

HOUSE No. 2406

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Alyson M. Sullivan-Almeida

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:
<i>Alyson M. Sullivan-Almeida</i>	<i>7th Plymouth</i>	<i>1/18/2023</i>
<i>Michael J. Soter</i>	<i>8th Worcester</i>	<i>1/26/2023</i>
<i>Angelo L. D'Emilia</i>	<i>8th Plymouth</i>	<i>1/31/2023</i>
<i>David F. DeCoste</i>	<i>5th Plymouth</i>	<i>2/9/2023</i>

HOUSE No. 2406

By Representative Sullivan-Almeida of Abington, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 2406) of Alyson M. Sullivan-Almeida 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.

[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION
SEE HOUSE, NO. 2529 OF 2021-2022.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

**In the One Hundred and Ninety-Third General Court
(2023-2024)**

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 2020
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 judgment 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 from the individual's family, friend, or others with knowledge of the individual's
- 11 prior opioid use.