AN ACT

SENATE BILL NO. 422

1

BY SENATORS BROOME AND DORSEY-COLOMB

2	To enact R.S. 14:403.9 through 403.11, relative to immunity for certain actions; to provide
3	immunity from prosecution for emergency assistance involving alcohol consumption
4	and drug overdoses; and to provide for related matters.
5	Be it enacted by the Legislature of Louisiana:
6	Section 1. R.S. 14:403.9 through 403.11 are hereby enacted to read as follows:
7	§403.9. Alcohol consumption; emergency assistance and cooperation; immunity
8	A. A peace officer shall not take a person into custody based solely on
9	the commission of an offense involving alcohol described in Subsection B of this
10	Section if the peace officer, after making a reasonable determination and
11	considering the facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that
12	all of the following apply:
13	(1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because the
14	person acting in good faith requested emergency medical assistance for an
15	individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance due to
16	alcohol consumption and the person did not illegally provide alcohol to the
17	individual.
18	(2) The person:
19	(a) Provided his full name and any other relevant information requested
20	by the peace officer.
21	(b) Remained at the scene with the individual who reasonably appeared
22	to be in need of medical assistance due to alcohol consumption until emergency
23	medical assistance arrived.
24	(c) Cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel and peace

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1	officers at the scene.
2	B. A person who meets the criteria of Subsection A of this Section shall
3	be immune from criminal prosecution for any offense related solely to the
4	possession and consumption of alcohol.
5	C. A person shall not initiate or maintain an action against a peace
6	officer or the employing state agency or political subdivision based on the
7	officer's compliance or failure to comply with this Section.
8	D. For the purposes of this Section, "peace officer" shall have the same
9	meaning as defined in R.S. 14:112.1.
10	§403.10. Drug-related overdoses; medical assistance; immunity from
11	<u>prosecution</u>
12	A. A person acting in good faith who seeks medical assistance for an
13	individual experiencing a drug-related overdose may not be charged,
14	prosecuted, or penalized for possession of a controlled dangerous substance
15	under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law if the evidence for
16	possession of a controlled dangerous substance was obtained as a result of the
17	person's seeking medical assistance, unless the person illegally provided or
18	administered a controlled dangerous substance to the individual.
19	B. A person who experiences a drug-related overdose and is in need of
20	medical assistance shall not be charged, prosecuted, or penalized for possession
21	of a controlled dangerous substance under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous
22	Substances Law if the evidence for possession of a controlled substance was
23	obtained as a result of the overdose and the need for medical assistance.
24	C. Protection in this Section from prosecution for possession offenses
25	under the Uniform Controlled Dangerous Substances Law may not be grounds
26	for suppression of evidence in other criminal prosecutions.
27	§403.11. Administration of opiate antagonists; immunity
28	A. First responders shall have the authority to administer, without
29	prescription, opiate antagonists when encountering an individual exhibiting
30	signs of an opiate overdose.

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1	B. For the purposes of this Section, a first responder shall include all of
2	the following:
3	(1) A law enforcement official.
4	(2) An emergency medical technician.
5	(3) A firefighter.
6	(4) Medical personnel at secondary schools and institutions of higher
7	education.
8	C.(1) Before administering an opioid antagonist pursuant to this Section,
9	a first responder shall complete the training necessary to safely and properly
10	administer an opioid antagonist to individuals who are undergoing or who are
11	believed to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose. The training, at a
12	minimum, shall cover all of the following:
13	(a) Techniques on how to recognize symptoms of an opioid-related
14	overdose.
15	(b) Standards and procedures for the storage and administration of an
16	opioid antagonist.
17	(c) Emergency follow-up procedures.
18	(2) Any first responder administering an opiate antagonist in a manner
19	consistent with addressing opiate overdose shall not be liable for any civil
20	damages as a result of any act or omission in rendering such care or services or
21	as a result of any act or failure to act to provide or arrange for further medical
22	treatment or care for the person involved in said emergency, unless the damage
23	or injury was caused by willful or wanton misconduct or gross negligence.
24	D. The deputy secretary of public safety services of the Department of
25	Public Safety and Corrections shall develop and promulgate, in accordance with
26	the Administrative Procedure Act, a set of best practices for use by a fire
27	department or law enforcement agency in the administration and enforcement
28	of this Section including but not limited to the training necessary to safely and
29	properly administer an opioid antagonist to individuals who are undergoing or
30	who are believed to be undergoing an opioid-related drug overdose, the

1	standards and procedures for the storage and administration of an opioid	
2	antagonist, and emergency follow-up procedures.	
	PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE	
	SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES	
	GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA	

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APPROVED: _____