1	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES - FLOOR VERSION
2	STATE OF OKLAHOMA
3	2nd Session of the 59th Legislature (2024)
4	ENGROSSED SENATE BILL NO. 1740 By: Gollihare of the Senate
5	and
6	Boatman of the House
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9	An Act relating to substance abuse services; amending 63 0.S. 2021, Sections 1-2506.1 and 1-2506.2, as
10	amended by Section 1, Chapter 74, O.S.L. 2023 (63 O.S. Supp. 2023, Section 1-2506.2), which relate to
11	administration of opioid antagonists; defining terms; making certain terminology uniform; clarifying
12	applicability of certain liability protections; amending 76 O.S. 2021, Section 5, which relates to
13	the Good Samaritan Act; broadening applicability of certain liability protections; defining term;
14	updating statutory language and references; making language gender neutral; and declaring an emergency.
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17	BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:
18	SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 63 O.S. 2021, Section 1-2506.1, is
19	amended to read as follows:
20	Section 1-2506.1. A. As used in this section:
21	1. "Certified alcohol and drug counselor" means any person who
22	is not exempt pursuant to the provisions of Section 1872 of Title 59
23	of the Oklahoma Statutes and is not licensed under the Licensed
24	Alcohol and Drug Counselors Act, but who provides alcohol and drug

1 counseling services within the scope of practice while employed by 2 an entity certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services, or who is exempt from such certification, or who is 3 under the supervision of a person recognized by the Oklahoma Board 4 5 of Licensed Alcohol and Drug Counselors as a supervisor. Α certified alcohol and drug counselor may provide counseling services 6 for co-occurring disorders if he or she has been certified by the 7 Board to provide counseling as provided in this section for co-8 9 occurring disorders;

10 2. <u>"Emergency opioid antagonist" means a drug including, but</u> 11 <u>not limited to, naloxone that blocks the effects of opioids and that</u> 12 <u>is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for</u> 13 the treatment of an opioid overdose;

"Licensed alcohol and drug counselor" means any person who 3. 14 provides alcohol and drug counseling services within the scope of 15 practice, including co-occurring disorders, for compensation to any 16 person and is licensed pursuant to the provisions of the Licensed 17 Alcohol and Drug Counselors Act. The term "licensed alcohol and 18 drug counselor" licensed alcohol and drug counselor shall not 19 include those professions exempted by Section 1872 of Title 59 of 20 the Oklahoma Statutes; and 21

3. <u>4.</u> "Medical personnel at schools" means a certified school
nurse or any other nurse employed by or under contract with a
school, any licensed practitioner of the healing arts, or any person

designated by the school administration to administer an opiate
emergency opioid antagonist in the event of a suspected overdose
pursuant to Section 2 of this act Section 1210.242 of Title 70 of
the Oklahoma Statutes.

B. First responders shall have the authority to administer,
without prescription, opiate emergency opioid antagonists when
encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate opioid
overdose.

9 C. First responders may provide, without prescription, opiate 10 <u>emergency opioid</u> antagonists to individuals who <u>have</u> experienced or 11 witnessed an opiate <u>opioid</u> overdose for use by those individuals at 12 a later date.

D. For the purposes of this provision section, a first responder shall include:

15 1. Law enforcement officials;

16 2. Emergency medical technicians;

17 3. Firefighters;

Medical personnel at schools including any public or charter
 schools, technology center schools and institutions of higher
 education;

5. Forensic laboratory personnel of the Oklahoma State Bureau
of Investigation as designated by the Executive Director;

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1 6. Personnel of the Department of Corrections or of any entity 2 that contracts with the Department of Corrections to provide housing or services for inmates of the Department of Corrections; and 3 7. Certified alcohol and drug counselors and licensed alcohol 4 5 and drug counselors. Any first responder administering or providing an opiate 6 Ε. antagonist who administers or provides an emergency opioid 7 antagonist in good faith and in a manner consistent with addressing 8 9 opiate opioid overdose shall be covered under the Good Samaritan Act 10 not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such first responder except for committing gross 11 12 negligence or willful wanton wrongs in administering or providing 13 such emergency opioid antagonist. SECTION 2. 63 O.S. 2021, Section 1-2506.2, as AMENDATORY 14 amended by Section 1, Chapter 74, O.S.L. 2023 (63 O.S. Supp. 2023, 15 Section 1-2506.2), is amended to read as follows: 16 Section 1-2506.2. A. As used in this section, "emergency 17 opioid antagonist" means a drug including, but not limited to, 18 naloxone that blocks the effects of opioids and that is approved by 19 the United States Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of 20 an opioid overdose. 21 B. Upon request, a provider may prescribe an emergency opioid 22 antagonist to an individual for use by that individual when 23

24 encountering a family member exhibiting signs of an opioid overdose.

B. C. When an <u>emergency</u> opioid antagonist is prescribed in accordance with subsection A <u>subsection B</u> of this section, the provider shall provide:

Information on how to spot symptoms of an overdose; 4 1. 5 2. Instruction in basic resuscitation techniques; 6 3. Instruction on proper emergency opioid antagonist administration; and 7 4. The importance of calling nine-one-one (911) 9-1-1 for help. 8 9 C. D. Any family member administering an who administers an 10 emergency opioid antagonist in good faith and in a manner consistent with addressing opioid overdose shall be covered under the Good 11 12 Samaritan Act not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any

13 <u>acts or omissions by such family member in administering such</u> 14 <u>emergency opioid antagonist</u>.

15 D. E. Any provider prescribing or administering who prescribes or administers an opioid antagonist in good faith and in a manner 16 consistent with addressing opioid overdose shall be covered under 17 the Good Samaritan Act not be liable for any civil damages as a 18 result of any acts or omissions by such provider except for 19 committing gross negligence or willful wanton wrongs in prescribing 20 or administering such emergency opioid antagonist. 21 76 O.S. 2021, Section 5, is SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 22 amended to read as follows: 23

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1 Section 5. (a) A. Everyone is responsible, not only for the 2 result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned 3 to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person, except so far as the 4 5 latter has, willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the 6 injury upon himself or herself, and except as hereinafter provided. 7 (1) 1. Where no prior contractual relationship exists, any person licensed to practice any method of treatment of human 8 9 ailments, disease, pain, injury, deformity, mental or physical 10 condition, or licensed to render services ancillary thereto, 11 including licensed registered and practical nurses, who, under 12 emergency circumstances that suggest the giving of aid is the only alternative to probable death or serious bodily injury, in good 13 faith, voluntarily and without compensation, renders or attempts to 14 render emergency care to an injured person or any person who is in 15 need of immediate medical aid, wherever required, shall not be 16 liable for damages as a result of any acts or omissions except for 17 committing gross negligence or willful or wanton wrongs in rendering 18 the emergency care. 19

20 (2) 2. Where no prior contractual relationship exists, any
 21 person who in good faith renders or attempts to render emergency
 22 care consisting of artificial respiration, restoration of breathing,
 23 <u>use of an emergency opioid antagonist to prevent opioid overdose</u>, or
 24 preventing or retarding the loss of blood, or aiding or restoring

1 heart action or circulation of blood to the victim or victims of an 2 accident or emergency, wherever required, shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any acts or omissions by such 3 person in rendering the emergency care. As used in this paragraph, 4 5 "emergency opioid antagonist" means a drug including, but not limited to, naloxone that blocks the effects of opioids and that is 6 approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the 7 treatment of an opioid overdose. 8

9 (3) 3. Where no prior contractual relationship exists, any 10 person licensed to perform surgery or dentistry in this state who in good faith renders emergency care requiring the performance of an 11 12 operation or other form of surgery upon any individual who was the 13 victim of an accidental act shall not be liable for any civil damages or subject to criminal prosecution as the result of 14 nonconsent whereby such person renders or attempts to render the 15 emergency surgery or operation voluntarily and without compensation, 16 wherever required, except for gross negligence or willful or wanton 17 wrongs committed in rendering the care; provided, however, that the 18 exemption granted by this subsection shall not attach if the victim 19 is an adult who is conscious and capable of giving or refusing his 20 or her consent; or if the victim's spouse, or parent, or quardian in 21 the case of a minor or incompetent person, can be reached in a 22 reasonable time considering the condition of the victim and 23 consistent with good medical practice, and unless concurrence is 24

obtained for such emergency surgery or operation from one other
 person licensed to perform surgery in this state.

(4) 4. Where no contractual relationship exists, any person, or 3 any member of his or her immediate family or household, who has been 4 5 approved by the local P.T.A. or other local sponsoring agency or organization, who has registered with the local municipal police 6 chief or the county sheriff, and who has been granted appropriate 7 authorization by either the police chief or the county sheriff to 8 9 indicate by sign in the window of his or her home or in any other 10 tangible or identifiable manner that he or she will extend aid and refuge to persons on the streets in apparent danger, or in need of 11 12 aid, by inviting those persons into the person's home, or onto premises thereof, and in good faith provides such refuge or aid 13 without objection of the endangered or needy person, whether child 14 or adult, neither the person extending the aid and refuge nor the 15 homeowner or head of household shall be liable for civil damages as 16 a result of actions or omissions in rendering emergency physical 17 care to the body of the aided person; nor shall they be liable for 18 civil damages for any other injury in the home, or on premises 19 thereof, to the person aided, nor for any failure to provide or 20 arrange for his or her police protection or other protection or 21 medical treatment, when the actions or omissions were those of an 22 ordinarily reasonably prudent person under the circumstances without 23 want of ordinary care or skill. 24

1	(b) <u>B.</u> This act <u>section</u> shall be known and may be cited as the
2	"Good Samaritan Act . ".
3	SECTION 4. It being immediately necessary for the preservation
4	of the public peace, health or safety, an emergency is hereby
5	declared to exist, by reason whereof this act shall take effect and
6	be in full force from and after its passage and approval.
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8	COMMITTEE REPORT BY: COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC HEALTH, dated 03/27/2024 - DO PASS.
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