



Texas Department of State Health Services

# **Overview of Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws**

**Presentation to the House Select Committee on Opioids & Substance Abuse** 

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#### **Presentation Overview**



Texas Department of State Health Services

- What is a Drug Overdose Good Samaritan law?
- Which states have Drug Overdose Good Samaritan laws?
- Types of Drug Overdose Good Samaritan law protections
- Research synopsis



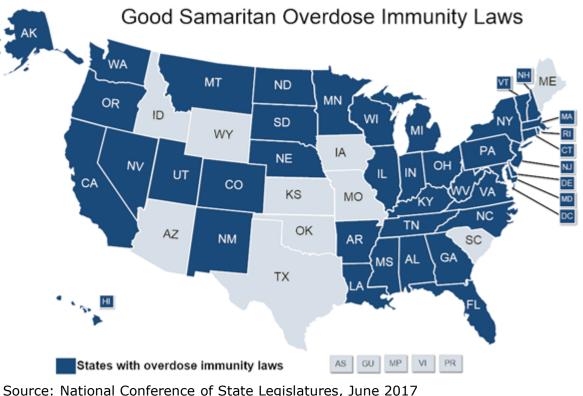
#### What is a Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Law?

- Legal protections for individuals who call for emergency assistance in the event of a drug overdose
- Law is intended to encourage use of emergency assistance to prevent overdose deaths
- Not all Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws are the same
- Implementation requires buy-in and education of
  - Potential utilizers
  - Law enforcement, justice system, first responders

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#### Which States have Drug Overdose **Good Samaritan Laws?**

- 40 States and D.C. have an Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Law
- New Mexico first adopted an Drug Overdose ٠ Good Samaritan Law in 2007





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#### **Types of Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Law Protections**

- May require a foundation of acting in good faith
- May provide legal protections addressing controlled substance possession
- May address drug paraphernalia
- May prevent:
  - Arrest
  - Charges
  - Prosecution
  - Revocation of probation/parole
  - Violations of Restraining Orders
- May allow:
  - Use of affirmative defenses

#### Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Law Protections in U.S. States

Protection Type	<pre># of States/ Territories</pre>
Has Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Law	41
Controlled Substance Immunity	
Arrest	23
Charge	29
Prosecution	31
Paraphernalia Immunity	
Arrest	16
Charge	19
Prosecution	25
Other Immunity Options	
Protective/Restraining Order	8
Pretrial, Probation, Parole Conditions	18
Other Protections	
Mitigating Factor/Affirmative Defense	15
https://www.networkforphl.org/_asset/qz5pvn/legal-interventions-to-reduce-overdose.pdf	

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#### **Current Overdose-Related Protections in Texas**

Underage Drinking Good Samaritan Law – Alcoholic Beverage Code, Sec. 106.04(e), 106.05(e)

 Minor does not commit an offense of consuming/possessing alcohol if certain conditions are met regarding seeking medical assistance

Opioid Antagonists – Health & Safety Code, Chapter 483, Subchapter E

- For persons possessing and/or administrating opioid antagonists, including emergency services personnel
- Includes persons that administer or fail to administer opioid antagonists
- Protections address criminal prosecution, professional licensing, civil liability



#### **Current Overdose-Related Protections in Texas**

Liability for Emergency Care - Civil Practice & Remedies Code, Sec. 74.151

- For persons administering emergency care in certain situations
- Civil damages protection not extended to person whose negligent act/omission was a producing cause of the emergency

Other specific civil liability protections for professionals responding in emergency situations



# **Research Synopsis: Effectiveness**

- Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws are used in conjunction with other harm reduction laws, including reducing barriers to accessing naloxone
- Recent research articles suggest Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws reduce the number of drug overdose deaths
  - This is despite overall national increase in number of drug overdose deaths
  - Enactment of law associated with 15% reduction in opioid overdose deaths
  - Even greater reductions possible for African American (26%) and Hispanic populations (16%)



# **Research Synopsis: Effectiveness**

- Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws are not proven to increase non-medical use of opioids, including prescription painkillers
  - Data demonstrates that the number of users may have not increased
  - But studies have not clarified whether existing users increase frequency of use/potency of drugs used



## **Research Synopsis: Utilization Factors**

#### **Utilization of Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws may depend on:**

- Extent of law enacted
- Accurate knowledge of law by affected individuals
- Accurate knowledge of law by first responders, including law enforcement
- User/bystander training in naloxone administration
- Age of user and prior drug use
  - Younger or early users more likely to call



## **Research Synopsis: Utilization Factors**

#### **Utilization of Drug Overdose Good Samaritan Laws may depend on:**

- Whether bystander calls are on behalf of stranger or family/friend
  - Less likely to call if family/friend
- Prior experience with first responders
- Housing situation of bystander and/or person experiencing overdose
  - Federal housing programs may depend on whether tenant/household/guests are involved in drug-related criminal activity, not necessarily drug-related arrests/convictions
- Naloxone availability on site
  - Some bystanders might delay or decline to call 911 if naloxone is on site and is used to revive an individual on first attempt

