State of South Dakota

NINETY-FOURTH SESSION LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 2019

456B0151

SENATE BILL NO. 84

Introduced by: Senators Stalzer, Blare, Bolin, Cammack, Ewing, Jensen (Phil), Kennedy, Kolbeck, Langer, Maher, Nelson, Nesiba, Novstrup, Partridge, Rusch, Schoenbeck, Soholt, Solano, Steinhauer, White, and Wiik and Representatives Jensen (Kevin), Diedrich, Duba, Greenfield (Lana), Johns, Otten (Herman), Peterson (Sue), Qualm, Reed, Ring, Schoenfish, Steele, Sullivan, and Willadsen

- 1 FOR AN ACT ENTITLED, An Act to authorize the possession and administration of opioid
- 2 antagonists by school district and nonpublic school personnel.
- 3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA:
- 4 Section 1. That chapter 13-33A be amended by adding a NEW SECTION to read:
- 5 The board of a school district and the governing board of a nonpublic school may acquire
- 6 opioid antagonists and make those available to personnel who are authorized to possess and
- 7 administer the opioid antagonists in accordance with § 34-20A-100.
- 8 Section 2. That § 34-20A-98 be amended to read:
- 9 34-20A-98. Any first responder individual trained in compliance accordance with § 34-20A-
- 10 101 and acting under a standing order issued by a physician licensed pursuant to chapter 36-4
- may possess an opioid antagonist and administer the opioid antagonists to a person antagonist
- 12 to anyone exhibiting symptoms of an opiate overdose. The standing order shall:
- 13 (1) Specify the method of opioid antagonist administration that is compatible with the



- 2 - SB 84

- education and training of the individual;
- 2 (2) Be retained by the issuing physician and by the employer of the individual; and
- 3 (3) Expire three years after the date of issuance.
- 4 Section 3. That § 34-20A-99 be amended to read:
- 5 34-20A-99. For the purposes of §§ 34-20A-98 to <u>34-20A-101</u>, inclusive, and § 34-20A-103,
- 6 inclusive, the term, opioid antagonist, means naloxone hydrochloride or any other similarly
- 7 acting and equally safe drug approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for the
- 8 treatment of drug overdose.
- 9 Section 4. That § 34-20A-100 be amended to read:
- 10 34-20A-100. For the purposes of §§ 34-20A-98 to <u>34-20A-101</u>, inclusive, and § 34-20A-
- 103, inclusive, the term, first responder, includes: individuals authorized to possess an opioid
- 12 antagonist and administer the antagonist in the event of a suspected opiate overdose include:
- 13 (1) A law enforcement officer as defined by in subdivision 22-1-2(22);
- 14 (2) A driver and attendant responding to an emergency call as part of employed by an
- ambulance service licensed pursuant to chapter 34-11; and
- 16 (3) A firefighter; and
- 17 (4) School district and nonpublic school personnel.
- Section 5. That § 34-20A-101 be amended to read:
- 19 34-20A-101. Each first responder authorized to administer an opioid antagonist shall be
- 20 trained in the symptoms The Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners shall, by rule
- 21 promulgated pursuant to chapter 1-26, establish the qualifications that an individual shall
- possess in order to provide the training required by § 34-20A-98 and this section and set forth
- 23 <u>the training criteria. The criteria shall include:</u>
- 24 (1) Symptoms of an opiate overdose; the protocols

- 3 - SB 84

1	<u>(2)</u>	Protocols and procedures for administration of administering an opioid antagonist;
2		the symptoms
3	<u>(3)</u>	Symptoms of adverse responses to an opioid antagonist, and protocols:
4	<u>(4)</u>	<u>Protocols</u> and procedures to stabilize for stabilizing the patient if an adverse response
5		occurs; and the procedures for storage, transport, and security of the
6	<u>(5)</u>	Procedures for transporting, storing, and securing an opioid antagonist. The training
7		shall comply with the criteria established pursuant to § 34-20A-102, and may be
8		provided by the employer of first responders at the employer's discretion.
9	Section 6. That § 34-20A-103 be amended to read:	
10	34-20	0A-103. A physician who issues a standing order under the rules established pursuant
11	to § 34-20A-102, a first responder acting under a standing order who administers an opioid	
12	antagonist in good faith compliance with the protocols for administering an opioid antagonist	
13	and the f	irst responder's employer, are not civilly liable for injuries, and may not be held to pay
14	damages	to any person, or the person's parents, siblings, children, estate, heirs, or devisees, for
15	injuries or death associated with the administration of an opioid antagonist. Immunity from civi	
16	liability for injury or death, associated with or resulting from the administration of opioid	
17	antagonists, extends to:	
18	<u>(1)</u>	An individual authorized to possess and administer an opioid antagonist, provided
19		the individual acted in good faith and in accordance with §§ 34-20A-98 to 34-20A-
20		101, inclusive; and
21	<u>(2)</u>	The employer of an individual authorized to possess and administer an opioid
22		antagonist, provided the individual acted in good faith and in accordance with §§ 34-
23		20A-98 to 34-20A-101, inclusive.
24	Section 7. That § 34-20A-102 be repealed.	

- 4 - SB 84

1	34-20A-102. The Board of Medical and Osteopathic Examiners shall promulgate rules	
2	pursuant to chapter 1-26, establishing:	
3	(1)	The criteria for training a first responder to comply with the provisions of § 34-20A-
4		101; and
5	(2)	The requirements for a physician's issuance of a standing order to a first responder
6		authorizing a prescription for the first responder's possession of an opioid antagonist
7		and the protocols and procedures to be followed in administering an opioid
8		antagonist.