

SENATE No. 1463

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Walter F. Timilty

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to furthering the success of opiate intervention programs.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:	
<i>Walter F. Timilty</i>	<i>Norfolk, Bristol and Plymouth</i>	
<i>Viriato M. deMacedo</i>	<i>Plymouth and Barnstable</i>	
<i>Alyson M. Sullivan</i>	<i>7th Plymouth</i>	
<i>Mathew J. Muratore</i>	<i>1st Plymouth</i>	<i>1/31/2019</i>
<i>John F. Keenan</i>	<i>Norfolk and Plymouth</i>	<i>2/1/2019</i>
<i>Michael D. Brady</i>	<i>Second Plymouth and Bristol</i>	<i>2/1/2019</i>
<i>Joanne M. Comerford</i>	<i>Hampshire, Franklin and Worcester</i>	<i>2/12/2019</i>

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By Mr. Timilty, a petition (accompanied by bill, Senate, No. 1463) of Walter F. Timilty, Viriato M. deMacedo, Alyson M. Sullivan, Mathew J. Muratore and other members of the General Court for legislation to further the success of opiate intervention programs. Public Safety and Homeland Security.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

**In the One Hundred and Ninety-First General Court
(2019-2020)**

An Act relative to furthering the success of opiate intervention programs.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1 SECTION 1: Section 34A of Chapter 94C of the General Laws, as appearing in the 2016
2 Official Edition, is hereby amended by inserting at the end thereof the following:-

3 (f) State and municipal law enforcement personnel and emergency medical personnel to
4 include, but not limited to, emergency medical technicians (EMTs), paramedics, and fire
5 department personnel may provide and transfer an opioid antagonist to an individual or to his or
6 her responsible family member, friend, or other person, along with instructions on administration
7 and use of the opioid antagonist, to provide opioid overdose protection to the individual, in the
8 good-faith judgement based on their experience, training, knowledge, observations, and
9 information provided by the individual at substantial risk of experiencing an opioid-related
10 overdose event of from the individual’s family, friend, or others with knowledge of the
11 individual’s prior opioid use.