

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Alyson M. Sullivan

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 furthering the success of opiate intervention programs.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	DATE ADDED:
Alyson M. Sullivan	7th Plymouth	1/28/2021
Brian M. Ashe	2nd Hampden	1/28/2021
Joseph D. McKenna	18th Worcester	1/29/2021
Colleen M. Garry	36th Middlesex	2/16/2021
Michael J. Soter	8th Worcester	2/23/2021
Angelo L. D'Emilia	8th Plymouth	2/24/2021
Christopher Hendricks	11th Bristol	2/25/2021
David Allen Robertson	19th Middlesex	2/25/2021
Elizabeth A. Malia	11th Suffolk	3/15/2021

By Ms. Sullivan of Abington, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 2529) of Alyson M. Sullivan and others relative to immunity from prosecution for certain first responders for providing or transferring opioid antagonists to certain persons. Public Safety and Homeland Security.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Second General Court (2021-2022)

An Act relative to furthering the success of opiate intervention programs.

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

1 SECTION 1: Section 34A of Chapter 94C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2016

2 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:-

3	(f) State and municipal law enforcement personnel and emergency medical personnel to
4	include, but not limited to, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, and fire
5	department personnel may provide and transfer an opioid antagonist to an individual or to his or
6	her responsible family member, friend, or other person, along with instructions on administration
7	and use of the opioid antagonist, to provide opioid overdose protection to the individual, in the
8	good-faith judgement based on their experience, training, knowledge, observations, and
9	information provided by the individual at substantial risk of experiencing an opioid-related
10	overdose event of rom the individual's family, friend, or others with knowledge of the
11	individual's prior opioid use.