HOUSE No. 3468

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

William C. Galvin and Louis L. Kafka

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying bill:

An Act relative to preventing death by drug overdose.

PETITION OF:

NAME:	DISTRICT/ADDRESS:
William C. Galvin	6th Norfolk
Louis L. Kafka	8th Norfolk
Brian R. Mannal	2nd Barnstable
Thomas P. Kennedy	Second Plymouth and Bristol
Jeffrey N. Roy	10th Norfolk
Claire D. Cronin	11th Plymouth
Joseph W. McGonagle, Jr.	28th Middlesex
Susan Williams Gifford	2nd Plymouth
Tackey Chan	2nd Norfolk
Mathew Muratore	1st Plymouth
Michael J. Finn	6th Hampden
Susannah M. Whipps Lee	2nd Franklin
Michael O. Moore	Second Worcester
Barbara L'Italien	Second Essex and Middlesex
Elizabeth A. Malia	11th Suffolk
Paul McMurtry	11th Norfolk
Walter F. Timilty	7th Norfolk
Thomas J. Calter	12th Plymouth

Randy Hunt	5th Barnstable
Kay Khan	11th Middlesex

HOUSE No. 3468

By Messrs. Galvin of Canton and Kafka of Stoughton, a petition (accompanied by bill, House, No. 3468) of William C. Galvin, Louis L. Kafka and others for legislation to authorize emergency medical technician to restrain patients who present immediate or serious threats of bodily harm to himself or others. Public Health.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Eighty-Ninth General Court (2015-2016)

An Act relative to preventing death by drug overdose.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

- SECTION 1. Chapter 111C of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out
- 2 section 18, as appearing in the 2012 Official Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following
- 3 2 sections:
- 4 Section 18. Subject to regulations and guidelines promulgated by the department, an
- 5 emergency medical technician may restrain a patient who presents an immediate or serious threat
- 6 of bodily harm to himself or others. Upon request by an EMT, a law enforcement official shall
- 7 assist in the restraint of a patient. The minimum necessary restraint shall be used. Any such
- 8 restraint shall be noted in the written report of said emergency medical technician.
- 9 Section 18A. If a law enforcement official, firefighter or EMS personnel administers an
- 10 opioid antagonist, as defined in section 19B of chapter 94B, to a person suffering from an
- 11 apparent drug overdose, such person shall be transported, with or without the person's consent,

- by ambulance to a hospital for monitoring, observation and possible treatment until such time as
 the treating physician determines that the overdose has been reversed and the person is not in
 imminent danger. Law enforcement officials or EMS personnel may restrain a person transported
 pursuant to this section in accordance with the provisions of section 18. If a law enforcement
 official reasonably believes that his or her safety or the safety of other persons present so
 requires, the officer may search the person and the immediate surroundings, but only to the
 extent necessary to discover and seize any dangerous weapons which may on that occasion be
 used against the officer or other person present.
- SECTION 2. Said chapter 111C is hereby further amended by striking out section 21, as so appearing, and inserting in place thereof the following section:-
- 22 Section 21. No EMS personnel certified, accredited or otherwise approved under this 23 chapter, and no additional personnel certified or authorized under section 9, who in the performance of their duties and in good faith render emergency first aid, cardiopulmonary 24 resuscitation, transportation, including the transportation of a person suffering from an apparent 26 drug overdose pursuant to section 18A, or other EMS, to an injured person or to a person incapacitated by illness shall be personally liable as a result of rendering such aid or services or, 27 in the case of an emergency medical technician or additional personnel, as a result of transporting such person to a hospital or other health care facility, nor shall they be liable to a 29 30 hospital for its expenses if, under emergency conditions, including expenses incurred in 31 monitoring, observing or treating a person pursuant to section 18A, they cause the admission of such person to said hospital. 32

- SECTION 3. Chapter 112 of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section 12V, as amended by chapter 38 of section 2014, and inserting in place thereof the following section:-
- Section 12V. Any person who, in good faith, attempts to render emergency care including, but not limited to, cardiopulmonary resuscitation, defibrillation, transport to a hospital, or administration of an opioid antagonist, as defined in section 19B of chapter 94B, and does so without compensation, shall not be liable for acts or omissions, other than gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct, resulting from the attempt to render such emergency care.