

December 27, 2023

## **Naloxone in the workplace**

### **State Laws and employer considerations**

Access to naloxone in the workplace is a critical step toward reducing overdose numbers, which rose to more than 110,000 last year. In recent years, there has been a growing recognition of the importance of having naloxone readily available in various settings, including workplaces, to address opioid overdoses. Despite concerns that business owners may be hesitant to stock naloxone due to potential liability, it is crucial to understand that stocking naloxone does not inherently increase liability. In fact, various factors support the concept that it can enhance safety without exposing business owners to undue legal risk.

### **Naloxone Availability**

Two forms of opioid overdose reversal medication are now available Over the Counter (OTC) without a prescription, due to a recent change in status by the FDA. It is our understanding that more forms of naloxone will soon be approved for OTC. This changes the status of the medication from one that is only available by prescription or standing order to making it similar to any other OTC medication such as Benadryl, Tylenol, or ibuprofen. The change in regulations surrounding naloxone availability reflects a broader effort to increase access to this life-saving medication. This regulatory shift underscores the government's recognition of the importance of making naloxone more accessible to the general public, including businesses, to combat the opioid crisis. Additionally, the change to OTC will likely affect the way states address possession and administration of the drug during an emergency.

### **Civil liability for administration**

Laws are in place in 49 states and the District of Columbia, providing legal protections to individuals who administer naloxone in good faith to someone experiencing an opioid overdose. The types of protection provided in each state differs, so it is important to verify the law in your state before developing your naloxone program. These laws are designed to encourage bystanders to take prompt action when witnessing an overdose, without fear of legal repercussions. They typically shield individuals from civil or criminal liability when rendering assistance in good faith. "Good faith" means that a reasonable person in the same situation would believe the individual is experiencing an overdose and that the use of naloxone is likely to assist in their rescue.

Some states allow for both criminal and civil liability protection for the person who administers naloxone, while others only offer civil liability protection. Additionally, some states only protect the

person who calls for help or administers naloxone, while others will protect the person experiencing the overdose as well. A detailed, state by state analysis of the forms of protection for calling 911 and naloxone administration can be found below.

Every state in the nation also has a broader Good Samaritan statute that is not specific to naloxone, and the common law generally protects individuals who, in good faith and without expecting benefit or compensation, provide emergency medical care to an individual they reasonably believe is in danger. While these laws are not specific to naloxone or overdose, they clearly cover all emergency situations, including overdose. While no case law or scholarly review currently addresses the use of OTC medication when responding to an emergency, it is likely that a Good Samaritan Law would shield an individual who uses OTC naloxone to revive a person they believe is experiencing an overdose which places the person in danger of death.

It makes sense to compare this to a situation where a person is experiencing an allergic reaction, and a bystander administers Benadryl. As long as the person who administers Benadryl genuinely believed that the individual was suffering from an allergic reaction, and that Benadryl would assist in rescuing them, they will be protected from liability for their actions. It is important to remember that a conflicting statute that directly implicates the use of naloxone will override the common law doctrine of Good Samaritan, so reviewing the statutes in each state will be critical when planning your naloxone program.

### **Public Health Guidance**

Prominent public health organizations, including the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), and the National Safety Council (NSC), actively promote the idea of businesses stocking naloxone. These organizations recognize that having naloxone on hand can save lives in the event of an opioid overdose. Their endorsement of workplace naloxone programs underscores the legitimacy and safety benefits of such initiatives.

### **Creating a Workplace Naloxone Program**

It is important to remember that while naloxone is an essential tool in addressing opioid overdoses, proper training, and education for employees on its use and the recognition of overdose symptoms are equally crucial components of a workplace naloxone program. Ensuring that employees are informed and prepared can help mitigate potential risks and ensure a safer environment. Additionally, having a robust naloxone training and education program reduces liability when its use in the workplace is necessitated.

A comprehensive workplace naloxone program includes training on identifying an overdose, steps to take before, during and after the use of naloxone (including contacting 911), use of personal protective equipment when possible, CPR and life support measures, and internal procedures for follow up with the employees and any member of the public who was present at the scene.

Additionally, if the person who experienced an overdose was an employee, it is critical that systems are in place to support that individual following the event. Consider implementing other recovery-friendly

workplace initiatives which can increase employee retention, workplace health and safety. It is also important to balance the potential liability for a business that does not render emergency assistance.

**Criminal liability for drugs on premises**

The Good Samaritan statutes in most states protect the person who calls 911 or administers naloxone from criminal penalties for possessing or using illegal drugs as long as they meet specific criteria. More importantly however, the owner or manager of the premises will not be criminally liable as long as they did not knowingly allow the person to use or possess drugs on the premises.

There is no evidence to suggest that an individual experiencing overdose at a workplace, without the workplace actively engaging or allowing the drug behavior, would open the business to any criminal liability for the person’s actions.

**Building a Naloxone Program at work**

Every employer has unique considerations when determining how to create a naloxone program at their workplace(s). State laws vary, and so does the language used in legislative materials. The following information is meant as a guide for employers in every state to ensure they are informed about the current status of the laws in their state, and how best to implement a naloxone program, without incurring increased liability for employers, management and staff.

Generic, consistent language has been used wherever possible to aid in easy reading and comprehension. However, each state uses different language, and pertinent linguistic differences have been retained when deemed necessary to full understanding of the legal nuances across the nation. It is also important to note that the definitions of certain terms used is not included and may call for more in-depth attention should your organization be unsure. For example, “health care professional” is often used to describe who may prescribe or dispense opioid antagonists. In some states that will include Nurse Practitioners, in other states it may not. If there is any question about who your organization can get resources from, please ensure you check with your local health department.

**ALABAMA**

Statute Citation(s)	<a href="#">AL Code § 20-2-280 (2016)</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe IS</b>	Physician, Dentist, Nurse employed by State or County Health Department. Note- they may require a written communication describing why the individual receiving the naloxone has need for it.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	An approved person who received an Opioid Antagonist may administer in good faith and with reasonable care.

<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">AL Code § 20-2-281 (2016)</a> ; Protection from misdemeanor controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## ALASKA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Alaska C. Of Civ. Proc. § 09.65.340</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Health Care Provider, Employee or Volunteer of Opioid Overdose Program. Requires the person providing the Opioid Antagonist to provide education and training on overdose and administration.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist to another whom the person believes is experiencing an overdose .
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil Only
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">ALASKA STAT. ANN. § 11.71.311</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training in compliance with regulation.</li> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## ARIZONA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §36-2266</a> ; <a href="#">Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. §36-2267</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Physician, Nurse Practitioner, Health Professional,
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, community organization that provides services to people at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist to another who is experiencing an overdose .
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Ariz. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 13-3423</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects both the caller and the person experiencing an overdose).
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## ARKANSAS

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Ark. Code. Ann. § 20-13-1801 et. seq.</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed healthcare provider who is authorized to prescribe opioid antagonist. May issue standing order in conjunction with training.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist as long as they received it pursuant to the rules.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist, and is trained in its use pursuant to the rules, to another who they reasonably believe is experiencing an overdose .
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Ark. Code. Ann. § 20-13-1701 et. Seq.</a> Protection from arrest for being under the influence of, or possessing controlled substance if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking

	medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects both the caller and the person experiencing an overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> </ul>

## CALIFORNIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">A Cal. Civ. Code § 1714.22</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed healthcare provider who is authorized to prescribe opioid antagonist. May issue standing order in conjunction with training.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist as long as they received it pursuant to the rules.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist, and is trained in its use pursuant to the rules, to another who they reasonably believe is experiencing an overdose .
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Cal. Health &amp; Saf. Code § 11376.5</a> Protection from arrest for being under the influence of, or possessing controlled substance if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects both the caller and the person experiencing an overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>This only applies to the counties of Alameda, Fresno, Humboldt, Los Angeles, Mendocino, San Francisco and Santa Cruz.</li> </ul>
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## COLORADO

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 12-30-110; 13-21108.7</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A prescriber
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist, employee of harm reduction organization.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist in good faith to an individual they believe is experiencing an opiate overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Colo. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 18-1-711.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist.</li> </ul>

## CONNECTICUT

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">CT Gen Stat § 17a-714a (2014)</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A prescriber who is permitted by law to prescribe an opioid antagonist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	No restriction on who may possess
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist in good faith to an individual they believe is experiencing an opiate overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">CT Gen Stat § 21a-267.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained

	because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Currently there is no standing order or law addressing possession of naloxone in Connecticut. Businesses should ensure they document where they receive naloxone until OTC rules are ironed out.</li> </ul>

## DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">D.C. Code § 7-404; § 7-403(f)</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional, pharmacist, or employee or volunteer of a community based organization.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A person at risk of an overdose, family member, friend, or another person in a position to help. Must receive training.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person who administers Opioid Antagonist in good faith to an individual they believe is experiencing an opiate overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">§ 7-403(f)</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## DELAWARE

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">83 Del. Laws, c. 531, § 1;</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist.

<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	An individual who has completed an approved training program.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A lay individual who has completed an approved training and administers an opioid antagonist.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Del. Code Ann. Tit. 16, § 4769</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training by an approved trainer for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency.</li> </ul>

## FLORIDA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Fla. Stat. § 381.887</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	An authorized health care provider may prescribe, a pharmacist may dispense.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A patient (the person at risk of an overdose), family member, friend, or person in a position to have contact with a person at risk of an overdose.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A patient or caregiver is authorized to possess and administer an emergency opioid antagonist in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil only
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Fla. Stat. § 893.21</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## GEORGIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 26-4-116.2</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Any practitioner and acting in good faith can prescribe. Any pharmacist acting in good faith may dispense.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A person at risk of an overdose, family member, friend, or person in a position to help.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they believe to be experiencing an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Ga. Code Ann. § 16-13-5</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Businesses should ensure they document where they receive naloxone until OTC rules are ironed out.</li> </ul>

## HAWAII

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Haw. Rev. Stat. § 329E</a> .
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional authorized to prescribe an opioid antagonist.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A person at risk of an overdose, a person in a position to help, or a harm reduction organization.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they believe to be experiencing an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Haw. Rev. Stat § 329-43.6</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## IDAHO

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Idaho Code Ann. § 54-1733B.</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional in good faith.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person or entity.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they believe to be experiencing an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Idaho Code Ann. § 37-2739C.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> </ul>

## ILLINOIS

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">745 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. § 301/5-23; § 85/19.1</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional in good faith. Must provide patient information packet.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A patient, or a person who may be able to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they believe to be experiencing an overdose if they received the patient information packet.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">720 Ill. Comp. Stat. Ann. 570/414;</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Only protected if the amount of substance found is within the personal use limitations. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.

<p><b>Notes for Businesses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Ensure each dose of naloxone is accompanied by the patient information packet required by state.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation- Suggest reaching out to a local Overdose Education and Naloxone Distribution program to get the supply as well as training.</li> </ul>
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## INDIANA

<p><b>Statute Citation(s)</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Ind. Code Ann. § 16-42-27-2</a></p>
<p><b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b></p>	<p>A prescriber who includes education and training.</p>
<p><b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b></p>	<p>A person at risk of experiencing an overdose or a family, friend or any other person or entity in a position to assist.</p>
<p><b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b></p>	<p>A person described above may administer to an individual who is suffering an overdose.</p>
<p><b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b></p>	<p>Both</p>
<p><b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b></p>	<p>The same statute above provides protection from criminal arrest or prosecution as a result of evidence found during a medical emergency.</p>
<p><b>Notes for Businesses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## IOWA

<p><b>Statute Citation(s)</b></p>	<p><a href="#">Iowa Code § 135.190.</a></p>
<p><b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b></p>	<p>Licensed health care provider.</p>
<p><b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b></p>	<p>A person at risk of experiencing an overdose or a person in a position to assist.</p>

<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person described above may administer to an individual who they reasonably and in good faith believe is suffering an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Iowa Code § 124.418</a> . One time protection from the presentation of evidence found as a result of the person calling for help. Protection applies both to the person who called for help, and the person experiencing the overdose. Restrictions apply.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## KANSAS

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Kan. Stat. Ann. § 65-16,127</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A pharmacist may dispense under the statewide standing order
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	A person at risk of an overdose, family member, friend, caregiver, or person in a position to help.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A person described above may administer to an individual who they reasonably and in good faith believe is suffering an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	Kansas does not have any good Samaritan overdose response statutes at this time.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Ensure all employees are aware of the risk of penalty and lack of protection for any drug related crimes in the event of an overdose.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## KENTUCKY

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 217.186</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care provider acting in good faith
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person or entity.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they believe to be experiencing an overdose if they received the medication from a licensed health care provider
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 218A.133</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## LOUISIANA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">La. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 40:978.2</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed medical practitioner. Must provide training.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person they reasonably believe to be experiencing an overdose if they received the medication from a legal source
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">La. Stat. Ann. § 14:403.10</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## MASSACHUSETTS

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 94C, §§ 19B(b); Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. Ch. 12 §12FF.</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed pharmacist.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person acting in good faith may possess and administer.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person appearing to experience an overdose if they received the medication from a licensed health care provider
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 94C, § 34A</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## MARYLAND

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Md. Code Ann., Health-Gen. § 13-3105</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care provider
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person who lawfully obtained naloxone.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person prescribed naloxone when emergency services are not readily available.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Md. Code Ann., Crim. Proc. § 1-210</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from</li> </ul>

	licensed provider such as community health center.
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## MAINE

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 22, § 2353</a> ; <a href="#">Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 32, § 13815</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist, or a person who received it from one of those sources.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist. As long as they received from legal source.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may administer to a person appearing to experience an overdose if they received the medication from a licensed health care provider
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Me. Rev. Stat. tit. 17-A, § 1111-B</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Subject to long list of exclusions. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## MICHIGAN

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.17744b, c, e</a> ; <a href="#">Mich. Comp. Laws § 691.1503</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A prescriber
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist or community-based organization.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any individual who in good faith believes another individual is suffering the immediate effects of an opioid overdose.

<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Mich. Comp. Laws § 333.7404(3)</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Only protected if the amount of substance found is within the personal use limitations. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## MINNESOTA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Minn. Stat. Ann. § 604A.04 Subd. 2; 3</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care professional
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Minn. Stat. Ann. § 604A.05</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## MISSISSIPPI

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Miss. Code. Ann. § 41-29-319</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A practitioner or pharmacist

<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, pain management clinic, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith who was prescribed an opioid antagonist legally.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Miss. Code Ann. § 41-29-149.1</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## MISSOURI

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 195.206</a> ; <a href="#">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 338.205</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Any licensed pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person who administers in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Mo. Ann. Stat. § 195.205</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## MONTANA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Mont. Code Ann. § 50-32-603 et seq.</a>
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<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A medical practitioner – must be dispensed by a licensed pharmacy. Those that receive it through a pharmacy with instructions may then distribute it further.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, harm reduction organization, family, friend or individual in a position to assist. Must receive training.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person who obtained the opioid antagonist through a legal channel or licensed pharmacy.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Mont. Code Ann. § 50-32-609</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> <li>• Business may provide training to their own employees as long as the business received the opioid overdose medication from approved source.</li> </ul>

## NEBRASKA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-470</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional who is authorized to dispense naloxone.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person prescribed naloxone when emergency services are not readily available.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Neb. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 28-472</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking

	medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## NEVADA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. §453C.100</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional who is authorized to prescribe an opioid overdose medication.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith may possess and administer.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Nev. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 453C.150</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 318-B:15</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 318-B:28-b</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to

	requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## NEW JERSEY

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.J. Stat. Ann. § 24:6J-4</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person who received the opioid antagonist from a health care professional
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person who received the opioid antagonist from a health care professional, used it in good faith, and received the patient packet.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:35-30</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects only the person who called.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Ensure each dose of naloxone is accompanied by the patient information packet required by state.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## NEW MEXICO

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 24-23-1</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A pharmacist, licensed prescriber, community based opioid prevention service.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person may possess or administer
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both

<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.M. Stat. Ann. § 30-31-27.1</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## NEW YORK

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.Y. Pub. Health Law § 3309</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person can receive.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person prescribed naloxone in good who reasonably believes the other person is experiencing an overdose.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.Y. Penal Law § 220.78</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## NORTH CAROLINA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 90-12.7</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A practitioner, health department, or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person, in good faith who received an opioid antagonist legally.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both

<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 90-96.2</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## NORTH DAKOTA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 23-01-42</a> ; <a href="#">N.D. Admin. Code 61-04-12-02</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any individual.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any individual in good faith
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">N.D. Cent. Code Ann. § 19-03.1-23.4</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received Opioid Antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## OHIO

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">OHIO REV. CODE SECTION 3715.50</a> ; <a href="#">OHIO REV. CODE SECTION 3715.503</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.

<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person may receive as long as medication is in original package, is in original container, and stored properly.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person prescribed naloxone in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">OHIO REV. CODE ANN. § 2925.11(B)(2)</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> <li>• Pay close attention to requirements for maintaining a supply of opioid antagonist described in <a href="#">3715.50</a></li> </ul>

## OREGON

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 689.681</a> ; <a href="#">689.682</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Pharmacy, a health care professional or a pharmacist with prescription and dispensing privileges or any other person designated by the State Board of Pharmacy.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil only
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Or. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 475.898</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> <li>• Ensure they have received training for any employee who may use naloxone in an emergency in compliance with regulation.</li> </ul>
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## OKLAHOMA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 1-2506.2</a> ; <a href="#">Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 2-312.2</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A provider can only prescribe to family member. Pharmacist may dispense to anyone.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	A family member in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil only and only for the family member who administers in good faith.
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Okla. Stat. Ann. tit. 63, § 2-413.1.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls only.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Be extremely cautious until OTC rules have been interpreted in Oklahoma state courts.</li> </ul>

## PENNSYLVANIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-113.8</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">35 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 780-113.7.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an</li> </ul>

	overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.
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## RHODE ISLAND

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">216-20-20 R.I. Code R. § 5.3</a> ; <a href="#">R.I. Gen. Laws § 21-28.9-3</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	Any health care professional
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">21 R.I. Gen. Laws Ann. § 21-28.9-4</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## SOUTH CAROLINA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">S.C. Code Ann. § 44-130-30</a> ; <a href="#">40</a> ; <a href="#">50</a> ; <a href="#">70</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A prescriber or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person who received the opioid antagonist from legal source.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">S.C. Code Ann. § 44-53-1930-1970</a> ; <a href="#">44-53-1920</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>
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## SOUTH DAKOTA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">S.D. Codified Laws §§ 34-20a-104 – 08; 34-20A-106; 34-20A-105.1.</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care professional
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family member or close friend, or employer. (See notes on employer requirements)
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith who was prescribed naloxone legally
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">S.D. Codified Laws § 34-20A-109—113.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>South Dakota offers statutory protection for employers explicitly. An employer may obtain naloxone and store it and make it available as long as they create a protocol, provide training (available through the Dept of Health) and post instructions prominently.</li> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## TENNESSEE

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-1-152</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care practitioner
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.

<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person, in good faith, who legally received the opioid antagonist
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil only
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Tenn. Code Ann. § 63-1-156.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## TEXAS

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Tex. Health &amp; Safety Code Ann. § 483.101</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A prescriber or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person can possess without a prescription.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	Texas does not have a drug overdose Good Samaritan law. However, each criminal drug possession offense in the Texas Criminal Code carves out an exception for those who call for help and the person experiencing an overdose. Can only be used once in an 18 month period.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## UTAH

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Utah Code § 26B-4-509</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care provider who is licensed to prescribe an opioid antagonist.

<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend, outreach provider or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Civil only
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Utah Code § 58-37-8</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls only.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

## VIRGINIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Va. Code Ann. § 54.1-3408X</a> ; <a href="#">Y</a> ; <a href="#">Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-225</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person in good faith.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Va. Code Ann. § 18.2-251.03</a> . Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## VERMONT

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18, § 4240</a> ; <a href="#">Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 26, § 2080</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care professional or pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any individual

<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any individual in good faith
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 18, § 4254.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## WASHINGTON

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 69.41.095</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A health care practitioner and pharmacist
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person pursuant to a prescription, standing order.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith who received legally
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Wash. Rev. Code Ann. § 69.50.315.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

## WISCONSIN

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Wis. Stat. Ann. § 448.037; 441.18; 450.11(1i)</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A physician, pharmacist, and advance practice nurse
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Any person may possess
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person acting in good faith.
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">Wis. Stat. Ann. § 961.443.</a>

	Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls only.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> </ul>

### WEST VIRGINIA

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">W. Va. Code § 16-46-1 et seq</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A licensed health care professional or pharmacist or pharmacy intern. An organization helping with substance use disorder. Must give counseling.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith, who received the opioid antagonist legally
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both
<b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b>	<a href="#">W. Va. Code § 16-47-4; 5.</a> Protection from controlled substances offense if evidence was obtained because the individual was seeking medical assistance for another - subject to requirements. Protects the person who calls and the person experiencing the overdose.
<b>Notes for Businesses</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Keep a record of where they received opioid antagonist- only purchase or receive from licensed provider.</li> </ul>

### WYOMING

<b>Statute Citation(s)</b>	<a href="#">Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-4-901 et seq.</a>
<b>Who May Dispense/ Prescribe</b>	A practitioner or pharmacist. Must provide information.
<b>Who May Possess Opioid Antagonist (lay people)</b>	Individual at risk of overdose, family, friend or individual in a position to assist.
<b>Administration of Opioid Antagonist</b>	Any person in good faith
<b>Civil and Criminal Liability Immunity</b>	Both

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Good Samaritan Protections from Drug Related Offenses</b></p>	<p>Wyoming does not have an overdose Good Samaritan law.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Notes for Businesses</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create a naloxone protocol in their workplaces that includes instructions for identifying an overdose, calling for help, storage of naloxone, administration of naloxone.</li> <li>• Wyoming uses language that indicates businesses who stock opioid antagonists should create a treatment protocol using the guidelines listed in <a href="#">Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 35-4-901 et seq.</a></li> </ul>

**Conclusion**

The storage and use of naloxone at every workplace is important to save lives. Every sector can benefit from having a workplace naloxone program, and ensuring their employees are trained on its use. Additionally, there does not appear to be any increased liability for carrying naloxone or using it on a person experiencing an overdose. For sectors with the highest rates of overdose such as construction, mining and warehousing, it is critical employers and employees are prepared to save the life of their colleagues.

Everyone can play their part in saving lives.

**Kent Strategic Advisors**

**Robert Kent, JD**  
**Stephanie Campbell**  
**Cody Nagle**