
The original instrument and the following digest, which constitutes no part of the legislative instrument, were prepared by Jerry J. Guillot.

DIGEST

Broome (SB 422)

Proposed law provides that a peace officer may not take a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense involving alcohol described in proposed law if the peace officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the following apply:

- (1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because the person requested emergency medical assistance for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption.
- (2) The person:
 - (a) Provided the person's full name and any other relevant information requested by the peace officer.
 - (b) Remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption until emergency medical assistance arrived.
 - (c) Cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and peace officers at the scene.

Provides that a person who meets the criteria above is immune from criminal prosecution for an offense if the offense involved a state of intoxication caused by the person's use of alcohol or if the offense involved the person being, or becoming, intoxicated as a result of the person's use of alcohol.

Provides that a person may not initiate or maintain an action against a peace officer or the employing state agency or political subdivision based on the officer's compliance or failure to comply with proposed law.

Provides that peace officer includes commissioned police officers, sheriffs, deputy sheriffs, marshals, deputy marshals, correctional officers, constables, wildlife enforcement agents, park wardens, livestock brand inspectors, forestry officers, military police, fire marshal investigators, probation and parole officers, attorney general investigators, and district attorney investigators.

Proposed law provides that a person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for an individual experiencing a drug-related overdose may not be charged, prosecuted, or penalized for possession of a controlled dangerous substance under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous

Substances Law if the evidence for possession of a controlled dangerous substance was obtained as a result of the person's seeking medical assistance.

Provides that a person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of medical assistance may not be charged, prosecuted, or penalized for possession of a controlled dangerous substance under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law if the evidence for possession of a controlled substance was obtained as a result of the overdose and the need for medical assistance.

Provides that protection from prosecution for possession offenses under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law may not be grounds for suppression of evidence in other criminal prosecutions.

Proposed law provides that first responders may administer, without prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting signs of an opiate overdose. Provides that a first responder includes a law enforcement official, an emergency medical technician, a firefighter, and medical personnel at secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

Provides that any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall not be liable for any civil damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering such care or services or as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical treatment or care for the person involved in said emergency, unless the damage or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence.

Effective August 1, 2014.

(Adds R.S. 14:403.9, 403.10, and 403.11)