

# I MINA'TRENTAI SIETTE NA LIHESLATURAN GUÅHAN

## 2023 (FIRST) Regular Session

### VOTING RECORD

NAME	Speaker Antonio R. Unpingco Legislative Session Hall Guam Congress Building March 7, 2023					
	Aye	Nay	Not Voting/ Abstained	Out During Roll Call	Absent	Excused
<b>Bill No. 10-37 (COR)</b> As amended by the Committee on Health, Land, Justice, and Culture; and further amended on the Floor.						
Senator Chris Barnett	✓					
Senator Frank Blas, Jr.	✓					
Senator Joanne Brown	✓					
Senator Christopher M. Dueñas	✓					
Senator Thomas J. Fisher	✓					
Senator Jesse A. Lujan	✓					
Vice Speaker Tina Rose Muña Barnes	✓					
Senator William A. Parkinson	✓					
Senator Sabina Flores Perez	✓					
Senator Roy A. B. Quinata	✓					
Senator Joe S. San Agustin	✓					
Senator Dwayne T. D. San Nicolas	✓					
Senator Amanda L. Shelton	✓					
Senator Telo T. Taitague	✓					
Speaker Therese M. Terlaje	✓					

**TOTAL**

**15**

**0**

**Aye**

**Nay**


**Not  
Voting/  
Abstained**

**Out  
During  
Roll Call**

**Absent**

**Excused**

CERTIFIED TRUE AND CORRECT:

  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 RENNAE V. C. MENO  
 Clerk of the Legislature

I = Pass



- 1           § 16102.   Legislative Findings and Intent.
- 2           § 16103.   Definitions.
- 3           § 16104.   Health Care Professional Prescriptive Authority.
- 4           § 16105.   Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist by  
5               Community-Based Organization Employee, or Volunteer.
- 6           § 16106.   General Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist.
- 7           § 16107.   Administering of Opioid Antagonist by Health Care  
8               Practitioner and Emergency Medical Technician( EMT).
- 9           §16108.   Training Required for Dispensation or Distribution of Opioid  
10             Antagonist.
- 11          §16109.   Immunity from Civil or Criminal Liability.
- 12          §16110.   Arrest and Prosecution When Experiencing or Reporting  
13             Overdoses.
- 14          §16111.   Correctional Settings.
- 15          §16112.   Public Educational Institutions and Universities.
- 16          §16113.   Education and Promotion of Information.
- 17          §16114   Furnishing Naloxone Hydrochloride or Other Opioid Antagonist  
18             to Law Enforcement Agency, Conditions, Records.
- 19          § 16115.   Severability.
- 20          **§ 161101.   Title.** This Chapter may be cited as *the Guam Opioid Overdose*  
21 *Prevention Act of 2023.*

22           **§ 16102.   Legislative Findings and Intent.** *I Liheslaturan Guåhan* finds  
23 that the United States is in the midst of the worst opioid epidemic in history.  
24 According to the United States Centers for Disease Control, the number of Opioid  
25 drug overdose deaths increased by nearly thirty percent (30%) from 2019 to 2020  
26 and has quintupled since 1999. Nearly seventy-five percent (75%) of the 91,799 drug  
27 overdose deaths in 2020 involved an opioid. Experts believe that this staggering

1 number of overdose deaths is based on several factors, including an increase in  
2 illicitly manufactured fentanyl and other synthetic opioids. Opioid antagonists, such  
3 as naloxone, can be used during emergencies to reverse opioid overdoses and are  
4 effective at preventing fatal drug overdoses.

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

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

20 **§ 16103. Definitions.**

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

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

26 (2) *Community-Based Organization* means a public or private  
27 organization that is representative of a community or significant segments of

1 a community that provides educational, health, or social services to  
2 individuals in the community. This definition also includes local health  
3 departments.

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

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

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

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

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

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

23 (9) *Opioid* means natural, synthetic, or semi-synthetic chemicals that  
24 interact with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain and reduce  
25 the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain. This class of drugs include  
26 heroin, synthetic opioids such as fentanyl, and opioid analgesics, such as  
27 oxycodone, hydrocodone, codeine, and morphine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

25       **§ 16104. Health Care Professional Prescriptive Authority.** Except as  
26 provided in Subsection 16108 of this Act, a health care professional acting in good

1 faith may directly or by standing order prescribe, dispense, and distribute an opioid  
2 antagonist to the following persons:

3 (a) A person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose;

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

6 (c) A first responder;

7 (d) A trained employee or volunteer of a community-based  
8 organization;

9 (e) Trained school personnel;

10 (f) A patient receiving prescription for an opioid analgesic; or

11 (g) Any individual upon request.

12 **§ 16105. Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist by**  
13 **Community- Based Organization Employee, or Volunteer.** Except as provided  
14 in Subsection 16108 of this Act, an employee or volunteer of a community-based  
15 organization acting in good faith and in accordance with a standing order or under a  
16 health care professional’s prescriptive authority may dispense, distribute, and  
17 administer an opioid antagonist intranasally to the following persons:

18 (a) A person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or

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

21 **§ 16106. General Dispensing and Distribution of Opioid Antagonist.**

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

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

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

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

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

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 (e) Possession. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the  
26 contrary, any individual, community-based organization, entity, first responder,



1 peace officer, or trained school personnel authorized to dispense, distribute or  
2 administer within Guam may possess or store an emergency opioid antagonist.

3 **§ 16107. Administering of Opioid Antagonist by Health Care**  
4 **Practitioner and Emergency Medical Technician( EMT).**

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

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

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

13 **§ 16108. Training Required for Dispensing or Distribution of Opioid**  
14 **Antagonist.**

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

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

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

22 (2) How opioid antagonists operate to stop an opioid-related  
23 overdose;

24 (3) When the administration of an opioid antagonist is medically  
25 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 (6<sup>th</sup>) 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.