

STATE OF NEW YORK

1199

2019-2020 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

January 14, 2019

Introduced by M. of A. CROUCH, BRABENEC, PALUMBO -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations

AN ACT to amend the executive law, the county law, the general municipal law and the public health law, in relation to requiring members of the state police, county, city, village, town and district police departments, sheriff's departments, fire departments and emergency medical service providers to be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. The executive law is amended by adding a new section 221-e to read as follows:

§ 221-e. Opioid antagonist training and use. 1. Definitions. As used in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

(a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three hundred two of the public health law.

(b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The opioid antagonist is limited to naloxone or other medications approved by the department of health for this purpose.

2. All members of the state police shall be required to be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists and shall carry opioid antagonists in their vehicles when on duty.

3. All members of the state police shall:

(a) complete an initial training program, which may include a department of health registered opioid overdose prevention training program;

(b) complete a refresher training program at least every two years;

(c) contact the emergency medical system during any response to a victim of suspected drug overdose and advise if an opioid antagonist is being used;

EXPLANATION--Matter in italics (underscored) is new; matter in brackets [-] is old law to be omitted.

LBD02764-01-9

1 (d) comply with protocols for response to victims of suspected drug
2 overdose; and

3 (e) report all responses to victims of suspected drug overdose to the
4 department of health.

5 4. The costs of training and purchasing opioid antagonists shall be
6 paid for out of the department of corrections and community supervision
7 asset forfeiture account established under section ninety-seven-000 of
8 the state finance law.

9 § 2. The county law is amended by adding a new section 663 to read as
10 follows:

11 § 663. Opioid antagonist training and use. 1. Definitions. As used in
12 this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

13 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three
14 hundred two of the public health law.

15 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-
16 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole
17 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The
18 opioid antagonist is limited to naloxone or other medications approved
19 by the department of health for this purpose.

20 2. All sheriffs, undersheriffs, and deputy sheriffs shall be required
21 to be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists and shall
22 carry opioid antagonists in their vehicles when on duty.

23 3. All sheriffs, undersheriffs and deputy sheriffs shall:

24 (a) complete an initial training program, which may include a depart-
25 ment of health registered opioid overdose prevention training program;

26 (b) complete a refresher training program at least every two years;

27 (c) contact the emergency medical system during any response to a
28 victim of suspected drug overdose and advise if an opioid antagonist is
29 being used;

30 (d) comply with protocols for response to victims of suspected drug
31 overdose; and

32 (e) report all responses to victims of suspected drug overdose to the
33 department of health.

34 4. The costs of training and purchasing opioid antagonists shall be
35 paid for out of the department of corrections and community supervision
36 asset forfeiture account established under section ninety-seven-000 of
37 the state finance law.

38 § 3. The general municipal law is amended by adding a new section
39 209-gg to read as follows:

40 § 209-gg. Opioid antagonist training and use. 1. Definitions. As used
41 in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

42 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three
43 hundred two of the public health law.

44 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-
45 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole
46 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The
47 opioid antagonist is limited to naloxone or other medications approved
48 by the department of health for this purpose.

49 2. All members of a police or fire department organized at the county,
50 city, village, town, or district level shall be required to be trained
51 in the administration of opioid antagonists and shall carry opioid
52 antagonists in their vehicles when on duty.

53 3. All members of a police or fire department organized at the county,
54 city, village, town or district level shall:

55 (a) complete an initial training program, which may include a depart-
56 ment of health registered opioid overdose prevention training program;

1 (b) complete a refresher training program at least every two years;

2 (c) contact the emergency medical system during any response to a
3 victim of suspected drug overdose and advise if an opioid antagonist is
4 being used;

5 (d) comply with protocols for response to victims of suspected drug
6 overdose; and

7 (e) report all responses to victims of suspected drug overdose to the
8 department of health.

9 4. The costs of training and purchasing opioid antagonists shall be
10 paid for out of the department of corrections and community supervision
11 asset forfeiture account established under section ninety-seven-000 of
12 the state finance law.

13 § 4. The public health law is amended by adding a new section 3000-e
14 to read as follows:

15 § 3000-e. Opioid antagonist training and use. 1. Definitions. As used
16 in this section, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

17 (a) "Opioid" means an opiate as defined in section thirty-three
18 hundred two of this chapter.

19 (b) "Opioid antagonist" means a federal food and drug administration-
20 approved drug that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in whole
21 or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the body. The
22 opioid antagonist is limited to naloxone or other medications approved
23 by the department for this purpose.

24 2. Anyone who provides emergency medical services shall be required to
25 be trained in the administration of opioid antagonists and shall carry
26 opioid antagonists in their vehicle when on duty.

27 3. Anyone who provides emergency medical services shall:

28 (a) complete an initial training program, which may include a depart-
29 ment registered opioid overdose prevention training program;

30 (b) complete a refresher training program at least every two years;

31 (c) contact the emergency medical system during any response to a
32 victim of suspected drug overdose and advise if an opioid antagonist is
33 being used;

34 (d) comply with protocols for response to victims of suspected drug
35 overdose; and

36 (e) report all responses to victims of suspected drug overdose to the
37 department.

38 4. The costs of training and purchasing opioid antagonists shall be
39 paid for out of the department of corrections and community supervision
40 asset forfeiture account established under section ninety-seven-000 of
41 the state finance law.

42 § 5. This act shall take effect one year after it shall have become a
43 law.