Second Regular Session Seventy-fourth General Assembly STATE OF COLORADO

REVISED

This Version Includes All Amendments Adopted on Second Reading in the Second House

LLS NO. 24-0315.01 Yelana Love x2295

HOUSE BILL 24-1037

HOUSE SPONSORSHIP

Epps and deGruy Kennedy, Young, Amabile, Bacon, Boesenecker, Brown, Clifford, Garcia, Hernandez, Herod, Jodeh, Kipp, Lindsay, Mabrey, Marvin, McCormick, McLachlan, Rutinel, Sirota, Snyder, Vigil, Woodrow

SENATE SPONSORSHIP

Priola, Jaquez Lewis

House Committees

Health & Human Services

Senate Committees

Health & Human Services

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 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

SENATE Amended 2nd Reading April 2, 2024

> HOUSE rd Reading Unamended March 4, 2024

HOUSE Amended 2nd Reading March 1, 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: 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

18

-2-

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

-3-

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

-4- 1037

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

-5- 1037

- 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
- (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 accordance with the applicable law; or
 - (II) Any outcomes resulting from the eventual administration of the opiate OPIOID antagonist by a layperson.
 - (4) The provisions of this section shall not be interpreted to establish any duty or standard of care in the prescribing, dispensing, or administration of an opiate OPIOID antagonist.

-6-

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, add 18-1-712.3 as
23	<u>follows:</u>
24	18-1-712.3. Possession of opioid antagonist - insufficient for
25	probable cause - definition. (1) As used in this section, "opioid
26	ANTAGONIST" HAS THE MEANING SET FORTH IN SECTION 12-30-110 (7)(d).
27	(2) A PEACE OFFICER SHALL NOT USE THE PRESENCE OF AN OPIOID

-7- 1037

1	AN LAGONIST NEAR AN INDIVIDUAL OR AN INDIVIDUAL'S POSSESSION OF AN
2	OPIOID ANTAGONIST AS THE SOLE BASIS FOR PROBABLE CAUSE TO PERFORM
3	A WARRANTLESS SEARCH OR SEIZURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL.
4	SECTION 5. 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.
13	SECTION 6. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25-1.5-115.3, amend
14	(1) introductory portion (1)(b), and (4) as follows:
15	25-1.5-115.3. Non-laboratory synthetic opioid detection tests
16	- appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) For the 2022-23 state fiscal
17	year, the general assembly shall appropriate six hundred thousand dollars
18	to the department for the purpose of purchasing non-laboratory synthetic
19	opiate OPIOID detection tests AND OTHER DRUG TESTING EQUIPMENT. Any
20	unexpended money remaining at the end of the 2022-23 state fiscal year
21	from this appropriation:
22	(b) May be used by the department in the 2023-24 AND 2024-25
23	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)
26	and (4.5) as follows:
2.7	25-1-520. Clean syringe exchange programs - operation -

-8-

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,

-9- 1037

- (I) An individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
- (II) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event;
 - (b) A person or entity described in subsection (1)(a) of this section may, pursuant to an order or standing orders and protocols:
 - (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

-10-

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 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

-11- 1037

- 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.
- (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

-12-

2	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.
14	SECTION <u>10.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-240-124
15	as follows:
16	12-240-124. Prescribing opioid antagonists. A physician or
17	physician assistant licensed pursuant to this article 240 may prescribe or
18	dispense an opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section
19	12-30-110.
20	SECTION <u>11.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-245-210, amend
21	(2) as follows:
22	12-245-210. Prohibition against prescribing drugs or
23	practicing medicine - exception for opioid antagonist.
24	(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a psychologist, social
25	worker, marriage and family therapist, licensed professional counselor,
26	unlicensed psychotherapist, or addiction counselor licensed, registered,
27	or certified under this article 245 may possess, furnish, or administer an

a drug overdose. "OPIOID ANTAGONIST" INCLUDES AN EXPIRED OPIOID

-13-

1	opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
2	SECTION 12. In Colorado Revised Statutes, amend 12-255-128
3	as follows:
4	12-255-128. Prescribing opioid antagonists. An advanced
5	practice registered nurse or certified midwife with prescriptive authority
6	pursuant to section 12-255-112 may prescribe or dispense an opiate
7	OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
8	SECTION 13. 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
11	the context otherwise requires or the term is otherwise defined in another
12	part of this article 280:
13	(39) "Practice of pharmacy" means:
14	(g) Exercising independent prescriptive authority:
15	(III) As authorized pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and
16	12-280-123 (3) regarding opiate OPIOID antagonists; or
17	(40) "Practitioner" means a person authorized by law to prescribe
18	any drug or device, acting within the scope of the authority, including a
19	pharmacist who is participating within the parameters of a statewide drug
20	therapy protocol pursuant to a collaborative pharmacy practice agreement
21	as defined in section 12-280-601 (1)(b), prescribing over-the-counter
22	medications pursuant to section 25.5-5-322, or prescribing an opiate
23	OPIOID antagonist pursuant to sections 12-30-110 and 12-280-123 (3).
24	SECTION 14. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 12-280-123, amend
25	(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.

-14- 1037

(1) (c) (I) A pharmacist who dispenses a prescription order for a prescription drug that is an opioid shall inform the individual of the potential dangers of a high dose of an opioid, as described by the federal centers for disease control and prevention in the United States department of health and human services, and offer to dispense to the individual to whom the opioid is being dispensed, on at least an annual basis, an opiate OPIOID antagonist approved by the FDA for the reversal of an opioid 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.
- (3) A pharmacist may prescribe and dispense an opiate OPIOID antagonist in accordance with section 12-30-110.
- **SECTION** <u>15.</u> In Colorado Revised Statutes, 17-26-140, amend (1)(c) and (3) as follows:

17-26-140. Continuity of care for persons released from jail.

- (1) If a person is treated for a substance use disorder at any time during the person's incarceration, the county jail shall, at a minimum, conduct the following before releasing the person from the county jail's custody:
- (c) If the person received or has been assessed to receive medication-assisted treatment while in jail, has a history of substance use in the community or while in jail, or requests opiate OPIOID antagonists upon release, provide the person, upon release from the jail, at least eight milligrams of an opiate OPIOID antagonist via inhalation or its equivalent

-15- 1037

1	and provide education to the person about the appropriate use of the
2	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

-16- 1037

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 <u>18.</u> 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.
19	(5) (c) The board may direct that money in the correctional treatment
20	cash fund may be used for the following purposes:
21	(IX) Drug overdose prevention, including medication-assisted
22	treatment for opiate dependence, opiate OPIOID antagonists, and
23	non-laboratory synthetic opiate detection tests.
24	SECTION 19. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 22-1-119.1, amend
25	(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

-17- 1037

1 board of education of a public school, the state charter school institute for 2 an institute charter school, or the governing board of a nonpublic school 3 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 (b) An employee or agent of the school may, after receiving 6 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. 13 (3) As used in this section: 14 (a) "Opiate" OPIOID antagonist" means naloxone hydrochloride or 15 any similarly acting drug that is not a controlled substance and that is 16 approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of 17 a drug overdose HAS THE SAME MEANING AS SET FORTH IN SECTION 18 12-30-110 (7)(d). 19 (b) "Opiate-related" OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event" means 20 an acute condition, including a decreased level of consciousness or 21 respiratory depression, that: 22 (II) A layperson would reasonably believe to be caused by an 23 opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event; and 24 SECTION 20. 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

- rules - report - appropriation - definitions - repeal. (1) (a) The opiate

27

-18-

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.

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

-19-

1	eligible entity; and
2	(5) As used in this section:
3	(a) "Eligible entity" means a person or entity described in section
4	12-30-110 (1)(a); except that an employee or agent of a school must be
5	acting in accordance with section 12-30-110 (1)(b), (2)(b), and (4)(b),
6	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 21. 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.
19	(2) A person making an opiate OPIOID antagonist available in
20	accordance with subsection (1) of this section is eligible to purchase
21	opiate OPIOID antagonists from the department in accordance with section
22	25-1.5-115.
23	(3) A person who acts in good faith to furnish or administer an
24	opiate OPIOID antagonist to an individual the person believes to be
25	suffering an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event or to an
26	individual who is in a position to assist the individual at risk of
27	experiencing an opiate-related OPIOID-RELATED drug overdose event is

-20-

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:
5	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
14 15	purchased by each eligible entity and the revenue received by the bulk purchase fund;
15	purchase fund;
15 16	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend
15 16 17	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows:
15 16 17 18	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 25.5-5-509. Substance use disorder - prescription drugs -
15 16 17 18 19	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 25.5-5-509. Substance use disorder - prescription drugs - opioid antagonist - definition. (2) (a) As used in this subsection (2),
15 16 17 18 19 20	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 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
15 16 17 18 19 20 21	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 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).
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 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
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 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
15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24	purchase fund; SECTION 23. In Colorado Revised Statutes, 25.5-5-509, amend (2) as follows: 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

-21- 1037

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

-22- 1037