



Senate Bill No. 1011

Public Act No. 21-108

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

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

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

(b) Each law enforcement unit shall (1) require its police officers to receive training in the use of an opioid antagonist, and (2) acquire and maintain a supply of opioid antagonists for use by its police officers when responding to a medical emergency. Any police officer who completes such training shall be permitted to carry and administer an opioid antagonist to an individual whom the officer believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid-related drug overdose.

Sec. 2. (*Effective from passage*) (a) As used in this section, (1) "epinephrine cartridge injector" has the same meaning as provided in section 19a-909 of the general statutes, and (2) "law enforcement unit" and "police officer" have the same meanings as provided in section 7-

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294a of the general statutes.

(b) The Police Officer Standards and Training Council, in consultation with the Departments of Emergency Services and Public Protection and Public Health, shall convene a working group to examine and make recommendations regarding the feasibility of requiring police officers to carry and administer an epinephrine cartridge injector to an individual whom the officer believes in good faith is experiencing anaphylaxis. At a minimum, the working group shall (1) determine if the need for such requirement exists by examining data on the use of epinephrine cartridge injectors by police officers and other first responders and balancing the potential benefit to the public with the potential impact to the police officer and law enforcement unit, (2) address issues associated with such requirement, including the cost of implementation and training police officers in the administration of epinephrine cartridge injectors, (3) consult a medical expert regarding the shelf life and safe storage practices of epinephrine cartridge injectors, and (4) if the working group determines the need for such requirement exists, make recommendations for legislation regarding implementation.

(c) Not later than January 1, 2023, the council shall submit a report on the findings and recommendations of the working group to the joint standing committee of the General Assembly having cognizance of matters relating to public safety and security, in accordance with the provisions of section 11-4a of the general statutes. The working group shall terminate on the date that the commissioner and council submit such final report or January 1, 2023, whichever is later.

Approved June 30, 2021