Sixty-fourth Legislative Assembly of North Dakota

SENATE BILL NO. 2104

Introduced by

Senator Anderson

Representative Rick C. Becker

1 A BILL for an Act to create and enact a new section to chapter 23-01 and a new subsection to

2 section <u>43-15-11</u><u>43-15-10</u> of the North Dakota Century Code, relating to immunity from liability

3 related to opioid antagonists and limited prescriptive authority for Naloxone rescue kits.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF NORTH DAKOTA:

5 SECTION 1. A new section to chapter 23-01 of the North Dakota Century Code is created
6 and enacted as follows:

7 Opioid antagonist prescription, distribution, possession, or use - Immunity from

8 <u>liability.</u>

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9 <u>1.</u> <u>As used in this section:</u>

- 10a."Health care professional" means a licensed or certified health care professional11who is working within the scope of practice for that profession. The term may12include a physician, physician assistant, advanced practice registered nurse, and13pharmacist acting in the professional's scope of practice.
- 14 <u>b.</u> <u>"Opioid antagonist" means a drug:</u>
- 15 (1) That is approved by the United States food and drug administration for the
 16 treatment of a drug overdose and is recognized by the state department of
 17 health for the treatment of a drug overdose; and
 - (2) That when administered negates or neutralizes, in whole or in part, the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body.
- 20 2. <u>A health care professional acting in good faith may directly or by standing order</u>
 21 prescribe, distribute, or dispense an opioid antagonist, if the health care professional
 22 provides training to:
- 23 <u>a.</u> <u>An individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or</u>

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1		<u>b.</u>	A family member, friend, or other individual in a position to assist an individual at	
2			risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.	
3	<u>3.</u>	An individual acting in good faith may receive or possess an opioid antagonist if that		
4		individual is:		
5		<u>a.</u>	An individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or	
6		<u>b.</u>	A family member, friend, or other individual in a position to assist an individual at	
7			risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.	
8	<u>4.</u>	An individual acting in good faith may self-administer an opioid antagonist or		
9		administer an opioid antagonist to another individual who the administering individual		
10		suspects is at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose.		
11	<u>5.</u>	An individual may receive, possess, or administer an opioid antagonist under		
12		subsection 3 or 4, regardless of whether the individual is the individual for or to whom		
13		the opioid antagonist is prescribed, distributed, or dispensed.		
14	<u>6.</u>	An individual who prescribes, distributes, dispenses, receives, possesses, or		
15		<u>adm</u>	ninisters an opioid antagonist as authorized under this section is immune from civil	
16		and criminal liability for such action. A health care professional who prescribes,		
17		distributes, or dispenses an opioid antagonist as authorized under this section is not		
18		subject to professional discipline for such action. This section does not expand the		
19		scope of practice of a health care professional. Immunity from liability or discipline		
20		under this subsection does not apply if the individual's actions constitute recklessness,		
21	1	gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.		
22	SECTION 2. A new subsection to section 43-15-1143-15-10 of the North Dakota Century			
23	Code is created and enacted as follows:			
24	To establish limited prescriptive authority for individuals to distribute opioid antagonist			
25	kits, also known as "Naloxone rescue kits." If the board establishes limited prescriptive			
26		authority under this subsection, the board shall adopt rules to establish standards that		
27		<u>may</u>	/ include training, certification, and continuing education requirements.	