



## Naloxone Access Statutes

### Research current through October 1, 2014

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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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AK	Alaska Admin. Code tit. 7, § 26.040(b)(4) <sup>1</sup>			
AZ	Ariz. Admin. Code foll. R9-25-503, Tbl. 1 <sup>2</sup>			
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(1.7) § 12-42.5-105(2) § 12-42.5-123(3) § 13-21-108.7(3) and (4) § 18-1-712(2) and (3)  Colo. Admin. Code, tit. 6, § 1015-3:2, App. B <sup>3</sup>	A healthcare provider (including a pharmacist) is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution if his or her prescribing, dispensing, or distributing of an opiate antagonist to someone at-risk of experiencing an opiate-	A person is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution if he or she acts in good faith in administering an opiate antagonist to someone who he or she believes is suffering from an overdose.	A healthcare provider may prescribe, distribute, or administer an opioid antagonist to an at-risk person's family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist the at-risk person from an opioid-related overdose.

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		related drug overdose is 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 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.	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.  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.	
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 believes is experiencing an overdose.	
DE	Del. Code Ann. tit. 16 § 138 § 3001G	A peace officer who, acting in good faith and after completing an approved training course, administers naloxone to an individual		After the Department of Health and Social Services researches best practices and obtains grant funding, it will develop education and training programs

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		<p>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 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</p>		<p>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.</p>
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		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>4</sup>	<p>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</p> <p>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 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</p>	<p>A person who in good faith seeks medical assistance for a person experiencing a drug overdose is immune from civil action or criminal prosecution.</p> <p>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, probation, or parole-based on a drug violation.</p>	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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		prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances, even if such individual does so without benefit of the appropriate training.		
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>5</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 except for an act of gross negligence or willful misconduct, an advanced or		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.

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		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.		
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.”
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 an opioid antagonist to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose, and such a prescription must be regarded	A person who, acting in good faith and with reasonable care, administers an opioid antagonist to another person whom the person believes to be experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution for such act.	A health care professional otherwise authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist may, directly or by standing order, prescribe and dispense an opioid 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

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		<p>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>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 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 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>
MA	<p>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann., ch 94C, § 19(d) and § 34A</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

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		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	experience an opiate-related overdose is immune from criminal prosecution.	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.”
MN	Minn. Stat. Ann. § 151.37 <sup>7</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.	
MO	Mo. Ann. Stat. § 190.255 <sup>8</sup>			
NE	Neb. Admin. R., ch 11 § 009.03A <sup>9</sup>			
NJ	N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-30	A healthcare professional or pharmacist who, acting in good	A person who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for him	A physician may prescribe an opioid antidote to a person who

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	§ 2C:35-31 §§ 24:6J-1 to 24:6J-6	faith, directly or through a standing order, prescribes or dispenses an opioid antidote to a patient capable, in the judgment of the health care professional, of administering the opioid antidote in an emergency, is immune from professional review, civil action, or criminal prosecution.	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.	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.
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>10</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	A physician, physician's assistant, or nurse practitioner is authorized to prescribe the	The use of an opioid antagonist is considered first aid or emergency treatment and the person	

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	N.Y. Admin. Code tit 10, § 80.138	use of an opioid antagonist to a trained overdose responder and is immune from professional action or criminal prosecution.	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 immune from any civil action or criminal liability.	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 reasonable care in administering the drug to the other person. That person is immune from any civil action or criminal liability.	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 of experiencing an opiate-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 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	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>A peace officer employed by a law enforcement agency is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution for the 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>	<p>summon emergency services either immediately before or immediately after administering the naloxone.</p>	
OK	Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 10, § 1-2506.1 § 1-2506.2	<p>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</p>	<p>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>.</p>	<p>Upon request, a healthcare provider may prescribe an opiate antagonist to someone who is encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.</p>

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		addressing opiate overdose is immune from liability under the <i>Good Samaritan Act</i> .		
OR	<p>Or. Rev. Stat. § 689.681</p> <p>Or. Admin. R. 333-055-0100 to 333-055-0115<sup>11</sup> 847-035-0300<sup>12</sup></p>		A person who has successfully completed training on lifesaving 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.	A healthcare professional with prescription and dispensing 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.
RI	<p>R.I. Gen. Laws §§ 21-28.8-1 to 21-28.8-5</p> <p>R23-1-OPIOID R.I. Code R. §§ 1 to 3<sup>13</sup></p>	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	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.

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			lawfully possess naloxone (Narcan).	
TN	Tenn. Code Ann. Title 63, Chapter 1, Part 1  <i>Not yet incorporated into a statute. Took effect on July 1, 2014</i>	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>
VA	Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225 A. 15.		A person who, in good faith and without compensation, For the purpose of participation in pilot programs conducted by

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	§ 54.1-3408 X.		administers 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 if the person administering is a participant in a pilot program conducted by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services.	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.
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.

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WI	<p>Wisc. Stat. Ann.  § 256.40<sup>14</sup>  § 441.07(d)2.  § 441.18  § 448.015(4)(bm)  § 448.037  § 450.01(13v)  § 450.10(1)  § 450.11  § 895.48</p>	<p>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 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>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.</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.</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.</p>
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		<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 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</p>		
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		<p>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 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</p>		
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		<p>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 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> Some EMTs may administer naloxone hydrochloride.

<sup>3</sup> EMS providers may administer naloxone hydrochloride as long as the “route of the administration is within the provider’s scope.”

<sup>4</sup> EMTs, paramedics, and cardiac technicians may administer opioid antagonists.

<sup>5</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>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 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>8</sup> Any “qualified first responder” may obtain and administer naloxone to someone suffering from an opioid-related overdose as long as her or she has received training for the administration of naloxone.

<sup>9</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>10</sup> This section sets forth the protocol for a pharmacist exercising prescriptive authority for naloxone drug therapy.

<sup>11</sup> These rules define the protocols and criteria for training on lifesaving treatments for opiate overdose as delineated by the Oregon Health Authority.

<sup>12</sup> An advanced EMT may prepare and administer naloxone hydrochloride.

<sup>13</sup> Every licensed EMT is authorized and permitted to administer Naloxone.

<sup>14</sup> All EMTs may administer naloxone or another opioid antagonist.