for emergency medical services
14	immediately.
15	(2) Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context
16	otherwise requires:
17	(a) "Health-care facility" means a hospital, a hospice inpatient
18	residence, a nursing facility, a dialysis treatment facility, an assisted
19	living residence, an entity that provides home- and community-based
20	services, a hospice or home health-care agency, or another facility that
21	provides or contracts to provide health-care services, which facility is
22	licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide
23	medical treatment.
24	(c) "Opiate" "Opioid" has the same meaning as "Opiate", as set
25	forth in section 18-18-102 (21). C.R.S.
26	(d) "Opiate" Opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride on

any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is

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1	approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of
2	a drug overdose has the same meaning as set forth in section
3	12-30-110 (7)(d).
4	(e) "Opiate-related "Opioid-related drug overdose event" means
5	an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
6	respiratory depression, that:
7	(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be an opiate-related
8	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and
9	(3) General immunity. (a) A person, other than a health-care
10	provider, or a health-care facility, who IS NOT LIABLE FOR ANY CIVIL
11	DAMAGES IF THE PERSON acts in good faith to: furnish or administer an
12	opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, to an individual
13	the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug overdose event
14	or to an individual who is in a position to assist the individual at risk of
15	experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is not liable for any civil
16	damages for acts or omissions made as a result of the act or for any act or
17	omission made if the opiate antagonist is stolen, defective, or produces an
18	unintended result.
19	(I) FURNISH OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO AN
20	INDIVIDUAL THE PERSON BELIEVES TO BE SUFFERING AN OPIOID-RELATED
21	DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS IN A POSITION TO
22	ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID-RELATED
23	DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT; OR
24	(II) DISTRIBUTE THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST.
25	(b) This subsection (3) also applies to:
26	(II) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an
2.7	oniate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 25-20.5-1001

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

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PROSECUTION IF THE PERSON acts in good faith to: furnish or administer
an opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, to an
individual the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug
overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the
individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is
immune from criminal prosecution for the act or for any act or omission
made if the opiate antagonist is stolen.
(I) FURNISH OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO AN
INDIVIDUAL THE PERSON BELIEVES TO BE SUFFERING AN OPIOID-RELATED
DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS IN A POSITION TO
ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID-RELATED
DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT; OR
(II) DISTRIBUTE THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST.
(b) This subsection (2) 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.
(3) (a) Licensed prescribers and dispensers. An individual who
is licensed by the state under title 12 and is permitted by section
12-30-110 or by other applicable law to prescribe or dispense an opiate
OPIOID antagonist is immune from criminal prosecution for:

(I) Prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID antagonist in

(II) Any outcomes resulting from the eventual administration of

(4) The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to

establish any duty or standard of care in the prescribing, dispensing, or

accordance with the applicable law; or

the opiate OPIOID antagonist by a layperson.

administration of an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

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1	(5) Definitions. As used in this section, unless the context
2	otherwise requires:
3	(a) "Health-care facility" means a hospital, a hospice inpatient
4	residence, a nursing facility, a dialysis treatment facility, an assisted
5	living residence, an entity that provides home- and community-based
6	services, a hospice or home health-care agency, or another facility that
7	provides or contracts to provide health-care services, which facility is
8	licensed, certified, or otherwise authorized or permitted by law to provide
9	medical treatment.
10	(c) "Opiate" "Opioid" has the same meaning as "Opiate", as set
11	forth in section 18-18-102 (21).
12	(d) "Opiate" Opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
13	any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is
14	approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of
15	a drug overdose has the same meaning as set forth in section
16	12-30-110 (7)(d).
17	(e) "Opiate-related "Opioid-related drug overdose event" means
18	an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
19	respiratory depression, that:
20	(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be an opiate-related
21	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and
22	SECTION 4. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-428, add
23	(1)(b)(III) as follows:
24	18-18-428. Possession of drug paraphernalia - penalty -
25	exceptions. (1) (b) (III) This section does not apply to the
26	POSSESSION OF DRUG PARAPHERNALIA THAT A PERSON RECEIVED FROM AN
27	APPROVED SYRINGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM CREATED PURSUANT TO SECTION

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1	25-1-520 OR A PROGRAM CARRIED OUT BY A HARM REDUCTION
2	ORGANIZATION, AS DEFINED IN SECTION 12-30-110 (7), WHILE
3	PARTICIPATING IN THE PROGRAM.
4	SECTION 5. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115.3, amend
5	(1) introductory portion as follows:
6	25-1.5-115.3. Non-laboratory synthetic opioid detection tests
7	- appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) For the 2022-23 state fiscal
8	year, the general assembly shall appropriate six hundred thousand dollars
9	to the department for the purpose of purchasing non-laboratory synthetic
10	opiate OPIOID detection tests and other drug testing equipment. Any
11	unexpended money remaining at the end of the 2022-23 state fiscal year
12	from this appropriation:
13	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1-520, add (4.5)
14	as follows:
15	25-1-520. Clean syringe exchange programs - operation -
16	approval. (4.5) A CLEAN SYRINGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM OPERATING
17	PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY ACQUIRE AND USE SUPPLIES OR DEVICES
18	INTENDED FOR USE IN TESTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR CONTROLLED
19	SUBSTANCE ANALOGS FOR POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS ADULTERANTS.
20	SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 10-16-153 as
21	follows:
22	10-16-153. Coverage for opioid antagonists provided by a
23	hospital - definition. (1) As used in this section, unless the context
24	otherwise requires, "opiate" OPIOID antagonist" has the same meaning as
25	set forth in section 12-30-110 (7)(d).
26	(2) A carrier that provides coverage for opiate OPIOID antagonists
27	pursuant to the terms of a health coverage plan the carrier offers shall

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1	reimburse a hospital for the hospital's cost of an opiate OPIOID antagonist
2	if the hospital gives a covered person an opiate OPIOID antagonist upon
3	discharge from the hospital.
4	SECTION 8. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-110, amend
5	(1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(II), (1)(b), (2), (3), (3.5)(a),
6	(3.5)(b) introductory portion, (4)(a), (5), (7)(a.3), (7)(b), (7)(c), (7)(d),
7	(7)(e) introductory portion, (7)(e)(II), and (7)(i) as follows:
8	12-30-110. Prescribing or dispensing opioid antagonists -
9	authorized recipients - definitions. (1) (a) A prescriber may prescribe
10	or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols,
11	an opiate OPIOID antagonist to:
12	(I) An individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
13	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
14	(II) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to
15	assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
16	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
17	(b) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section
18	may, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols:
19	(I) Possess an opiate OPIOID antagonist;
20	(II) Furnish an opiate OPIOID antagonist to a family member,
21	friend, or other person who is in a position to assist an individual who is
22	at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose
23	event; or
24	(III) Administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist to an individual
25	experiencing, or who a reasonable person would believe is experiencing,
26	an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event.
27	(2) (a) A prescriber who prescribes or dispenses an opiate OPIOID

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antagonist pursuant to this section is strongly encouraged to educate persons receiving the opiate opioid antagonist 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.

- (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:
- (a) An individual who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
- (b) A family member, 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
- (c) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section in responding to, treating, or otherwise assisting an individual who is experiencing or is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related

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- OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or a friend, family member, or other person in a position to assist an at-risk individual.
- (3.5) (a) Notwithstanding any provision of this title 12 or rules implementing this title 12, a prescriber prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with this section, other than a pharmacist or other prescriber prescribing and dispensing from a prescription drug outlet or pharmacy, is not required to comply with laws relating to labeling, storage, or record keeping for the opiate OPIOID 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.
- (7) As used in this section:

(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.

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1	(b) "Harm reduction organization" means an organization that
2	provides services, including medical care, counseling, homeless services,
3	or drug treatment, to individuals at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
4	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to the friends and family
5	members of an at-risk individual.
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. "Opioid antagonist" includes an expired opioid
12	ANTAGONIST.
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 caused by an
17	opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and
18	(i) "Protocol" means a specific written plan for a course of
19	medical treatment containing a written set of specific directions created
20	by a physician, group of physicians, hospital medical committee,
21	pharmacy and therapeutics committee, or other similar practitioners or
22	groups of practitioners with expertise in the use of opiate OPIOID
23	antagonists.
24	SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-240-124
25	as follows:
26	12-240-124. Prescribing opioid antagonists. A physician or
27	physician assistant licensed pursuant to this article 240 may prescribe or

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1	dispense an optate opioid antagonist in accordance with section
2	12-30-110.
3	SECTION 10. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-245-210, amend
4	(2) as follows:
5	12-245-210. Prohibition against prescribing drugs or
6	practicing medicine - exception for opioid antagonist.
7	(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a psychologist, social
8	worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor,
9	unlicensed psychotherapist, or addiction counselor licensed, registered,
10	or certified under this article 245 may possess, furnish, or administer an
11	opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
12	SECTION 11. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-255-128
13	as follows:
14	12-255-128. Prescribing opioid antagonists. An advanced
15	practice registered nurse or certified midwife with prescriptive authority
16	pursuant to section 12-255-112 may prescribe or dispense an opiate
17	OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
18	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-103, amend
19	(39)(g)(III) and (40) as follows:
20	12-280-103. Definitions - rules. As used in this article 280, unless
21	the context otherwise requires or the term is otherwise defined in another
22	part of this article 280:
23	(39) "Practice of pharmacy" means:
24	(g) Exercising independent prescriptive authority:
25	(III) As authorized pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and
26	12-280-123 (3) regarding opiate OPIOID antagonists; or
2.7	(40) "Practitioner" means a person authorized by law to prescribe

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1	any drug or device, acting within the scope of the authority, including a
2	pharmacist who is participating within the parameters of a statewide drug
3	therapy protocol pursuant to a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement
4	as defined in section 12-280-601 (1)(b), prescribing over-the-counter
5	medications pursuant to section 25.5-5-322, or prescribing an opiate
6	OPIOID antagonist pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and 12-280-123 (3).
7	SECTION 13. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-123, amend
8	(1)(c)(I) introductory portion, (1)(c)(II), and (3) as follows:
9	12-280-123. Prescription required - exception - dispensing
10	opioid antagonists - selling nonprescription syringes and needles.
11	(1) (c) (I) A pharmacist who dispenses a prescription order for a
12	prescription drug that is an opioid shall inform the individual of the
13	potential dangers of a high dose of an opioid, as described by the federal
14	centers for disease control and prevention in the United States department
15	of health and human services, and offer to dispense to the individual to
16	whom the opioid is being dispensed, on at least an annual basis, an opiate
17	OPIOID antagonist approved by the FDA for the reversal of an opioid
18	overdose if:
19	(II) Notwithstanding section 12-30-110 (2)(a), if an individual to
20	whom an opioid is being dispensed chooses to accept the pharmacist's
21	offer for an opiate OPIOID antagonist, the pharmacist shall counsel the
22	individual on how to use the opiate OPIOID antagonist in the event of an
23	overdose. The pharmacist shall notify the individual of available generic
24	and brand-name opiate OPIOID antagonists.
25	(3) A pharmacist may prescribe and dispense an opiate OPIOID
26	antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
27	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, amend

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1	(1)(c) and (3) as follows:
2	17-26-140. Continuity of care for persons released from jail.
3	(1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder at any time during
4	the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the
5	following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:
6	(c) If the person received or has been assessed to receive
7	medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use
8	in the community or while in jail, or requests opiate OPIOID antagonists
9	upon release, provide the person, upon release from the jail, at least eight
10	milligrams of an opiate OPIOID antagonist via inhalation or its equivalent
11	and provide education to the person about the appropriate use of the
12	medication;
13	(3) As used in this section, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means
14	naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug that is not a
15	controlled substance and that is approved by the federal food and drug
16	administration for the treatment of a drug overdose.
17	SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-410, amend
18	(4) as follows:
19	18-1.3-410. Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A
20	person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a
21	community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection
22	(2) or (3) of this section, must complete the fentanyl education program
23	developed by the behavioral health administration pursuant to section
24	27-80-128. The fentanyl education program must include information
25	regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their
26	dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of

opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection

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1	tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties
2	and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section
3	18-1-711. The fentanyl education program costs must be paid from the
4	correctional treatment cash fund, existing pursuant to section 18-19-103
5	(4), for a person on probation and who is determined by the court to be
6	indigent, is represented by court-appointed counsel, or is otherwise unable
7	to afford the cost of placement.
8	SECTION 16. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-510, amend
9	(4) as follows:
10	18-1.3-510. Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A
11	person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a
12	community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection
13	(2) or (3) of this section, must complete the fentanyl education program
14	developed by the behavioral health administration pursuant to section
15	27-80-128. The fentanyl education program must include information
16	regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their
17	dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of
18	opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection
19	tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties
20	and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section
21	18-1-711. The fentanyl education program costs must be paid from the
22	correctional treatment cash fund, existing pursuant to section 18-19-103
23	(4), for a person on probation and WHO is determined by the court to be
24	indigent, is represented by court-appointed counsel, or is otherwise unable
25	to afford the cost of placement.
26	SECTION 17. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-19-103, amend
27	(5)(c)(IX) as follows:

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1	18-19-103. Source of revenues - allocation of money - repeal.
2	(5) (c) The board may direct that money in the correctional treatment
3	cash fund may be used for the following purposes:
4	(IX) Drug overdose prevention, including medication-assisted
5	treatment for opiate dependence, opiate OPIOID antagonists, and
6	non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.
7	SECTION 18. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-1-119.1, amend
8	(1), (3)(a), (3)(b) introductory portion, and (3)(b)(II) as follows:
9	22-1-119.1. Policy for employee and agent possession and
10	administration of opioid antagonists - definitions. (1) A school district
11	board of education of a public school, the state charter school institute for
12	an institute charter school, or the governing board of a nonpublic school
13	may adopt and implement a policy whereby:
14	(a) A school under its jurisdiction may acquire and maintain a
15	stock supply of opiate OPIOID antagonists; and
16	(b) An employee or agent of the school may, after receiving
17	appropriate training, administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist on school
18	grounds to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an
19	opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event. The training
20	provided pursuant to this subsection (1)(b) must include risk factors for
21	overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical services,
22	rescue breathing, and administering an opiate OPIOID antagonist.
23	(3) As used in this section:
24	(a) "Opiate" Opioid antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
25	any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is
26	approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of
27	a drug overdose has the same meaning as set forth in section

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1	12-30-110 (7)(d).
2	(b) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means
3	an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
4	respiratory depression, that:
5	(II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be caused by an
6	opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and
7	SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115, amend
8	(1)(a), (2), (3), (4)(a)(III), (4)(a)(IV), and (5) as follows:
9	25-1.5-115. Opioid antagonist bulk purchase fund - creation
10	- rules - report - appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) (a) The $\frac{1}{2}$
11	OPIOID antagonist bulk purchase fund referred to in this section as the
12	"fund", is hereby created in the state treasury. The fund consists of
13	payments made to the department by participating eligible entities for the
14	purchase of opiate OPIOID antagonists; gifts, grants, and donations
15	credited to the fund pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section; and any
16	money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund.
17	(2) Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the
18	department for bulk purchasing of opiate OPIOID antagonists. Eligible
19	entities may purchase opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department. The
20	department may contract with a prescription drug outlet, as defined in
21	section 12-280-103 (43), for the bulk purchasing and distribution of
22	opiate OPIOID antagonists. The department may prioritize the purchase of
23	opiate OPIOID antagonists by eligible entities based on the need of the
24	entity and the availability of the opiate OPIOID antagonists as determined
25	by the department. The department shall provide technical assistance to
26	participating eligible entities to ensure that eligible entities complete all

training and registration requirements.

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1	(3) The department shall promulgate rules specifying the amount
2	an eligible entity must pay to purchase opiate OPIOID antagonists from the
3	department.
4	(4) (a) No later than October 1, 2020, and every October 1
5	thereafter, the executive director of the department or the executive
6	director's designee shall report to the house and senate appropriations
7	committees, or their successor committees, on the fund's activity. The
8	report must include:
9	(III) The eligible entities that purchased opiate OPIOID antagonists;
10	(IV) The amount of opiate OPIOID antagonists purchased by each
11	eligible entity; and
12	(5) As used in this section:
13	(a) "Eligible entity" means a person or entity described in section
14	12-30-110 (1)(a); except that an employee or agent of a school must be
15	acting in accordance with section 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), and (4)(b)
16	and, as applicable, section 22-1-119.1.
17	(b) "Fund" means the opioid antagonist bulk purchase fund
18	CREATED IN SUBSECTION (1)(a) OF THIS SECTION.
19	SECTION 20. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1001
20	amend (1), (2), and (3) as follows:
21	25-20.5-1001. Making opioid antagonists available - bulk
22	purchasing - immunity. (1) A person that is not a private entity and that
23	makes a defibrillator or AED, as defined in section 13-21-108.1, available
24	to aid the general public may also make available an opiate OPIOID
25	antagonist to aid an individual believed to be suffering an opiate-related
26	OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to an individual who is in a
27	position to assist the individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related

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OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event.
(2) A person making an opiate OPIOID antagonist available in
accordance with subsection (1) of this section is eligible to purchase
opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department in accordance with section
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:
25-20.5-1501. Independent study - report - repeal. (3) At a
minimum, the independent entity shall identify and report findings based
on available data and information obtained from the behavioral health
administration, the department, of public health and environment,
managed service organizations, and other applicable agencies and
treatment providers regarding:
(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;

(2) as follows:

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SECTION 22. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend

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).

- (b) A hospital or emergency department shall receive reimbursement under the medical assistance program for the cost of an opiate OPIOID antagonist if, in accordance with section 12-30-110, a prescriber, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(h), dispenses an opiate OPIOID antagonist upon discharge to a medical assistance recipient who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a medical assistance recipient who is at risk of experiencing an 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.
- **SECTION 23.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 27-80-128 as follows:
- **27-80-128. Fentanyl education and treatment program.** The behavioral health administration shall develop a fentanyl education program for the purpose of sections 18-1.3-410 and 18-1.3-510. The fentanyl education program must include information regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, and laws regarding

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synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711. The BHA may update the fentanyl education program curriculum as necessary.

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

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