STATE OF NEW YORK

7197--A

2017-2018 Regular Sessions

IN ASSEMBLY

April 12, 2017

Introduced by M. of A. CROUCH, PALUMBO -- read once and referred to the Committee on Governmental Operations -- committee discharged, bill amended, ordered reprinted as amended and recommitted to said committee

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;

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

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(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;

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

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

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

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

§ 663. 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 sheriffs, undersheriffs, and deputy sheriffs 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 sheriffs, undersheriffs and deputy sheriffs 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;

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

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

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

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

§ 209-ff. 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 a police or fire department organized at the county, city, village, town, or district level 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 a police or fire department organized at the county, city, village, town or district level 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;

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

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

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

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

§ 3000-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 this chapter.

(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 for this purpose.

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

3. Anyone who provides emergency medical services shall:

(a) complete an initial training program, which may include a department 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;

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

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

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

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