



General Assembly

January Session, 2021

Raised Bill No. 1011

LCO No. 4402



Referred to Committee on PUBLIC SAFETY AND SECURITY

Introduced by:
(PS)

**AN ACT CONCERNING THE USE OF OPIOID ANTAGONISTS AND
EPINEPHRINE CARTRIDGE INJECTORS BY POLICE OFFICERS.**

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly convened:

1 Section 1. (NEW) (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section, (1)
2 "epinephrine cartridge injector" has the same meaning as provided in
3 section 19a-909 of the general statutes; (2) "law enforcement unit" and
4 "police officer" have the same meanings as provided in section 7-294a of
5 the general statutes; and (3) "opioid antagonist" has the same meaning
6 as provided in section 17a-714a of the general statutes.

7 (b) Each law enforcement unit shall (1) require its police officers to
8 receive training in the use of an opioid antagonist and an epinephrine
9 cartridge injector, and (2) acquire and maintain a supply of opioid
10 antagonists and epinephrine cartridge injectors for use by its police
11 officers when responding to a medical emergency.

12 (c) Any police officer who completes such training shall be permitted
13 to carry and administer (1) an opioid antagonist to an individual whom
14 the officer believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related drug

15 overdose, and (2) an epinephrine cartridge injector to an individual
16 whom the officer believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis.

17 Sec. 2. Section 52-557v of the general statutes is repealed and the
18 following is substituted in lieu thereof (*Effective from passage*):

19 (a) A person (1) employed to work for the state or any political
20 subdivision thereof that has acquired and maintains a supply of
21 epinephrine cartridge injectors, (2) who is trained in the use of an
22 epinephrine cartridge injector in accordance with subdivision (2) of
23 subsection (a) of section 19a-909 or section 1 of this act, and (3) provides
24 or administers an epinephrine cartridge injector to an individual whom
25 the person believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis during the
26 course of such person's employment, shall not be liable to such
27 individual for civil damages or subject to criminal prosecution for any
28 personal injuries that result from acts or omissions by such person in
29 using an epinephrine cartridge injector, which may constitute ordinary
30 negligence. The immunity provided in this subsection shall not apply to
31 wilful or wanton misconduct or acts or omissions constituting gross
32 negligence.

33 (b) The state or any political subdivision thereof that (1) has acquired
34 and maintains a supply of epinephrine cartridge injectors, and (2)
35 employs a person who (A) is trained in the use of an epinephrine
36 cartridge injector in accordance with subdivision (2) of subsection (a) of
37 section 19a-909 or section 1 of this act, and (B) provides or administers
38 an epinephrine cartridge injector to an individual whom the person
39 believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis during the course of
40 such person's employment, shall not be liable to such individual for civil
41 damages for any personal injuries that result from acts or omissions by
42 such person in using an epinephrine cartridge injector, which may
43 constitute ordinary negligence. The immunity provided in this
44 subsection shall not apply to wilful or wanton misconduct or acts or
45 omissions constituting gross negligence.

This act shall take effect as follows and shall amend the following sections:

Section 1	<i>from passage</i>	New section
Sec. 2	<i>from passage</i>	52-557v

PS *Joint Favorable*

APP *Joint Favorable*