HOUSE No. 1544

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

John H. Rogers

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to police use of epinephrine autoinjectors.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
John H. Rogers	12th Norfolk	1/18/2019
Louis L. Kafka	8th Norfolk	1/22/2019
Edward F. Coppinger	10th Suffolk	2/1/2019
Shawn Dooley	9th Norfolk	1/31/2019
Paul R. Feeney	Bristol and Norfolk	1/31/2019
Paul K. Frost	7th Worcester	1/31/2019
Tami L. Gouveia	14th Middlesex	2/1/2019
Patricia A. Haddad	5th Bristol	1/31/2019
Jonathan Hecht	29th Middlesex	1/31/2019
Patrick Joseph Kearney	4th Plymouth	2/1/2019
David Paul Linsky	5th Middlesex	1/31/2019
Michael F. Rush	Norfolk and Suffolk	1/31/2019
William M. Straus	10th Bristol	2/1/2019

HOUSE No. 1544

By Mr. Rogers of Norwood, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 1544) of John H. Rogers and others relative to police use of epinephrine autoinjectors. The Judiciary.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION SEE HOUSE, NO. *3591* OF 2017-2018.]

The Commonwealth of Alassachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-First General Court (2019-2020)

An Act relative to police use of epinephrine autoinjectors.

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Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- 1 Chapter 94C of the General Laws is hereby amended by inserting, after section 34A, the 2 following section:-
- Section 34B. (a) A police officer who, in good faith, seeks medical assistance for someone experiencing an anaphylactic reaction shall not be charged or prosecuted for possession of a controlled substance under sections 34 or 35 if the evidence for the charge of possession of a controlled substance was gained as a result of the seeking of medical assistance.
 - (b) A person who experiences an anaphylactic reaction and is in need of medical assistance and, in good faith, seeks such medical assistance, or is the subject of such a good faith request for medical assistance, shall not be charged or prosecuted for possession of a controlled

- substance under said sections 34 or 35 if the evidence for the charge of possession of a controlled substance was gained as a result of the anaphylactic reaction and the need for medical assistance.
- (c) The act of seeking medical assistance for someone who is experiencing an anaphylactic reaction may be used as a mitigating factor in a criminal prosecution under the Controlled Substance Act,1970 P.L. 91–513, 21 U.S.C. section 801, et seq.

- (d) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent anyone from being charged with trafficking, distribution or possession of a controlled substance with intent to distribute.
- (e) A police officer acting in good faith may receive an epinephrine autoinjector, possess an epinephrine autoinjector and administer an epinephrine autoinjector to an individual appearing to experience an anaphylactic reaction, and provided further that no police office shall be liable in a civil suit for damages as a result of any acts or omissions in providing or obtaining, or attempting to provide or obtain, such assistance unless such acts or omissions constitute willful, wanton or reckless conduct.