

I Mina'trentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guåhan
 BILL STATUS

BILL NO.	SPONSOR	TITLE	DATE INTRODUCED	DATE REFERRED	CMTE REFERRED	PUBLIC HEARING DATE	DATE COMMITTEE REPORT FILED	FISCAL NOTES	NOTES
10-37 (COR) As amended by the Committee on Health, Land, Justice, and Culture, and further amended on the Floor	Therese M. Terlaje Chris Barnett Joanne Brown Thomas J. Fisher Telo T. Taitague Tina Rose Muña Barnes Jesse A. Lujan Roy A. B. Quinata Joe S. San Agustin William A. Parkinson Frank Blas, Jr.	AN ACT RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRST RESPONDER, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ACCESS TO OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO PREVENT OPIOID OVERDOSE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, TO BE KNOWN AS "THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2023," BY ADDING A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO DIVISION 1, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED.	1/18/23 1:18 p.m.	1/18/23	Committee on Health, Land, Justice, and Culture	1/30/23 9:00 a.m.	2/17/23 4:43 p.m. As amended by the Committee on Health, Land, Justice, and Culture	Request: 1/18/23 1/24/23	
	SESSION DATE	TITLE	DATE PASSED	TRANSMITTED	DUE DATE	PUBLIC LAW NO.	DATE SIGNED	NOTES	
	3/3/23	AN ACT RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRST RESPONDER, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ACCESS TO OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO PREVENT OPIOID OVERDOSE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, TO BE KNOWN AS "THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2023," BY ADDING A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO DIVISION 1, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED.	3/7/23	3/8/23	3/20/23	37-2	3/20/23	Received: 3/22/23 Messages and Communications Doc. No. 37GL-23-0273	

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO
GOVERNOR



JOSHUA F. TENORIO
LT. GOVERNOR

UFISINAN I MAGA'HÅGAN GUÅHAN
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR OF GUAM

Transmitted via email to: speaker@guamlegislature.org

March 20, 2023

HONORABLE THERESE M. TERLAJE

Speaker

I Mina'trentai Siette Na Liheslaturan Guåhan

37th Guam Legislature

Guam Congress Building

163 Chalan Santo Papa

Hagåtña, Guam 96910

31GL-23-0273
**OFFICE OF THE SPEAKER
THERESE M. TERLAJE**

-03-20-2023

Time: 5:23pm
Received: *[Signature]*

Re: BILL NO. 10-37 (COR) AN ACT TO ADD A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO DIVISION 1, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRST RESPONDER, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ACCESS TO OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO PREVENT OPIOID OVERDOSE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, TO BE KNOWN AS "THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2023"

Hafa Adai Madame Speaker,

Our nation has been fighting a war on drugs for more than four decades, most recently, against opioid addiction. Bill No. 10-37 will provide Guam's first responders and community service providers with the tools they need to save the lives of individuals experiencing an opioid overdose.

While we are fortunate that the destructive effects of opioid addiction have not impacted our community to the extent it has ravaged others across the nation, we must recognize that our island is not immune to the dangers of opioid use and addiction. As opioid addiction continues to rise in the U.S. and as stronger opioids like Fentanyl become prevalent and threaten to reach our island Bill No. 10-37 recognizes the need for the community to better understand these dangers. To this end, the bill also requires the Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center to publish educational materials and develop an educational initiative to assist the public in not only recognizing the signs but also learn how to help those suffering from opioid addiction.

For these reasons, I am signing Bill No. 10-37 into law as **Public Law No. 37-2**.

Senseremente,

LOURDES A. LEON GUERRERO

Maga'hågan Guåhan

Governor of Guam

Enclosure: Bill No. 10-37 (COR) *nka P.L. No. 37-2*

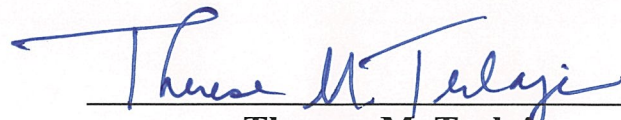
cc via email: *Honorable* Joshua F. Tenorio, *Sigundo Maga'låhen Guåhan*, Lt. Governor of Guam
Compiler of Laws

RICARDO J. BORDALLO GOVERNOR'S COMPLEX
513 W. Marine Corps Drive Hagåtña, Guam 96910
governor.guam.gov | (671) 472-8931

I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2023 (FIRST) Regular Session

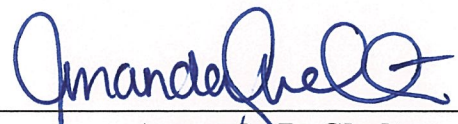
CERTIFICATION OF PASSAGE OF AN ACT TO I MAGA'HÅGAN GUÅHAN

This is to certify that **Bill No. 10-37 (COR)**, “AN ACT TO *ADD A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO DIVISION 1, TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO AUTHORIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRST RESPONDER, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION ACCESS TO OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO PREVENT OPIOID OVERDOSE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, TO BE KNOWN AS “THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2023,”* was on the 7th day of March 2023, duly and regularly passed.




Therese M. Terlaje
Speaker

Attested:



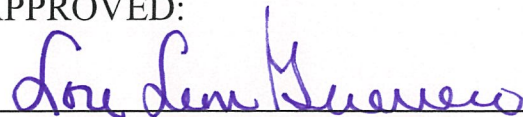
Amanda L. Shelton
Legislative Secretary

This Act was received by *I Maga'hågan Guåhan* this 8th day of March,
2023, at 1:59 o'clock P.M.



Assistant Staff Officer
Maga'håga's Office

APPROVED:



Lourdes A. Leon Guerrero
I Maga'hågan Guåhan

Date: 3/20/2023

Public Law No. 37-2

**Georgiana
Rodrigues**

1023-18775
RCVD AT CENTRAL FILES
MAR 8 '23 PM 1:59

I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN
2023 (FIRST) Regular Session

Bill No. 10-37 (COR)

As amended by the Committee on Health, Land,
Justice, and Culture; and further amended on the Floor.

Introduced by:

Therese M. Terlaje
Chris Barnett
Joanne Brown
Thomas J. Fisher
Telo T. Taitague
Tina Rose Muña Barnes
Jesse A. Lujan
Roy A. B. Quinata
Joe S. San Agustin
William A. Parkinson
Frank Blas, Jr.
Christopher M. Dueñas
Sabina Flores Perez
Dwayne T. D. San Nicolas
Amanda L. Shelton

**AN ACT TO *ADD* A NEW CHAPTER 16 TO DIVISION 1,
TITLE 10, GUAM CODE ANNOTATED, RELATIVE TO
AUTHORIZING LAW ENFORCEMENT, FIRST
RESPONDER, AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATION
ACCESS TO OPIOID ANTAGONISTS TO PREVENT
OPIOID OVERDOSE, INCLUDING FENTANYL, TO BE
KNOWN AS "*THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE
PREVENTION ACT OF 2023.*"**

1 **BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF GUAM:**

2 **Section 1.** A new Chapter 16 to Division 1, Title 10, Guam Code Annotated,
3 is hereby *added* to read:

4 **"CHAPTER 16**

1 **THE GUAM OPIOID OVERDOSE PREVENTION ACT OF 2023**

2 § 16101. Title.

3 § 16102. Legislative Findings and Intent.

4 § 16103. Definitions.

5 § 16104. Health Care Professional Prescriptive Authority.

6 § 16105. Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist by
7 Community-Based Organization Employee, or Volunteer.

8 § 16106. General Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist.

9 § 16107. Administering of Opioid Antagonist by Health Care
10 Practitioner and Emergency Medical Technician(EMT).

11 §16108. Training Required for Dispensation or Distribution of Opioid
12 Antagonist.

13 § 16109. Immunity from Civil or Criminal Liability.

14 §16110. Arrest and Prosecution When Experiencing or Reporting
15 Overdoses.

16 §16111. Correctional Settings.

17 §16112. Public Educational Institutions and Universities.

18 §16113. Education and Promotion of Information.

19 §16114 Furnishing Naloxone Hydrochloride or Other Opioid Antagonist
20 to Law Enforcement Agency, Conditions, Records.

21 § 16115. Severability.

22 **§ 161101. Title.** This Chapter may be cited as *the Guam Opioid Overdose*
23 *Prevention Act of 2023.*

24 **§ 16102. Legislative Findings and Intent.** *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds
25 that the United States is in the midst of the worst opioid epidemic in history.
26 According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the number of Opioid
27 drug overdose deaths increased by nearly thirty percent (30%) from 2019 to 2020

1 and has quintupled since 1999. Nearly seventy-five percent (75%) of the 91,799 drug
2 overdose deaths in 2020 involved an opioid. Experts believe that this staggering
3 number of overdose deaths is based on several factors, including an increase in
4 illicitly manufactured fentanyl and other synthetic opioids. Opioid antagonists, such
5 as naloxone, can be used during emergencies to reverse opioid overdoses and are
6 effective at preventing fatal drug overdoses.

7 *I Liheslatura Guåhan* further finds that the United States Centers for Disease
8 Control and Prevention reported that despite an increase in prescriptions for
9 emergency opioid antagonists, not enough of the medication is getting into the hands
10 of those who need it most while expanding access to emergency opioid antagonists
11 and encouraging citizens of Guam to obtain emergency opioid antagonists are in
12 Guam's best interests.

13 *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* intends to potentially save the lives of individuals who
14 experience an opioid overdose by expanding access to, and availability of,
15 emergency opioid antagonists within the state, address the critical need to provide
16 uniformity in the ability of citizens of Guam to access emergency opioid antagonists,
17 encourage citizens to obtain emergency opioid antagonists, grant immunity to
18 individuals administering opioid antagonists, establish a pilot program for bystander
19 access, and promote initiatives that educate citizens on the life-saving potential of
20 emergency opioid antagonists by enacting the *Guam Opioid Overdose Prevention*
21 *Act of 2023*.

22 **§ 16103. Definitions.**

23 (a) For the purposes of this section, the term:

24 (1) *Administer* means the direct application of an emergency opioid
25 antagonist by a person authorized pursuant to this Article to the body of an
26 individual suffering, or believed to be suffering, an opioid overdose, whether
27 by injection, inhalation, ingestion, or any other means.

1 (2) *Community-Based Organization* means a public or private
2 organization that is representative of a community or significant segments of
3 a community that provides educational, health, or social services to
4 individuals in the community. This definition also includes local health
5 departments.

6 (3) *Co-Prescribe* means the practice of prescribing or dispensing an
7 emergency opioid antagonist in conjunction with an opioid prescription.

8 (4) *Correctional Setting* means a jail, prison, adult or juvenile
9 detention center, or other incarceration facility in which a territorial or federal
10 entity confines a person.

11 (5) *Dispenser* means any individual or entity that is licensed,
12 registered, certified, or otherwise authorized by Guam to dispense prescription
13 drugs, including emergency opioid antagonists. Dispensers includes
14 pharmacists and any entity that has access to emergency opioid antagonists.

15 (6) *First Responder* means a law enforcement officer, firefighter,
16 emergency medical services provider, or other individual who, in an official
17 capacity, responds to an emergency or critical incident. This includes
18 individuals working in an official or volunteer capacity.

19 (7) *Health Care Professional or Practitioner* means a physician,
20 pharmacist, advanced practice registered nurse or physician assistant licensed
21 under Chapter 12 of Title 10 Guam Code Annotated practicing within the
22 scope of practice for his or her profession.

23 (8) *Law Enforcement* means law enforcement personnel as described
24 by 10 GCA §75100.

25 (9) *Opioid* means natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that
26 interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain and reduce
27 the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain. This class of drugs include

1 heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and opioid analgesics, such as
2 oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, and morphine.

3 (10) *Opioid Analgesics* commonly referred to as prescription opioids,
4 mean natural, semi-synthetic medications used pursuant to a prescription to
5 treat moderate to severe pain.

6 (11) *Opioid Antagonist* means a drug, including but not limited to
7 naloxone, approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for
8 the complete or partial reversal of an opioid overdose.

9 (12) *Opioid Overdose* means an acute condition evidenced by
10 symptoms including, but not limited to, physical illness, coma, decreased
11 level of consciousness, or respiratory depression, resulting from the
12 consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid is
13 combined.

14 (13) *Peace Officer* means a peace officer as described by 17 GCA
15 §51101.

16 (14) *Prescriber* means an individual licensed, registered, or otherwise
17 authorized to prescribe prescription drugs, including emergency opioid
18 antagonists in Guam.

19 (15) *Risk Management Officer* means a person who facilitates,
20 manages, and coordinates access to emergency opioid antagonists and
21 oversees the possession, stocking, or administration of emergency opioid
22 antagonists on the premises of a Guam educational institution or Guam
23 correctional setting.

24 (16) *Standing Order* means a prewritten, non-individual specific
25 order issued by a prescriber that authorizes the dispensing of a drug to, or
26 administration of the drug by any individual.

1 **§ 16104. Health Care Professional Prescriptive Authority.** Except as
2 provided in Subsection 16108 of this Act, a health care professional acting in good
3 faith may directly or by standing order prescribe, dispense, and distribute an opioid
4 antagonist to the following persons:

- 5 (a) A person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose;
- 6 (b) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a
7 person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose;
- 8 (c) A first responder;
- 9 (d) A trained employee or volunteer of a community-based
10 organization;
- 11 (e) Trained school personnel;
- 12 (f) A patient receiving prescription for an opioid analgesic; or
- 13 (g) Any individual upon request.

14 **§ 16105. Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist by**
15 **Community- Based Organization Employee, or Volunteer.** Except as provided
16 in Subsection 16108 of this Act, an employee or volunteer of a community-based
17 organization acting in good faith and in accordance with a standing order or under a
18 health care professional's prescriptive authority may dispense, distribute, and
19 administer an opioid antagonist intranasally to the following persons:

- 20 (a) A person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or
- 21 (b) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a
22 person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

23 **§ 16106. General Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist.**

24 (a) Pharmacists. A pharmacist may dispense or distribute, but not
25 prescribe, an opioid antagonist pursuant to a written protocol upon request.

1 (b) Dispensers. Authorized dispensers in Guam may dispense emergency
2 opioid antagonists directly to any individual, first responders, peace officers, trained
3 school personnel, or community-based organization upon request.

4 (c) Distribute. Upon request, first responders, peace officers, trained school
5 personnel, and trained community-based organizations may distribute an emergency
6 opioid antagonist to any person within Guam.

7 (d) Duty to inform. Any prescriber, dispenser, first responder, peace
8 officer, trained school personnel, or trained community-based organization who
9 prescribes, dispenses, or distributes an emergency opioid antagonist pursuant to this
10 Act shall provide the recipient with information, either in writing or orally, or other
11 accessible instructional materials for an individual with disability, regarding:

12 (1) The importance of emergency opioid antagonists in preventing
13 deaths from opioid overdoses;

14 (2) How to recognize the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose;

15 (3) The essential steps in responding to a drug overdose, including:

16 (A) Evaluate for signs of an opioid overdose;

17 (B) Call 911 for help;

18 (C) Administer an emergency opioid antagonist;

19 (D) Support the person's breathing; and

20 (E) Monitor the person's response.

21 (4) Where to obtain emergency opioid antagonists throughout
22 Guam;

23 (5) De-stigmatizing the possession of an emergency opioid
24 antagonist; and

25 (6) Guam laws limiting a person's civil and criminal liability for
26 prescribing, dispensing, distributing, or administering emergency opioid
27 antagonists.

1 (e) Possession. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the
2 contrary, any individual, community-based organization, entity, first responder,
3 peace officer, or trained school personnel authorized to dispense, distribute or
4 administer within Guam may possess or store an emergency opioid antagonist.

5 **§ 16107. Administering of Opioid Antagonist by Health Care**
6 **Practitioner and Emergency Medical Technician(EMT).**

7 (a) Health care practitioners and Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)
8 may administer opioid antagonist intravenously, intraosseous, intranasally,
9 intramuscularly, or down the endotracheal tube.

10 (b) Administer. Any person may administer an emergency opioid
11 antagonist to a recipient located in Guam if the person believes, in good faith, that
12 the recipient is experiencing an opioid overdose.

13 (c) Absent healthcare or EMT training, all others administering under this
14 Act shall administer opioid antagonist intranasally by way of nasal spray.

15 **§ 16108. Training Required for Dispensing or Distribution of Opioid**
16 **Antagonist.**

17 (a) An employee or volunteer of a community-based organization shall not
18 dispense or distribute an opioid antagonist under this section unless he or she
19 completes training conducted by the Department of Public Health and Social
20 Services or Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center or its designee.

21 (b) The training required by this subsection shall include:

22 (1) How to screen a patient for being at risk of an opioid-related
23 overdose;

24 (2) How opioid antagonists operate to stop an opioid-related
25 overdose;

26 (3) When the administration of an opioid antagonist is medically
27 indicated;

1 (4) How to properly administer an opioid antagonists and
2 circumstances under which administration of an opioid antagonists is
3 contraindicated; and

4 (5) Precautions, warnings, and potential adverse reactions related to
5 the administration of an opioid antagonist.

6 (c) Upon prescribing, administering, dispensing, or distributing an opioid
7 antagonist, the health care professional or employee or volunteer of a community-
8 based organization shall provide education and training to the recipient of an opioid
9 antagonist. The education and training shall include:

10 (1) how to identify an opioid-related overdose;

11 (2) how to properly administer the prescribed opioid antagonist and
12 circumstances under which administration is contraindicated;

13 (3) precautions, warnings, and potential adverse reactions related to
14 administration of the prescribed opioid antagonist;

15 (4) how opioid antagonists operate to stop an opioid-related
16 overdose;

17 (5) the importance of seeking medical care for the person
18 experiencing the opioid-related overdose immediately after the opioid
19 antagonists is administered; and

20 (6) information on how to access substance abuse treatment services.

21 **§ 16109. Immunity from Civil or Criminal Liability.**

22 (a) Prescribers. Any prescriber, who, in good faith and in the absence of
23 gross negligence, malice, or criminal intent, issues a prescription for an emergency
24 opioid antagonist shall be immune from civil or criminal liability and shall not be
25 subject to administrative action for the issuance of such prescription or the ultimate
26 outcome of such prescription.

1 (b) Dispensers. Any dispenser, who, in good faith and in the absence of
2 gross negligence, malice, or criminal intent, issues a prescription for an emergency
3 opioid antagonist shall be immune from civil or criminal liability and shall not be
4 subject to administrative action for the dispensing of such prescription or the
5 ultimate outcome from the dispensing of such prescription.

6 (c) Distributor. Any individual, trained community-based organization,
7 entity, first responder, peace officer, or trained school personnel, who, in good faith
8 and in the absence of gross negligence, malice, or criminal intent, distributes an
9 emergency opioid antagonist shall be immune from civil or criminal liability and
10 shall not be subject to administrative action for distributing an emergency opioid
11 antagonist or the ultimate outcome of such distribution.

12 (d) Administrator. Any person who, in good faith, and in the absence of
13 gross negligence, malice, or criminal intent, administers an emergency opioid
14 antagonist to a person suffering, or believed to be suffering, an opioid overdose, shall
15 be immune from civil or criminal liability and shall not be subject to administrative
16 action for administering an emergency opioid antagonist or the ultimate outcome of
17 such administration.

18 (e) Good Samaritan Protections. Individuals who summon emergency
19 medical assistance contemporaneously with administering an emergency opioid
20 antagonist shall, in addition to the protections afforded under subsection (d) receive
21 the protections afforded by 20 GCA §2104.

22 (f) A health care practitioner or an employee or a volunteer of a
23 community-based organization who prescribes, dispenses, or distributes an opioid
24 antagonist in accordance with this section shall be immune from civil or criminal
25 liability for the subsequent use or administration of the opioid antagonist, unless the
26 health care practitioner's actions with regard to the prescribing, dispensing, or

1 distributing the opioid antagonist constitute recklessness, gross negligence, or
2 intentional misconduct.

3 (g) An employee or volunteer of a community-based organization who
4 dispenses or distributes an opioid antagonist in accordance with this section shall be
5 immune from civil or criminal liability for the subsequent use or administration of
6 the opioid antagonist, unless the employee or volunteer's actions regarding the
7 dispensing or distributing of the opioid antagonist constitute recklessness, gross
8 negligence, or intentional misconduct.

9 (h) First responders, peace officers, and trained school personnel who
10 dispenses or distributes an opioid antagonist in accordance with this section shall be
11 immune from civil or criminal liability for the subsequent use or administration of
12 the opioid antagonist, unless the first responders', peace officers', and trained school
13 personnel's actions regarding the dispensing or distributing of the opioid antagonist
14 constitute recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.

15 (i) The immunity granted pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection shall
16 apply whether or not the opioid antagonist is administered by or to the person for
17 whom it was prescribed, dispensed, or distributed.

18 (j) Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a health care
19 professional to prescribe, dispense, or distribute an opioid antagonist to a person at
20 risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose or a family member, or friend, or
21 other person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid related
22 overdose, or an employee or volunteer of a community-based organization.

23 (k) A health care professional that does not prescribe, dispense, or
24 distribute an opioid antagonist based upon his or her professional judgement shall
25 be immune from civil or criminal liability, unless the health care professional's
26 decision not to prescribe, dispense, or distribute an opioid antagonist constitutes
27 recklessness, gross negligence, or intentional misconduct.

1 (l) Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand the scope of
2 practice of a health care professional

3 **§16110. Arrest and prosecution When Experiencing or Reporting**
4 **Opioid Overdoses.**

5 (a) No individual shall be subject to arrest or prosecution for the possession
6 of opioid if:

7 (1) Such individual in good faith, seeks or obtains emergency
8 medical attention for himself if he is experiencing overdose or for another
9 individual if such other individual is experiencing an overdose and another
10 individual in good faith seeks or obtains emergency medical attention for such
11 individual, by contemporaneously reporting such overdose;

12 (2) such individual remains at the scene of the overdose or at any
13 alternative location to which he or the person requiring emergency medical
14 attention has been transported until a law-enforcement officer responds to the
15 report of an overdose. If no law-enforcement officer is present at the scene of
16 the overdose or at the alternative location, then such individual shall cooperate
17 with law enforcement as otherwise set forth herein;

18 (3) such individual identifies himself to the law-enforcement officer
19 who responds to the report of the overdose; and

20 (4) The evidence for the prosecution of an offense enumerated in this
21 subsection was obtained as a result of the individual seeking or obtaining
22 emergency medical attention or rendering emergency care or assistance.

23 **§16111. Correctional Settings.**

24 (a) In general. All correctional and detention settings shall make the
25 following information available to both correctional staff and incarcerated
26 individuals:

1 (1) The importance of emergency opioid antagonists in preventing
2 deaths from opioid overdoses;

3 (2) How to recognize the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose;

4 (3) The essential steps in responding to a drug overdose, including:

5 (A) Evaluate for signs of an opioid overdose;

6 (B) Call 911 for help;

7 (C) Administer an emergency opioid antagonist;

8 (D) Support the person's breathing; and

9 (E) Monitor the person's response.

10 (4) Where to obtain emergency opioid antagonists throughout
11 Guam;

12 (5) De-stigmatizing the possession of an emergency opioid
13 antagonist; and

14 (6) Guam laws limiting a person's civil and criminal liability for
15 prescribing, distributing, or administering emergency opioid antagonists.

16 (b) Training. Staff members, employees, and volunteers of Guam
17 correctional settings may take part in training offered pursuant to §16108 of this Act.

18 (c) Storage. All correctional and detention settings are hereby authorized
19 to possess, stock, dispense, and administer emergency opioid antagonists on their
20 premises and shall keep emergency opioid antagonists in stock pursuant to the
21 prisoner release program established in subsection (d) of this section.

22 (d) Risk management officer. All correctional and detention settings shall
23 designate a risk management officer to oversee the possession, stocking, or
24 administration of emergency opioid antagonists on its premises.

25 (e) Prisoner release. At all correctional and detention settings, on the day
26 of an individual's release from the correctional or detention setting, correctional and
27 detention staff are required to:

- 1 (1) Offer an emergency opioid antagonist;
- 2 (2) Provide the individual with instructions on the use of emergency
3 opioid antagonists in the form of a written pamphlet or other accessible
4 instructional materials for an individual with a disability;
- 5 (3) Require the individual to sign a written form indicating that they
6 have been give the opportunity to receive an emergency opioid antagonist;
7 and
- 8 (4) Provide the individual with information regarding where and
9 how to obtain additional emergency opioid antagonist doses locally.

10 (f) Amount. When offering an emergency opioid antagonist to a soon-to-
11 be-released incarcerated individual, the individual shall be given as much of the
12 emergency opioid antagonist as they request and is available at the correctional
13 setting.

14 (g) Purchase agreement. A correctional or detention setting may enter into
15 a purchase agreement with a private entity or organization to purchase a supply of
16 emergency opioid antagonists for use pursuant to this section.

17 **§16112. Public Educational Institutions and Universities.**

18 (a) In general. All public educational institutions or universities within
19 Guam shall make the following information available to both public educational
20 institutions and universities:

- 21 (1) The importance of emergency opioid antagonists in preventing
22 deaths from opioid overdose;
- 23 (2) How to recognize the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose;
- 24 (3) The essential steps in responding to a drug overdose, including:
 - 25 (A) Evaluate for signs of an opioid overdose;
 - 26 (B) Call 911 for help;
 - 27 (C) Administer an emergency opioid antagonist;

1 (D) Support the person's breathing; and

2 (E) Monitor the person's response.

3 (4) Where to obtain emergency opioid antagonists throughout
4 Guam;

5 (5) De-stigmatizing the possession of an emergency opioid
6 antagonist; and

7 (6) Guam laws limiting a person's civil and criminal liability for
8 prescribing; dispensing, distributing, or administering emergency opioid
9 antagonists; and

10 (7) Any applicable educational institution policies and guidelines
11 regarding medical amnesty for students who administer an emergency opioid
12 antagonist or contact law enforcement for persons experiencing a suspected
13 overdose.

14 (b) Training. All staff, employees, and volunteers at public educational
15 institutions or universities that possess or stock emergency opioid antagonists on the
16 premises may take part in training offered through the Guam Behavioral Health and
17 Wellness Center or its designee or through recognized online training course on the
18 use and administration of emergency opioid antagonists.

19 (c) Private schools and universities. Any private school or university
20 within Guam may:

21 (1) Possess or stock emergency opioid antagonist subject to
22 the exact requirements provided in this section for public educational
23 institutions; and

24 (2) Take part in training offered through the Guam Behavioral
25 Health and Wellness Center or its designee or a recognized online
26 training course as referenced in subsection (d) of this section.

1 (d) Guidelines. Within six (6) months of the effective date of this Act, the
2 Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center or its designee shall develop and
3 make available to both public and private educational institutions and universities
4 guidelines for the training referenced in this section.

5 **§16113. Education and Promotion of Information.**

6 (a) Publicly available information. Within six (6) months of the effective
7 date of this Act, the Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center shall publish on
8 its website, the following information at or below a sixth (6th) grade reading level:

9 (1) The importance of emergency opioid antagonists in preventing
10 deaths from opioid overdose;

11 (2) How to recognize the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose;

12 (3) The essential steps in responding to a drug overdose, including:

13 (A) Evaluate for signs of an opioid overdose;

14 (B) Call 911 for help;

15 (C) Administer an emergency opioid antagonist;

16 (D) Support the person's breathing; and

17 (E) Monitor the person's response.

18 (4) Where to obtain emergency opioid antagonists throughout
19 Guam;

20 (5) De-stigmatizing the possession of an emergency opioid
21 antagonist; and

22 (6) Guam laws limiting a person's civil and criminal liability for
23 prescribing; dispensing, distributing, or administering emergency opioid
24 antagonists.

25 (b) Education programs. The Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness
26 Center or its designee shall establish an island-wide educational initiative in
27 conjunction with community-based organizations that promote:

1 (1) The importance of emergency opioid antagonists in preventing
2 deaths from opioid overdose;

3 (2) How to recognize the signs and symptoms of a drug overdose;

4 (3) The essential steps in responding to a drug overdose, including:

5 (A) Evaluate for signs of an opioid overdose;

6 (B) Call 911 for help;

7 (C) Administer an emergency opioid antagonist;

8 (D) Support the person's breathing; and

9 (E) Monitor the person's response.

10 (4) Where to obtain emergency opioid antagonists throughout
11 Guam;

12 (5) De-stigmatizing the possession of an emergency opioid
13 antagonist; and

14 (6) Guam laws limiting a person's civil and criminal liability for
15 prescribing, dispensing, distributing, or administering emergency opioid
16 antagonists.

17 (7) Any additional measures that promote the safe distribution, use,
18 and administration of emergency opioid antagonists by persons within Guam.

19 (c) Training. The Guam Behavioral Health and Wellness Center or its
20 designee shall establish training programs that are tailored to the unique needs of
21 each of the following groups:

22 (1) Any person who may potentially administer an emergency
23 opioid antagonist to a person exhibiting the signs of an overdose;

24 (2) Prescribers;

25 (3) Dispensers, including pharmacists;

26 (4) Laypeople and bystanders;

27 (5) Educational institutions and universities;

- (6) First responders, peace officers, school personnel;
- (7) Correctional setting staff; and
- (8) Community-based organizations.

§16114. Furnishing Naloxone or Other Opioid Antagonist to Law Enforcement Agency, Conditions, Records. Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacy, wholesaler, or manufacturer may furnish naloxone or other opioid antagonists to a law enforcement agencies if both of the following are met:

(a) The naloxone or other opioid antagonist is furnished exclusively for use by employees of the law enforcement agency who have completed training in administering naloxone or other opioid antagonists.

(b) Records regarding the acquisition and disposition of naloxone or other opioid antagonists furnished pursuant to this section shall be maintained by the law enforcement agency for a period of three years from the date the records were created. The law enforcement agency shall be responsible for monitoring the supply of naloxone or other opioid antagonists and ensuring the destruction of expired naloxone or other opioid antagonists.

§16115. Severability. The provisions outlined in this Act are declared to be separate and severable. The invalidity of any clause, sentence, paragraph, subdivision, section or portion of this statute, or the invalidity of the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall not affect the validity of the remainder of this statute or the validity of its application to other persons or circumstances.”

Section 3. Effective Date. This Act shall be effective upon enactment.