



## Naloxone Access Statutes

### Research current through June 30, 2015

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**This table is a compilation of state laws that mention, by name, prescribing or administering naloxone or another opioid antagonist. The table does not include general “Good Samaritan” statutes that encourage a person to assist another person during any emergency and in a voluntary capacity. For information on Good Samaritan laws that specifically address assisting another person during an overdose of an opioid, please refer to NAMSDDL’s document entitled, “Good Samaritan Overdose Prevention Statutes.”**

The following are definitions for the headings used in this document:

**Professional Immunity:** A person acting in his or her professional capacity (*e.g.*, physician or EMT) will not be held liable for **prescribing, dispensing, distributing, or administering naloxone or other opioid antagonist to a layperson.**

**Layperson Immunity:** A person who does not have professional or specialized knowledge in **dispensing, distributing, or administering naloxone or other opioid antagonist will not be held liable** to someone who is overdosing, if that person administers naloxone **or other opioid antagonist** to the person suffering from the overdose.

**Prescription to Third Parties:** A healthcare provider may prescribe, dispense, distribute, or administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist to an at-risk person’s family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person in the event of an opioid-related overdose.

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AL	<i>Code section not yet available</i>  <i>Assigned Act No. 2015-364 (Effective January 1, 2016)</i>	Authorizes a licensed physician or dentist to prescribe, directly or by standing order, and a licensed pharmacist to dispense, an opioid antagonist to an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Such physicians, dentists, or pharmacists are immune from civil and criminal liability for such actions.	An individual who receives an opioid antagonist may administer it to another person if he or she believes, in good faith, that the other person is experiencing an opioid-related overdose and he or she exercises reasonable care in administering the antagonist. Such an individual is immune from civil and criminal liability for such actions.	Authorizes a licensed physician or dentist to prescribe an opioid antagonist to an individual who is in a position to assist another individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose
AK	Alaska Admin. Code tit. 7, § 26.040(b)(4) <sup>1</sup>			
AZ	Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 32-1401 § 36-2228	Licensed physicians who issue a standing order, licensed nurse practitioners who are authorized by law to prescribe drugs and who issue a standing order, and EMTs and peace officers who administer naloxone or any other opiate antagonist are immune from professional liability and criminal prosecution for any decision made, act or omission or injury that results from that act if those persons act with		

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		reasonable care and in good faith, except in cases of wanton or willful neglect.		
AR	Ark. Stat. Ann. §§ 20-13-1601 to 20-13-1604	A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose. Such professionals are immune from civil or criminal liability and professional sanctions from any resulting injury.	A person, acting in good faith and who reasonably believes that another person is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, may administer an opioid antagonist. Such a person is immune from civil or criminal liability.	A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to (1) pain management clinic, (2) harm reduction organization, (3) an EMT, (4) a first responder, (5) a law enforcement officer or agency, and (6) a family member or friend of a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.
CA	Cal. Civ. Code § 1714.22	A healthcare provider, acting with reasonable care in administering an opioid antagonist, in good faith and not for compensation, to a person who is experiencing or is suspected of experiencing an overdose, is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.	Anyone who possesses or distributes an opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.  Anyone who is not licensed to administer an opioid antagonist but who received the required training and acts with reasonable care in administering it is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.	A healthcare provider may issue a standing order for the distribution and administration of an opioid antagonist to an at-risk person or to his or her family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person from an opioid-related overdose.
CO	Colo. Rev. Stat. § 12-36-117	A licensed physician, physician assistant, or	A person is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution if	A licensed physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice

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	<p>§ 12-42.5-105(2)  § 12-42.5-123(3)  § 13-21-108.7(3) and (4)  § 18-1-712(2) and (3)</p> <p>Colo. Admin. Code, tit. 6,  § 1015-3:2, App. B<sup>2</sup></p>	<p>advanced practice nurse with prescriptive authority may prescribe or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols, an opiate antagonist to an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose and is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution, as long as the efforts were made in good faith.</p> <p>A pharmacist may dispense, pursuant to a standing order or protocol, an opiate antagonist to an individual at risk of experiencing an opiate-related drug overdose and is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution, as long as the efforts were made in good faith.</p> <p>A first responder or an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization may, pursuant to an order, standing order, or protocol possess, furnish or administer</p>	<p>he or she acts in good faith in administering an opiate antagonist to someone who he or she believes is suffering from an overdose.</p>	<p>nurse with prescriptive authority may prescribe or dispense, directly or in accordance with standing orders and protocols, an opiate antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person from an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>A pharmacist may dispense, pursuant to a standing order or protocol, an opiate antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person from an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>A first responder or an employee or volunteer of a harm reduction organization may, pursuant to an order, standing order, or protocol possess, furnish or administer an opiate antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person from an opioid-related overdose.</p>
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		an opiate antagonist to an individual who a reasonable person would believe is experiencing an opiate-related overdose and is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution, as long as the efforts were made in good faith.		
CT	Conn. Gen Stat. § 17a-714a	A licensed healthcare professional who is permitted by law to prescribe an opioid antagonist is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution if he or she, acting with reasonable care, prescribes, dispenses, or administers an opioid antagonist to treat or prevent a drug overdose.	<p>A person is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution if he or she, acting with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to a person he or she believes, in good faith, is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.</p> <p>A person, other than a licensed healthcare professional, is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution if, in acting in the ordinary course of such person's employment, he or she administers an opioid antagonist.</p>	
DC	D.C. Code Ann. § 7-403(f)		A person is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution if, in the absence of gross negligence and in good faith, he or she administers an opioid antagonist to someone who he or she	

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			believes is experiencing an overdose.	
DE	Del. Code Ann. tit. 16 § 138 § 3001G	<p>A peace officer who, acting in good faith and after completing an approved training course, administers naloxone to an individual whom the officer reasonably believes to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from damages for injuries or death sustained to the individual in connection with administering the drug, unless it is established that such injuries or death were caused willfully, wantonly or by gross negligence on the part of the peace officer who administered the drug.</p> <p>Doctors who, acting in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribe or dispense naloxone to a person who completes an approved-training program who, in the judgment of the health-care provider, is capable of administering the drug for an emergency opioid overdose, is</p>		After the Department of Health and Social Services researches best practices and obtains grant funding, it will develop education and training programs on the safe use of naloxone and make it available to people who hold doses of the drug for friends and family members who have an addiction to opioids.

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		immune to disciplinary or other adverse action under any professional licensing statute, criminal liability, or liable for damages for injuries or death sustained to the individual in connection with administering the drug, unless it is established that such injuries or death were caused willfully, wantonly, or by gross negligence on the part of the doctors who signed the standing order and protocol.		
GA	Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-5(b) § 26-4-116.2 § 31-11-55.1  §§ 31-11-53, 31-11-54, 31-11-55 <sup>3</sup>	A healthcare practitioner, acting in good faith and in compliance with a specified standard of care, may prescribe an opioid antagonist for use in accordance with that practitioner’s protocol to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose  A first responder who gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care or treatment by administering or providing an opioid antagonist is immune from civil action as a result of such care or	A person who in good faith seeks medical assistance for a person experiencing a drug overdose is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution.  A person who is experiencing a drug overdose and, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for himself or herself is immune from civil action, criminal prosecution, or penalties for a violation of a permanent or temporary protective order or restraining order or for a violation of a condition of pretrial release,	A practitioner, acting in good faith and in compliance with a specified standard of care, may prescribe an opioid antagonist for use in accordance with that practitioner’s protocol to a pain management clinic, first responder, harm reduction organization, family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose.

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		treatment or as a result of any act or failure to act in providing or arranging further medical treatment where the person acts without gross negligence or intent to harm or as an ordinary reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, even if such individual does so without benefit of the appropriate training.	probation, or parole-based on a drug violation.	
ID	Idaho Code § 54-1733B	Any prescriber or pharmacist, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. Such person who prescribes or administers an opioid antagonist is immune from civil or administrative liability and from criminal prosecution for such acts.	Any person, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may administer an opioid antagonist to another person who appears to be experiencing an opiate-related overdose. As soon as possible, the administering person shall contact emergency medical services. Such person is immune from civil or criminal liability for such acts.	Any prescriber or pharmacist, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may prescribe an opioid antagonist to: (a) a person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose; (b) a person who, in the course of his official duties or business, may encounter a person experiencing an opiate-related overdose; or (c) a person who, in the opinion of the prescriber or pharmacist, has valid reason to be in the possession of an opioid antagonist.

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IL	20 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 301/5-23(d)	A healthcare professional who, acting in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antidote to a patient who, in the judgment of the health care professional, is immune from professional review or criminal prosecution.	A person who is not licensed to administer an opioid antidote may administer an opioid antidote in an emergency if the person has received specific patient information and believes, in good faith, that another person is experiencing a drug overdose. He or she is immune from any professional review or criminal prosecution arising from, or related to, the unauthorized practice of medicine or the possession of an opioid antidote.	
IN	Indiana Code § 16-31-3-23.5 <sup>4</sup>	<p>A licensed health care prescriber may, in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribe or dispense, and a pharmacist may, in good faith, dispense, an overdose intervention drug to a person at risk of experiencing an overdose and is immune from civil liability unless there is gross negligence or willful misconduct.</p> <p>An advanced or regular EMT, an emergency medical responder, a firefighter or volunteer firefighter, a law</p>	An individual is immune from prosecution for practicing medicine without a license if that person, acts and good faith in administers an overdose intervention drug to someone who is experiencing an overdose if the person obtains the drug from a prescriber and attempts to summon emergency services immediately before or immediately after administering he overdose intervention drug.	<p>A licensed health care prescriber may, in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribe or dispense, and a pharmacist may, in good faith, dispense, an overdose intervention drug to a family member, a friend, or any other individual or entity in a position to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an overdose.</p> <p>A health care provider who is licensed in Indiana and whose scope of practice includes the</p>

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		enforcement officer, or a paramedic may, in good faith, administer an overdose intervention drug to a person suffering from an overdose, and except for an act of gross negligence or willful misconduct, an advanced or regular EMT, an emergency medical responder, a firefighter or volunteer firefighter, a law enforcement officer, or a paramedic who administers an overdose intervention drug according to specific standards are immune from civil action.		prescribing of medication may write a prescription, drug order, standing order, or protocol for an overdose intervention drug for an advanced EMT; an emergency medical responder, and EMT, a fire or volunteer fire department, a law enforcement agency, or a paramedic.
KY	Ky. Rev. Stat. § 217.186	A licensed healthcare provider who, acting in good faith, directly or by standing order, prescribes or dispenses naloxone to a patient who, in the judgment of the health-care provider, is capable of administering the drug for an emergency opioid overdose is immune from professional review or “other adverse action.”	A person acting in good faith who administers naloxone as a third party is immune from civil action and criminal prosecution for the administration, unless personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person administering the drug.	A prescription for naloxone may include authorization for administration of the drug to the person for whom it is prescribed by a third party, “if the prescribing instructions indicate the need for the third party upon administering the drug to immediately notify a local public safety answering point of the situation necessitating the administration.”

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		<p>A person or agency who acts in good faith, including a peace officer, jailer, firefighter, paramedic, or emergency medical technician, or a school employee authorized to administer medication may: (1) receive a prescription for naloxone; (2) possess naloxone and any equipment needed for its administration; and (3) administer naloxone to an individual suffering from an apparent opiate-related overdose and is immune from criminal and civil liability for the administration, unless personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person administering the drug.</p>		
LA	<p>La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:978.1 § 40:978.2 § 14:403.11</p>	<p>A licensed medical practitioner acting in good faith may, directly or by standing order, prescribe or dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist if he or she trains the person receiving the naloxone on the safe administration of the drug</p>	<p>A person acting in good faith who receives and administers naloxone or another opioid antagonist to a person he or she believes is undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from civil and criminal liability for such administration “unless</p>	<p>A licensed medical practitioner acting in good faith may, directly or by standing order, prescribe or dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist without having examined the individual to whom it may be administered as long as he or she trains the</p>

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		<p>and the naloxone would be administered through a device approved by the FDA and is immune from professional discipline, civil liability, or criminal prosecution as a result of any act or omission.</p> <p>A licensed pharmacist acting in good faith shall dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist, prescribed directly or by standing order, by a licensed medical practitioner and is immune from professional discipline, civil liability, or criminal prosecution as a result of any act or omission.</p> <p>A first responder<sup>5</sup> who reasonably believes that someone is undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and therefore administers naloxone or another opioid antagonist to that person is immune from “civil liability, criminal prosecution, or disciplinary or other adverse action under any professional</p>	<p>personal injury results from gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct in the administration of the drug.</p>	<p>person receiving the naloxone on the safe administration of the drug and the naloxone would be administered through a device approved by the FDA.</p>
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		<p>licensing statute for any outcomes resulting from the administration of the naloxone or another opioid antagonist to that person, unless personal injury results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the first responder administering the drug.”</p> <p>Any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a proper manner is immune from civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering such care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in that emergency, unless the damage or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence.</p>		
ME	22 Me Rev. Stat. Ann. § 2353 <sup>6</sup>	A health care professional otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense	A person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to another person whom the person believes to be	A health care professional otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid

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		<p>an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, and such a prescription must be regarded as being issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.</p> <p>A health care professional who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.</p>	<p>experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution for such act.</p>	<p>antagonist to a to a family member or friend of a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, or another person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, and such a prescription must be regarded as being issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.</p> <p>A health care professional who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.</p>
MD	<p>Md. Health-General Code Ann. §§ 13-3101 to 13-3109</p> <p>Md. Admin. Code tit. 10 §§ 10.47.08.01 to 10.47.08.11</p>	<p>A physician or nurse practitioner<sup>7</sup> may prescribe and dispense naloxone to a certificate holder, and he or she is immune from professional disciplinary action “solely for the act of prescribing or dispensing naloxone to the certificate holder.”</p>	<p>A certificate holder who administers naloxone to an individual experiencing or believed by the certificate holder to be experiencing an opioid overdose may not be considered to be practicing medicine and is immune from criminal liability.</p>	<p>In an emergency situation when medical services are not immediately available, a person who is certified to administer naloxone may administer it to an individual experiencing, or believed by the certificate holder to be experiencing, an opioid overdose.</p>

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MA	Mass. Gen. Laws Ann., ch 94C, § 19(d) and § 34A	A healthcare professional may prescribe and dispense Naloxone or another opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, and such a prescription “shall be regarded as being issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.” If so, the professional is immune from professional review or criminal liability	A person who seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug-related overdose or who, in good faith, administers naloxone to an individual appearing to experience an opiate-related overdose is immune from criminal prosecution.	A healthcare professional may lawfully prescribe and dispense Naloxone or another opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, and such a prescription “shall be regarded as being issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.”
MI	Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 691.1503 § 333.20965 § 333.17744c	The acts or omissions of a medical first responder, emergency medical technician, emergency medical technician specialist, paramedic, medical director of a medical control authority or his or her designee, while providing services to a patient outside a hospital, in a hospital before transferring the patient care to hospital personnel, or in a clinical setting that are consistent with the individual's licensure or additional training required by the medical control authority, unless the act or	A person <sup>9</sup> who, in good faith, believes that another person is suffering “the immediate effects of an opioid-related overdose” and administers, with reasonable care, an opioid antagonist to the other individual is immune from civil action for damages resulting from the administration of the drug, unless the conduct of the individual administering the opioid antagonist is willful or wanton misconduct and is immune from criminal prosecution or sanction under any professional licensing act for the act.	

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		omission is the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct, are immune from liability in the treatment of a patient of those individuals or various persons. <sup>8</sup>		
MN	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 151.37 <sup>10</sup> and § 604A.04	A licensed health care professional who is permitted by law to prescribe an opiate antagonist, if acting in good faith, may directly or by standing order prescribe, dispense, distribute, or administer an opiate antagonist to a person and is immune from civil liability or criminal prosecution for the act. The immunity applies even when the opiate antagonist is eventually administered by someone other than the person to whom it is prescribed; or to someone other than the person to whom it is prescribed.	A person who is not a health care professional who acts in good faith in administering an opiate antagonist to another person whom the person believes in good faith to be suffering a drug overdose is immune from civil liability and criminal prosecution.	
MS	Miss. Code Ann. § 41-29-149.1	Authorizes physicians and other licensed healthcare providers, who act in good faith and in compliance with the standard of care, to prescribe, EMTS, who act in good faith and with reasonable	Authorizes a person acting in good faith and with reasonable care to another person, whom he or she believes to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose, to administer an opioid antagonist that was prescribed. Such a	Authorizes physicians and other licensed healthcare providers, who act in good faith and in compliance with the standard of care applicable to that practitioner, to prescribe an opioid antagonist to others in a

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		care, to administer, and pharmacists, acting in good faith and in compliance with the standard of care, to dispense an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Such individuals are immune from civil or criminal liability or professional licensing sanctions.	person is immune from civil or criminal liability.	position to assist such a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
MO	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 190.255 <sup>11</sup>			
NE	Neb. Admin. R., ch 11 § 009.03A <sup>12</sup>			
NV	<i>Code section not yet available</i>  <i>Assigned Act in Title 40, Chapter 26</i>	A healthcare professional otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.  A law enforcement officer, acting in good faith, may possess and administer an opioid antagonist to someone	Any person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to someone who he or she believes to be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from criminal prosecution and civil liability for his or her actions.	A healthcare professional otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid antagonist to family member, friend, or other person in a apposition to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.

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		<p>whom he or she reasonably believes to be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose; and an EMT, advanced EMT, or paramedic is authorized to administer an opioid antagonist as clinically indicated.</p> <p>Any professional who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to someone who he or she believes to be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from criminal prosecution, professional sanctions, and civil liability for his or her actions.</p>		
NH	N.H. Rev. Stat. § 318-B:15	A health care professional authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, prescribe, dispense, or distribute, directly or by standing order, an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a	A person or organization may, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, store and possess an opioid antagonist, dispense or distribute an opioid antagonist, and administer an opioid antagonist to another person who the person believes is suffering an opioid-related overdose and is immune from civil or criminal liability for such action or outcome..	A health care professional authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, prescribe, dispense, or distribute, directly or by standing order, an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

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		person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose is immune from any professional discipline, civil liability, or criminal prosecution for any action or outcome.		
NJ	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-30 § 2C:35-31 §§ 24:6J-1 to 24:6J-6	A prescriber or other healthcare professional or pharmacist who, acting in good faith, directly or through a standing order, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antidote to (1) a patient capable, in the judgment of the health care professional, of administering the opioid antidote in an emergency, (2) a professional or emergency responder who is employed or acting in a volunteer capacity, (3) a professional who is capable, in the judgment of the health care professional, of administering the opioid antidote in an emergency, or (4) a professional entity which employs professionals that the health care professional deems capable of administering the opioid antidote in an	A person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for him or herself or for another person who is experiencing a drug overdose is immune from criminal liability.  Moreover, a person, other than a health care professional, may, in an emergency, administer an opioid antidote if the person has received patient overdose information and believes, in good faith, that another person is experiencing an opioid overdose and is immune from civil action, or criminal prosecution.	A physician may prescribe, directly or through a standing order, an opioid antidote to a person who is not at risk of an opioid overdose but who, in the judgment of the physician, may be in a position to assist another individual during an overdose. That person must receive patient overdose information on the indications for, and administration of, an opioid antidote.

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		emergency are immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.		
NM	N.M. Stat. Ann. § 24-23-1 § 24-23-2 § 30-31-27  N.M. Admin. Code § 7.32.7 § 16.19.4(.13) <sup>13</sup>	A licensed healthcare professional who is permitted to prescribe an opioid antagonist, if acting with reasonable care, may prescribe, dispense, distribute or administer an opioid antagonist without being subject to civil action or criminal prosecution.	A person, other than a licensed health care professional, may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if: he or she believes in good faith, that the other person is experiencing an opioid drug overdose; and he or she acts with reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. Such person is immune to civil action or criminal prosecution as a result of the administration of the drug.	A licensed healthcare professional who is permitted by law to prescribe an opioid antagonist, if acting with reasonable care, may prescribe, dispense, distribute or administer an opioid antagonist.
NY	N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 3309  N.Y. Admin. Code tit 10, § 80.138	A physician, physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner is authorized to prescribe the use of an opioid antagonist to a trained overdose responder and is immune from professional action or criminal prosecution.	The use of an opioid antagonist is considered first aid or emergency treatment and the person administering it is immune from criminal prosecution.	
NC	N.C. Gen. Stat. § 90-106.2	A practitioner acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care may directly or by standing order prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose and is	A person who receives an opioid antagonist that was prescribed by a practitioner may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if the person has a good faith belief that the other person is experiencing a drug-related overdose and the person exercises	A practitioner acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care may directly or by standing order prescribe an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk

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		<p>immune from any civil action or criminal liability as a result.</p> <p>A pharmacist may dispense an opioid antagonist to a person_a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose or a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose and is immune from any civil action or criminal liability as a result.</p> <p>In addition to any other applicable immunity or limitation on civil liability, a law enforcement officer who, acting in good faith, arrests or charges a person who is thereafter determined to be entitled to immunity under the state Good Samaritan Overdose Protection Statute “shall not be subject to civil liability for the arrest or filing of charges.”</p>	<p>reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. That person is immune from any civil action or criminal liability.</p>	<p>of experiencing an opiate-related overdose.</p>
ND	<i>Code section not yet available</i>	A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may directly or by standing order	An individual acting in good faith may self-administer an opioid antagonist or administer an opioid	A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may directly or by standing order prescribe,

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	<i>Assigned Act in Code Section 23-01</i>	prescribe, distribute, or dispense an opioid antagonist to an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Such a healthcare professional who prescribes, distributes, or dispenses an opioid antagonist is immune from professional discipline, and civil and criminal liability for his or her actions.	antagonist to another individual who the administering individual suspects is at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose. An individual who distributes, dispenses, receives, possesses, or administers an opioid antagonist is immune from civil and criminal liability for that action.	distribute, or dispense an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other individual in a position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
OH	Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 2925.61 § 4723.488 § 4729.511 § 4730.431 § 4731.94	A physician, physician's assistant, clinical nurse specialist, certified nurse-midwife, or certified nurse practitioner who may prescribe may personally furnish a supply of naloxone, or issue a prescription for naloxone, without having examined the individual to whom it may be administered, as long as certain conditions are met, and such a nurse is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.  A peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution for the	A person who assists an individual who is experiencing an opioid-related overdose, is not subject to criminal prosecution for the unlawful practice of medicine or criminal prosecution if the individual, acting in good faith: obtains naloxone from a licensed health professional or a prescription for naloxone from a licensed health professional; administers that naloxone to an individual who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose; and attempts to summon emergency services either immediately before or immediately after administering the naloxone.	A licensed healthcare professional may prescribe or dispense naloxone to a family member, friend, or other individual who is in a position to assist an individual who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

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		<p>unlawful practice of medicine or criminal prosecution if he or she, acting in good faith, obtains naloxone from the peace officer's law enforcement agency and administers the naloxone to an individual who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>A naloxone distributor, who in good faith, sells, distributes, and delivers naloxone to various facilities is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.</p>		
OK	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 1-2506.1 § 1-2506.2	First responders have the authority to administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose and any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose is immune from liability under the <i>Good Samaritan Act</i> .	Any family member who administers an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose is immune from liability under the <i>Good Samaritan Act</i> .	Upon request, a healthcare provider may prescribe an opiate antagonist to someone who is encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.
OR	Or. Rev. Stat. § 689.681		A person who has successfully completed training on lifesaving	A healthcare professional with prescription and dispensing

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	Or. Admin. R. 333-055-0100 to 333-055-0115 <sup>14</sup> 847-035-0300 <sup>15</sup>		treatments for opiate overdose is immune from civil liability for any act or omission committed during the course of providing the treatment, if the person is acting in good faith and the act or omission does not constitute wanton misconduct.	privileges may distribute unit-of-use packages of naloxone, and the necessary medical supplies to administer the naloxone, to a person who: conducts naloxone use training; or has successfully completed training so that the person may possess and administer naloxone to any individual who appears to be experiencing an opiate overdose.
PA	35 Pa. Cons. Stat. Ann. § 780-113.7 § 780-113.8	<p>A healthcare professional, otherwise authorized to prescribe naloxone, may dispense, prescribe or distribute naloxone directly or by a standing order to an authorized law enforcement officer or firefighter, and the first responder<sup>16</sup> may to administer naloxone to an individual undergoing or believed to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose.</p> <p>A licensed healthcare professional who, acting in good faith, prescribes or dispenses naloxone is immune from criminal or civil liability or any professional</p>	A person is immune from prosecution and for a violation of probation or parole if the person can establish that law enforcement officers only became aware of the person's commission of an offense because the person transported a person experiencing a drug overdose to a law enforcement agency, a campus security office or a health care facility; or the person reported, in good faith, a drug overdose to a law enforcement officer, the 911 system, a campus security officer or emergency services personnel and the report was made on the reasonable belief that another person was in need of immediate medical attention and was	A healthcare professional, otherwise authorized to prescribe naloxone, may dispense, prescribe or distribute naloxone directly or by a standing order to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or a family member, friend or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

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		<p>disciplinary action for such prescribing or dispensing; or any outcomes resulting from the eventual administration of naloxone as long as the healthcare professional does not act with intent to harm or with reckless indifference to a substantial risk of harm.</p> <p>A law enforcement agency, fire department or fire company who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers naloxone to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from civil liability, criminal prosecution, and sanction under any professional licensing statute.</p>	<p>necessary to prevent death or serious bodily injury due to a drug overdose; the person provided his or her own name and location and cooperated with the law enforcement officer, 911 system, campus security officer or emergency services personnel; and the person remained with the person needing immediate medical attention until a law enforcement officer, a campus security officer or emergency services personnel arrived.</p> <p>The person experiencing the drug overdose also is immune from prosecution if the person who transported or reported and remained with him or her may not be charged and is entitled to immunity.</p> <p>A person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers naloxone to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from civil liability, criminal</p>	
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			prosecution, or sanction under any professional licensing statute.	
RI	R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 21-28.8-1 to 21-28.8-5  R.I. Admin. Code 31-2-9:1.0 to 31-2-9:3.0 <sup>17</sup>	A health care professional with a current license may, directly or by standing order, prescribe, dispense, and distribute naloxone (Narcan) to an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Such a healthcare professional is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.	A person may administer an opioid antagonist to another person if: he or she believes, in good faith, that the other person is experiencing a drug overdose; and he or she acts with reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. Such person who administers an opioid antagonist to another person is immune from civil liability or criminal prosecution, as use of naloxone (Narcan) is considered to be first aid or emergency treatment, and any person may lawfully possess naloxone (Narcan).	A health care professional with a current license may, directly or by standing order, prescribe, dispense, and distribute naloxone (Narcan) a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist an individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
SC	<i>Code section not yet available</i>  <i>Assigned Act in Chapter 130, Title 44</i>	A prescriber, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may issue a written prescription for an opioid antidote to a person who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.  A prescriber, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may issue a standing	A caregiver may administer an opioid antidote to a person whom the caregiver believes, in good faith, is experiencing an opioid. Such a caregiver is immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of any act or omission.	A prescriber, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, may issue a written prescription for an opioid antidote to a caregiver for a person who is at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose whom the prescriber has not personally examined.

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		<p>order for a first responder to possess an opioid antidote for administration to a person whom the first responder believes to be experiencing an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>A prescriber who issues a written prescription or a standing order for an opioid antidote is immune from civil or criminal liability and professional discipline as a result of any act or omission.</p> <p>A pharmacist acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care as a pharmacist may dispense an opioid antidote pursuant to a written prescription or standing order by a prescriber. Such a pharmacist is immune from civil or criminal liability and professional discipline as a result of any act or omission.</p> <p>A first responder may administer an opioid antidote if he or she believes, in good faith, that the person is experiencing an opioid</p>		
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		overdose. Such a first responder is immune from civil or criminal liability and professional discipline as a result of any act or omission.		
SD	S.D. Codified Laws §§ 34-20A-98 to 34-20A-103	<p>Any first responder (defined as a law enforcement officer, ambulance driver or attendant, or a fire fighter) trained in compliance and acting under a standing order issued by a physician licensed may possess and administer opioid antagonists to a person exhibiting symptoms of an opiate overdose.</p> <p>A physician who issues a standing order, a first responder acting under a standing order and who administers an opioid antagonist in good faith compliance with the protocols for administering an opioid antagonist, and the first responder's employer, are immune from civil liability for injuries or death associated</p>		

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		with the administration of an opioid antagonist.		
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-1-152	A licensed healthcare practitioner otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist, acting in good faith, and exercising reasonable care may, directly or by standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose. Any licensed healthcare practitioner who prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist is immune from professional administrative action and civil liability in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct for his or her actions.	A person who receives a prescribed opioid antagonist may administer it to another person if: the person has a good faith belief that the other person is experiencing an opioid related drug overdose; and the person exercises reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. Any person who administers an opioid antagonist is immune from civil liability in the absence of gross negligence or willful misconduct for his or her actions.	A licensed healthcare practitioner otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist, acting in good faith, and exercising reasonable care may, directly or by standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose.
UT	Utah Code Ann. §§ 26-55-101 to 26-55-104 § 58-17b-507 § 58-31b-703 § 58-67-702 § 58-68-702 § 58-70a-505	A health care provider who is licensed to prescribe or dispense an opiate antagonist may, without a prescriber-patient relationship, prescribe or dispense an opiate antagonist, in good faith, to an individual who is at increased risk of experiencing or who is likely to experience an opiate-	A person who acts in good faith to administer an opiate antagonist to another person whom the person believes to be suffering an opiate-related drug overdose is immune from civil damages for acts or omissions made as a result of administering the opiate antagonist.	A health care provider who is licensed to prescribe or dispense an opiate antagonist may, without a prescriber-patient relationship, prescribe or dispense an opiate antagonist, in good faith, to a family member of, friend of, or other person who may be in a position to assist an individual who may be at

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		related drug overdose event and is immune from professional review or civil liability for acts or omissions made as a result of prescribing or dispensing the opiate antagonist.		increased risk of experiencing or who is likely to experience an opiate-related drug overdose event.
VT	Vt. Stat. Ann., tit. 18, § 4240(c) to (e)	<p>A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may, directly or by standing order, prescribe, dispense, and distribute an opioid antagonist to someone educated about opioid-related overdose prevention and treatment and who is at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>The professional is immune from civil liability or criminal prosecution with regard to the subsequent use of the opioid antagonist, unless the health professional's actions with regard to prescribing, dispensing, or distributing the opioid antagonist constituted recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.</p>	<p>A person may administer an opioid antagonist to a victim if he or she believes, in good faith, that the victim is experiencing an opioid-related overdose.</p> <p>Such a person is immune from civil liability or criminal prosecution for administering the opioid antagonist unless the person's actions constituted recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.</p>	A healthcare professional, acting in good faith, may, directly or by standing order, prescribe, dispense, and distribute an opioid antagonist to a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose and who is educated about opioid-related overdose prevention and treatment.
VA	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225	A person who, in good faith, prescribes, dispenses, or	A person who, in good faith, possesses and administers	For the purpose of participation in pilot programs conducted by

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	<p>§ 54.1-3408</p>	<p>administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in an emergency to an individual who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opiate overdose is immune from civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.</p> <p>A pharmacist may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal pursuant to an oral, written or standing order issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opiate overdose.</p>	<p>naloxone in an emergency to someone who is experiencing or is about to experience a life-threatening opiate overdose is immune from civil liability for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.</p>	<p>the state Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, a person may obtain a prescription for a family member or a friend and may possess and administer naloxone for the purpose of counteracting the effects of an opiate overdose.</p>
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		Law-enforcement officers and firefighters who have completed a training program may possess and administer naloxone in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.		
WA	Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 18.130.345 § 69.50.315	A practitioner may administer, dispense, prescribe, purchase, acquire, possess, or use naloxone, as long as he or she makes a good faith effort to assist a person experiencing, or likely to experience, an opiate-related overdose. Such a practitioner is immune from professional action in conjunction with his or her actions.	Any people acting in good faith who seek medical assistance for someone experiencing a drug-related overdose, who receive a naloxone prescription, possess naloxone, and administer naloxone to an individual suffering from an apparent opiate-related overdose, or who experience a drug-related overdose and are in need of medical assistance are immune from criminal prosecution if the evidence for the charge of possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the overdose and the need for medical assistance.	A practitioner may administer, dispense, or prescribe naloxone if the practitioner makes a good faith effort to assist a family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person experiencing, or likely to experience, an opiate-related overdose.
WV	W. Va. Code §§ 16-46-1 to	All licensed healthcare providers, in the course of their	Any person who possesses an opioid antagonist and administers	All licensed health care providers in the course of their

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	16-46-6	<p>professional practice, may offer to initial responders a prescription for opioid antagonists, including a standing order, to be used during the course of their professional duties as initial responders.</p> <p>All licensed health care providers, in the course of their professional practice, may offer to a person considered by the licensed health care provider to be at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, a prescription for an opioid antagonist.</p> <p>Such licensed health care providers who, if acting in good faith, prescribe, dispense, or distribute an opioid antagonist, is immune to civil liability or criminal prosecution unless prescribing the opioid antagonist was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.</p>	<p>it to a person whom he or she believes to be suffering from an opioid-related overdose, and who is acting in good faith, is immune from criminal prosecution and civil liability from his or her actions or omissions, unless the act or failure to act was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.</p>	<p>professional practice may offer to a person considered by the licensed health care provider to be a relative, friend, caregiver or person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opiate-related overdose, a prescription for an opioid antagonist.</p>
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		An initial responder who is not otherwise authorized to administer opioid antagonists may possess opioid antagonists in the course of his or her professional duties and administer an opioid antagonist in an emergency situation if training and other requirements are met. Such a responder, acting in good faith, is immune to civil liability or criminal prosecution unless prescribing the opioid antagonist was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.		
WI	Wisc. Stat. Ann. § 256.40 <sup>18</sup> § 441.07(d)2. § 441.18 § 448.015(4)(bm) § 448.037 § 450.01(13v) § 450.10(1) § 450.11 § 895.48	A law enforcement agency or fire department may enter into a written agreement to affiliate with an ambulance service provider or a physician to obtain a supply of naloxone or another opioid antagonist and to receive training to safely and properly administer naloxone or another opioid antagonist to individuals who are undergoing or who are believed to be undergoing an	Any person who, acting in good faith, possesses, delivers, dispenses, or administers an opioid antagonist to another person is immune from civil action or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from delivering or dispensing the opioid antagonist.	An advanced practice nurse who is certified to issue prescriptions may, directly or by the use of a standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person in a position to assist an individual at risk of undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and may deliver the opioid antagonist to that person.  A physician or physician assistant may, directly or by the

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		<p>opioid-related drug overdose. A law enforcement officer or fire fighter, who reasonably believe a person is undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and who administer naloxone or another opioid antagonist, are immune from civil action or criminal liability.</p> <p>A registered nurse, nurse-midwife, or licensed practical nurse are immune from professional review if he or she prescribes or delivers an opioid antagonist.</p> <p>An advanced practice nurse who is certified to issue prescriptions may, directly or by the use of a standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person in a position to assist an individual at risk of undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and may deliver the opioid antagonist to that person. The nurse must ensure that the person to whom the opioid antagonist will be</p>		<p>use of a standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person in a position to assist an individual at risk of undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and may deliver the opioid antagonist to that person.</p>
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		<p>delivered has the knowledge and training necessary to safely administer the opioid antagonist to an individual undergoing an opioid-related overdose, and if so, such a nurse who, acting in good faith, prescribes or delivers an opioid antagonist or who, acting in good faith, otherwise lawfully prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist, is immune from professional discipline, civil action or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from prescribing, delivering, or dispensing the opioid antagonist.</p> <p>A physician or physician assistant may, directly or by the use of a standing order, prescribe an opioid antagonist to a person in a position to assist an individual at risk of undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose and may deliver the opioid antagonist to that person. Such a physician or physician assistant who</p>		
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		<p>prescribes or delivers an opioid antagonist must ensure that the person to whom the opioid antagonist will be delivered has the knowledge and training necessary to safely administer the opioid antagonist to an individual undergoing an opioid-related overdose. If so, the physician or physician assistant who, acting in good faith, prescribes or delivers an opioid antagonist, or who, acting in good faith, otherwise lawfully prescribes or dispenses an opioid antagonist, is immune from professional discipline, civil action or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from prescribing, delivering, or dispensing the opioid antagonist.</p> <p>A pharmacist may, upon the prescription order of an advanced practice nurse or of a physician or physician assistant, deliver an opioid antagonist to the person</p>		
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		<p>specified in the prescription order.</p> <p>A pharmacist who, acting in good faith, delivers an opioid antagonist, or who, acting in good faith, otherwise lawfully dispenses an opioid antagonist, is immune from professional discipline, civil action, or criminal liability for any outcomes resulting from prescribing, delivering, or dispensing the opioid antagonist.</p>		
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<sup>1</sup> A state certified EMT may administer naloxone hydrochloride.

<sup>2</sup> EMS providers may administer naloxone hydrochloride as long as the “route of the administration is within the provider’s scope.”

<sup>3</sup> EMTs, paramedics, and cardiac technicians may administer opioid antagonists.

<sup>4</sup> An advanced or regular EMT, an emergency medical responder, a firefighter or volunteer firefighter, a law enforcement officer, or a paramedic may administer an overdose intervention drug to a person suffering from an overdose; and certain health care providers may prescribe, and a pharmacist may dispense, an overdose intervention drug for an advanced or regular EMT, an emergency medical responder, a fire department or volunteer fire department, a law enforcement agency, or a paramedic.

<sup>5</sup> A first responder is defined as a peace officer, a firefighter, or an EMS practitioner.

<sup>6</sup> An advanced EMT, basic EMS person, basic EMT, first responder and EMS person may administer an opioid antagonist as clinically indicated.

<sup>7</sup> A registered nurse may dispense naloxone if he or she complies with criteria delineated in § 13-3108.

<sup>8</sup> These include, but are not limited to: the authorizing physician or physician's designee; the medical director; the person providing communications services or lawfully operating or utilizing supportive electronic communications devices; the life support agency or an officer, member of the staff, or other employee of the life support agency; the hospital or an officer, member of the staff, nurse, or other employee of the hospital; the authoritative governmental unit or units; and emergency personnel from outside the state.

<sup>9</sup> The law does not apply if the person who administers the opioid antagonist is a physician, physician's assistant, registered nurse, or licensed practical nurse and the opioid antagonist is administered in a hospital.

<sup>10</sup> A licensed physician, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse authorized to prescribe drugs, or a licensed physician's assistant authorized to prescribe drugs may authorize the following individuals to administer opiate antagonists: an emergency medical responder; a peace officer; and staff of community-based health disease prevention or social service programs, and these individuals may administer opiate antagonists only if: the licensed physician, licensed physician's assistant, or licensed advanced practice registered nurse has issued a standing order to, or entered into a protocol with, the individual; and the individual has training in the recognition of signs of opiate overdose and the use of opiate antagonists as part of the emergency response to opiate overdose.

<sup>11</sup> Any “qualified first responder” may obtain and administer naloxone to someone suffering from an opioid-related overdose as long as he or she has received training for the administration of naloxone.

<sup>12</sup> With the approval of a medical director, an advanced EMT, while functioning as a member or employee of a licensed advanced life support emergency medical service, may administer naloxone.

<sup>13</sup> This section sets forth the protocol for a pharmacist exercising prescriptive authority for naloxone drug therapy.

<sup>14</sup> These rules define the protocols and criteria for training on lifesaving treatments for opiate overdose as delineated by the Oregon Health Authority.

<sup>15</sup> An advanced EMT may prepare and administer naloxone hydrochloride.

<sup>16</sup> A first responder is defined as a law enforcement officer or firefighter who has completed training with an emergency medical services agency.

<sup>17</sup> Every licensed EMT is authorized and permitted to administer Naloxone.

<sup>18</sup> All EMTs may administer naloxone or another opioid antagonist.