Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REREVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted in the Second House HOUSE BILL 24-1037

LLS NO. 24-0315.01 Yelana Love x2295

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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

SENATE Amended 2nd Reading April 2, 2024

Reading Unamended

3rd

Amended 2nd Reading March 1, 2024

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HOUSE

March 4, 2024

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:

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SECTION 1. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-240-139, amend (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).

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

(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.

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

26 (d) "Opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or
 27 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).

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.

(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

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
 27 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 25-20.5-1001.

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(4) Licensed prescribers and dispensers. (a) 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 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.

SECTION 3. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1-712, amend (1),
(2)(a), (2)(b)(II), (3)(a), (4), (5)(c), (5)(d), (5)(e) introductory portion, and
(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) 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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1 PROSECUTION IF THE PERSON acts in good faith to: furnish or administer 2 an opiate antagonist, including an expired opiate antagonist, to an 3 individual the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug 4 overdose event or to an individual who is in a position to assist the 5 individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose event is 6 immune from criminal prosecution for the act or for any act or omission 7 made if the opiate antagonist is stolen.

8 (I) FURNISH OR ADMINISTER AN OPIOID ANTAGONIST TO AN 9 INDIVIDUAL THE PERSON BELIEVES TO BE SUFFERING AN OPIOID-RELATED 10 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT OR TO AN INDIVIDUAL WHO IS IN A POSITION TO 11 ASSIST THE INDIVIDUAL AT RISK OF EXPERIENCING AN OPIOID-RELATED 12 DRUG OVERDOSE EVENT; OR

- 13 (II) DISTRIBUTE THE OPIOID ANTAGONIST.
- 14 (b) This subsection (2) also applies to:

15 (II) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an 16 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 25-20.5-1001.

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(3) (a) Licensed prescribers and dispensers. An individual who 18 is licensed by the state under title 12 and is permitted by section 19 12-30-110 or by other applicable law to prescribe or dispense an opiate 20 OPIOID antagonist is immune from criminal prosecution for:

21 22

Prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID antagonist in (I) accordance with the applicable law; or

23 (II) Any outcomes resulting from the eventual administration of 24 the opiate OPIOID antagonist by a layperson.

25 (4) The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to 26 establish any duty or standard of care in the prescribing, dispensing, or 27 administration of an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

1 (5) **Definitions.** As used in this section, unless the context 2 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.

(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 HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION
12-30-110 (7)(d).

(e) "Opiate-related "OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means
an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or
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, add 18-1-712.3 as

- 23 <u>follows:</u>
- <u>18-1-712.3. Possession of opioid antagonist insufficient for</u>
 <u>probable cause definition. (1) As used in this section, "opioid</u>
 <u>ANTAGONIST" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION 12-30-110 (7)(d).</u>
 (2) A PEACE OFFICER SHALL NOT USE THE PRESENCE OF AN OPIOID

1 ANTAGONIST NEAR AN INDIVIDUAL OR AN INDIVIDUAL'S POSSESSION OF AN

2 OPIOID ANTAGONIST AS THE SOLE BASIS FOR PROBABLE CAUSE TO PERFORM

3 <u>A WARRANTLESS SEARCH OR SEIZURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.</u>

4 SECTION <u>5.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-18-428, add
5 (1)(b)(III) as follows:

6 **18-18-428.** Possession of drug paraphernalia - penalty -7 exceptions. (1) (b) (III) This section does not apply to the 8 Possession of drug paraphernalia that a person received from an 9 Approved syringe exchange program created pursuant to section 10 25-1-520 or a program carried out by a harm reduction 11 organization, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7), while 12 Participating in the program.

SECTION <u>6.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115.3, amend
(1) introductory portion (1)(b), and (4) as follows:

15 25-1.5-115.3. Non-laboratory synthetic opioid detection tests
- appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) For the 2022-23 state fiscal
year, the general assembly shall appropriate six hundred thousand dollars
to the department for the purpose of purchasing non-laboratory synthetic
opiate OPIOID detection tests AND OTHER DRUG TESTING EQUIPMENT. Any
unexpended money remaining at the end of the 2022-23 state fiscal year
from this appropriation:

(b) May be used by the department in the 2023-24 AND 2024-25
state fiscal year YEARS without further appropriation; and

24 (4) This section is repealed, effective July 1, 2024 2025.

25 SECTION 7. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1-520, add (2.3)

and (4.5) as follows:

27 25-1-520. Clean syringe exchange programs - operation -

1 approval - testing supplies. (2.3) A CLEAN SYRINGE EXCHANGE 2 PROGRAM OPERATING PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY PURCHASE AND 3 DISTRIBUTE OTHER SUPPLIES AND TOOLS INTENDED TO REDUCE HEALTH 4 RISKS ASSOCIATED WITH THE USE OF DRUGS, INCLUDING, BUT NOT LIMITED 5 TO, SMOKING MATERIALS. 6 (4.5)A CLEAN SYRINGE EXCHANGE PROGRAM OPERATING 7 PURSUANT TO THIS SECTION MAY ACQUIRE AND USE SUPPLIES OR DEVICES 8 INTENDED FOR USE IN TESTING CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES OR CONTROLLED 9 SUBSTANCE ANALOGS FOR POTENTIALLY DANGEROUS ADULTERANTS. 10 **SECTION 8.** In Colorado Revised Statutes, **amend** 10-16-153 as 11 follows: 12 10-16-153. Coverage for opioid antagonists provided by a 13 **hospital - definition.** (1) As used in this section, unless the context 14 otherwise requires, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" has the same meaning as 15 set forth in section 12-30-110 (7)(d). 16 (2) A carrier that provides coverage for opiate OPIOID antagonists 17 pursuant to the terms of a health coverage plan the carrier offers shall 18 reimburse a hospital for the hospital's cost of an opiate OPIOID antagonist 19 if the hospital gives a covered person an opiate OPIOID antagonist upon 20 discharge from the hospital. 21 SECTION 9. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-30-110, amend 22 (1)(a) introductory portion, (1)(a)(I), (1)(a)(II), (1)(b), (2), (3), (3.5)(a), 23 (3.5)(b) introductory portion, (4)(a), (5), (7)(a.3), (7)(b), (7)(c), (7)(d), 24 (7)(e) introductory portion, (7)(e)(II), and (7)(i) as follows: 25 12-30-110. Prescribing or dispensing opioid antagonists -26 authorized recipients - definitions. (1) (a) A prescriber may prescribe 27 or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols,

1 an opiate OPIOID antagonist to:

2 (I) An individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
3 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;

4 (II) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to
5 assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
6 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;

7 (b) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section
8 may, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols:

9

(I) Possess an opiate OPIOID antagonist;

(II) Furnish an opiate OPIOID antagonist to 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

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

(2) (a) A prescriber who prescribes or dispenses an opiate OPIOID
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:

10 (a) An individual who is at risk of experiencing an opiate-related
11 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
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.

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(b) A prescriber prescribing or dispensing an opiate OPIOID

antagonist exempted from labeling, storage, or record-keeping
 requirements pursuant to this subsection (3.5):

3 (4) (a) A prescriber who prescribes or dispenses an opiate OPIOID
4 antagonist in accordance with this section is not subject to civil liability
5 or criminal prosecution, as specified in sections 13-21-108.7 (4) and
6 18-1-712 (3), respectively.

7 (5) This section does not establish a duty or standard of care for
8 prescribers regarding the prescribing, dispensing, or administering of an
9 opiate OPIOID antagonist.

10

(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.

(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.

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(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.

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:

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

8 (i) "Protocol" means a specific written plan for a course of 9 medical treatment containing a written set of specific directions created 10 by a physician, group of physicians, hospital medical committee, 11 pharmacy and therapeutics committee, or other similar practitioners or 12 groups of practitioners with expertise in the use of opiate OPIOID 13 antagonists.

SECTION <u>10.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-240-124
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.

20 SECTION <u>11.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-245-210, amend
21 (2) as follows:

12-245-210. Prohibition against prescribing drugs or
practicing medicine - exception for opioid antagonist.
(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a psychologist, social
worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor,
unlicensed psychotherapist, or addiction counselor licensed, registered,
or certified under this article 245 may possess, furnish, or administer an

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1 opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.

2 SECTION <u>12.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-255-128
3 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.

8 SECTION <u>13.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-103, amend
9 (39)(g)(III) and (40) as follows:

10 12-280-103. Definitions - rules. As used in this article 280, unless
the context otherwise requires or the term is otherwise defined in another
part of this article 280:

13 (39) "Practice of pharmacy" means:

14 (g) Exercising independent prescriptive authority:

(III) As authorized pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and
12-280-123 (3) regarding opiate OPIOID antagonists; or

(40) "Practitioner" means a person authorized by law to prescribe
any drug or device, acting within the scope of the authority, including a
pharmacist who is participating within the parameters of a statewide drug
therapy protocol pursuant to a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement
as defined in section 12-280-601 (1)(b), prescribing over-the-counter
medications pursuant to section 25.5-5-322, or prescribing an opiate
OPIOID antagonist pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and 12-280-123 (3).

SECTION <u>14.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-123, amend
(1)(c)(I) introductory portion, (1)(c)(II), and (3) as follows:

26 12-280-123. Prescription required - exception - dispensing
27 opioid antagonists - selling nonprescription syringes and needles.

1 (1) (c) (I) A pharmacist who dispenses a prescription order for a 2 prescription drug that is an opioid shall inform the individual of the 3 potential dangers of a high dose of an opioid, as described by the federal 4 centers for disease control and prevention in the United States department 5 of health and human services, and offer to dispense to the individual to 6 whom the opioid is being dispensed, on at least an annual basis, an opiate 7 OPIOID antagonist approved by the FDA for the reversal of an opioid 8 overdose if:

9 (II) Notwithstanding section 12-30-110(2)(a), if an individual to 10 whom an opioid is being dispensed chooses to accept the pharmacist's 11 offer for an opiate OPIOID antagonist, the pharmacist shall counsel the 12 individual on how to use the opiate OPIOID antagonist in the event of an 13 overdose. The pharmacist shall notify the individual of available generic 14 and brand-name opiate OPIOID antagonists.

15 (3) A pharmacist may prescribe and dispense an opiate OPIOID 16 antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.

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SECTION 15. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, amend 18 (1)(c) and (3) as follows:

19 17-26-140. Continuity of care for persons released from jail. 20 (1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder at any time during 21 the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the 22 following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:

23 (c) If the person received or has been assessed to receive medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use 24 25 in the community or while in jail, or requests opiate OPIOID antagonists 26 upon release, provide the person, upon release from the jail, at least eight 27 milligrams of an opiate OPIOID antagonist via inhalation or its equivalent

and provide education to the person about the appropriate use of the
 medication;

3 (3) As used in this section, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" means 4 naloxone hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug that is not a 5 controlled substance and that is approved by the federal food and drug 6 administration for the treatment of a drug overdose.

7 SECTION <u>16.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-410, amend
8 (4) as follows:

9 **18-1.3-410.** Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A 10 person, regardless of whether the person is receiving treatment in a 11 community-based or residential treatment facility pursuant to subsection 12 (2) or (3) of this section, must complete the fentanyl education program 13 developed by the behavioral health administration pursuant to section 14 27-80-128. The fentanyl education program must include information 15 regarding the nature and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their 16 dangers to a person's life and health, access to and administration of 17 opiate OPIOID antagonists and non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection 18 tests, and laws regarding synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties 19 and immunity for reporting an overdose event pursuant to section 20 18-1-711. The fentanyl education program costs must be paid from the 21 correctional treatment cash fund, existing pursuant to section 18-19-103 22 (4), for a person on probation and who is determined by the court to be 23 indigent, is represented by court-appointed counsel, or is otherwise unable 24 to afford the cost of placement.

25 SECTION <u>17.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 18-1.3-510, amend
26 (4) as follows:

27

18-1.3-510. Fentanyl education and treatment program. (4) A

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

(5) (c) The board may direct that money in the correctional treatment
cash fund may be used for the following purposes:

(IX) Drug overdose prevention, including medication-assisted
 treatment for opiate dependence, opiate OPIOID antagonists, and
 non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.

SECTION <u>19.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-1-119.1, amend
(1), (3)(a), (3)(b) introductory portion, and (3)(b)(II) as follows:

26 22-1-119.1. Policy for employee and agent possession and
 27 administration of opioid antagonists - definitions. (1) A school district

board of education of a public school, the state charter school institute for
 an institute charter school, or the governing board of a nonpublic school
 may adopt and implement a policy whereby:

4 (a) A school under its jurisdiction may acquire and maintain a
5 stock supply of opiate OPIOID antagonists; and

6 (b) An employee or agent of the school may, after receiving 7 appropriate training, administer an opiate OPIOID antagonist on school 8 grounds to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an 9 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event. The training 10 provided pursuant to this subsection (1)(b) must include risk factors for 11 overdose, recognizing an overdose, calling emergency medical services, 12 rescue breathing, and administering an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

(3) As used in this section:

13

(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).

(b) "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

24 SECTION <u>20.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115, amend
 25 (1)(a), (2), (3), (4)(a)(III), (4)(a)(IV), and (5) as follows:

26 25-1.5-115. Opioid antagonist bulk purchase fund - creation
 27 - rules - report - appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) (a) The opiate

OPIOID antagonist bulk purchase fund referred to in this section as the "fund", is hereby created in the state treasury. The fund consists of payments made to the department by participating eligible entities for the purchase of opiate OPIOID antagonists; gifts, grants, and donations credited to the fund pursuant to subsection (1)(b) of this section; and any money that the general assembly may appropriate or transfer to the fund.

7 (2) Money in the fund is continuously appropriated to the 8 department for bulk purchasing of opiate OPIOID antagonists. Eligible 9 entities may purchase opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department. The 10 department may contract with a prescription drug outlet, as defined in 11 section 12-280-103 (43), for the bulk purchasing and distribution of 12 opiate OPIOID antagonists. The department may prioritize the purchase of 13 opiate OPIOID antagonists by eligible entities based on the need of the 14 entity and the availability of the opiate OPIOID antagonists as determined 15 by the department. The department shall provide technical assistance to 16 participating eligible entities to ensure that eligible entities complete all 17 training and registration requirements.

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

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

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

1 eligible entity; and

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(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.

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

9 SECTION <u>21.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1001,
10 amend (1), (2), and (3) as follows:

11 25-20.5-1001. Making opioid antagonists available - bulk 12 **purchasing - immunity.** (1) A person that is not a private entity and that 13 makes a defibrillator or AED, as defined in section 13-21-108.1, available 14 to aid the general public may also make available an opiate OPIOID 15 antagonist to aid an individual believed to be suffering an opiate-related 16 OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to an individual who is in a 17 position to assist the individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related 18 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

1 not subject to civil liability or criminal prosecution, as specified in 2 sections 13-21-108.7 (3) and 18-1-712 (2), respectively.

3 SECTION 22. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-20.5-1501, 4 **amend** (3) introductory portion and (3)(c) as follows:

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25-20.5-1501. Independent study - report - repeal. (3) At a 6 minimum, the independent entity shall identify and report findings based 7 on available data and information obtained from the behavioral health 8 administration, the department, of public health and environment, 9 managed service organizations, and other applicable agencies and 10 treatment providers regarding:

11 (c) The eligible entities that purchased opiate OPIOID antagonists 12 through the opiate OPIOID antagonist bulk purchase fund pursuant to 13 section 25-1.5-115, including the amount of opiate OPIOID antagonists 14 purchased by each eligible entity and the revenue received by the bulk 15 purchase fund;

16 SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend 17 (2) as follows:

18 25.5-5-509. Substance use disorder - prescription drugs -19 opioid antagonist - definition. (2) (a) As used in this subsection (2), 20 unless the context otherwise requires, "opiate "OPIOID antagonist" has the 21 same meaning as set forth in section 12-30-110(7)(d).

22 A hospital or emergency department shall receive (b)23 reimbursement under the medical assistance program for the cost of an 24 opiate OPIOID antagonist if, in accordance with section 12-30-110, a 25 prescriber, as defined in section 12-30-110 (7)(h), dispenses an opiate 26 OPIOID antagonist upon discharge to a medical assistance recipient who 27 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.

4 (c) The state department shall seek federal financial participation 5 for the cost of reimbursement for the opiate OPIOID antagonist, but shall 6 provide reimbursement to the hospital or emergency department for the 7 opiate OPIOID antagonist using state money until federal financial 8 participation is available.

9 SECTION <u>24.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 27-80-128
10 as follows:

11 **27-80-128.** Fentanyl education and treatment program. The 12 behavioral health administration shall develop a fentanyl education 13 program for the purpose of sections 18-1.3-410 and 18-1.3-510. The 14 fentanyl education program must include information regarding the nature 15 and addictive elements of synthetic opiates, their dangers to a person's life 16 and health, access to and administration of opiate OPIOID antagonists and 17 non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests, and laws regarding 18 synthetic opiates, including criminal penalties and immunity for reporting 19 an overdose event pursuant to section 18-1-711. The BHA may update the 20 fentanyl education program curriculum as necessary.

21 SECTION <u>25.</u> Safety clause. The general assembly finds, 22 determines, and declares that this act is necessary for the immediate 23 preservation of the public peace, health, or safety or for appropriations for 24 the support and maintenance of the departments of the state and state 25 institutions.

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