ENGROSSED SENATE AMENDMENT
TO
ENGROSSED HOUSE
BILL NO. 1782 By: Russ of the House

and

Griffin of the Senate

An Act relating to public health and safety; allowing first responders to administer certain medicine without prescription; providing applicability of certain act; allowing providers to prescribe certain medicine to family members of individuals who exhibit signs of certain overdose; requiring provider to provide certain information; providing applicability of certain act; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Page 1, strike the title, enacting clause and entire bill and insert

"An Act relating to public health and safety; allowing first responders to administer certain medicine without prescription; providing applicability of certain act; allowing providers to prescribe certain medicine to family members of individuals who exhibit signs of certain overdose; requiring provider to provide certain information; providing applicability of certain act; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 1. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-2506.1 of Title 63, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. First responders shall have the authority to administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose. For the purposes of this provision, a first responder shall include:

1. Law enforcement officials;

2. Emergency medical technicians;

3. Firefighters; and

4. Medical personnel at secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

B. Any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

SECTION 2. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-2506.2 of Title 63, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Upon request, a provider may prescribe an opiate antagonist to an individual for use by that individual when encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.

B. When an opiate antagonist is prescribed in accordance with subsection A of this section, the provider shall provide:

1. Information on how to spot symptoms of an overdose;

2. Instruction in basic resuscitation techniques;

3. Instruction on proper naloxone administration; and

4. The importance of calling 911 for help.

C. Any family member administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

SECTION 3. This act shall become effective November 1, 2013."

Passed the Senate the 18th day of April, 2013.

_____
Presiding Officer of the Senate

Passed the House of Representatives the ____ day of _____, 2013.

_____
Presiding Officer of the House of Representatives

ENGROSSED HOUSE
BILL NO. 1782 By: Russ of the House

and

Griffin of the Senate

An Act relating to public health and safety; allowing first responders to administer certain medicine without prescription; providing applicability of certain act; allowing providers to prescribe certain medicine to family members of individuals who exhibit signs of certain overdose; requiring provider to provide certain information; providing applicability of certain act; providing for codification; and providing an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

SECTION 4. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-2506.1 of Title 63, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. First responders shall have the authority to administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose. For the purposes of this provision, a first responder shall include:

1. Law enforcement officials;

2. Emergency medical technicians;

3. Firefighters;

4. Medical personnel at secondary schools and institutions of higher education; and

5. Licensed alcohol and drug counselors, licensed behavioral health providers, licensed professional counselors, licensed marital and family therapists, and licensed clinical social workers.

B. Any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

SECTION 5. NEW LAW A new section of law to be codified in the Oklahoma Statutes as Section 1-2506.2 of Title 63, unless there is created a duplication in numbering, reads as follows:

A. Upon request, a provider may prescribe an opiate antagonist to an individual for use by that individual when encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose.

B. When an opiate antagonist is prescribed in accordance with subsection A of this section, the provider shall provide:

1. Information on how to spot symptoms of an overdose;

2. Instruction in basic resuscitation techniques;

3. Instruction on proper naloxone administration; and

4. The importance of calling 911 for help.

C. Any family member administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act.

SECTION 6. This act shall become effective November 1, 2013.

Passed the House of Representatives the 6th day of March, 2013.

_____
Presiding Officer of the House
of Representatives

Passed the Senate the ___ day of _____, 2013.

_____
Presiding Officer of the Senate