

Singh

## COMPARISON OF S.B.18-040 AND L.002

SUPERVISED INJECTION FACILITIES	
INTRODUCED BILL	<p><b>Overview:</b> The introduced bill allows the Denver public health agency to seek approval from the Denver board of health to operate a supervised injection facility.</p> <p><b>Approval process:</b> The Denver board of health must hold a stakeholder process before approving or disapproving a facility, to include local law enforcement agencies, district attorneys, substance use disorder treatment providers, persons with a substance use disorder in remission, nonprofit organizations, hepatitis C and HIV advocacy organizations, and members of the community.</p> <p><b>Immunity:</b> (1) The bill provides immunity for any civil damages or criminal penalties resulting from participation at an approved facility as an employee, volunteer, or participant.</p> <p>(2) The bill provides that a facility operating in accordance with the requirements of the bill does not constitute a public nuisance.</p>
STRIKE BELOW	<p><b>Overview:</b> The introduced bill allows a public health agency that has already been approved to operate a clean syringe exchange program to seek approval from the agency's local board of health to operate an overdose prevention site.</p> <p><b>Approval process:</b> 1) CDPHE must determine which counties in the state have the top 25% of overdose deaths per year over the most recent three years of available data. 2) The local board of health for the public health agency representing those counties that is already approved to operate a clean syringe exchange program can apply to the local health board for preliminary approval to operate an overdose prevention site using the stakeholder process in the introduced version of the bill. 3) All local boards that</p>

	<p>give preliminary approval to public health agencies must notify the governing body for the city in which the overdose prevention site will operate. 4) The governing body can approve or reject the site. If the governing body fails to act within 30 days it is considered to have accepted the site. 5) The first site that completes the approval process is allowed to operate. Only <b>one</b> site may operate in the state at any given time.</p> <p><b>Immunity:</b> (1) The amendment <b>removes</b> immunity for any civil damages or criminal penalties resulting from participation at an approved facility as an employee, volunteer, or participant.</p> <p>(2) The amendment <b>retains</b> the public nuisance provision.</p>
<b>OPIATE ANTAGONISTS IN SCHOOLS</b>	
<b>INTRODUCED BILL</b>	The introduced bill allows school districts and nonpublic schools to develop a policy by which schools may obtain a supply of opiate antagonists and school employees are trained to administer opiate antagonists to individuals at risk of experiencing a drug overdose.
<b>STRIKE BELOW</b>	The amendment removes this language from the bill.
<b>STUDY OF CRIMINAL PENALTIES</b>	
<b>INTRODUCED VERSION</b>	Requires the commission on criminal and juvenile justice to study certain topics related to sentencing for opioid-related offenses.
<b>STRIKE BELOW</b>	Same as the introduced bill.