

**ONE HUNDRED FOURTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION - 2015**  
**COMMITTEE STATEMENT (CORRECTED)**  
**LB546**

---

**Hearing Date:** Friday March 06, 2015  
**Committee On:** Judiciary  
**Introducer:** Morfeld  
**One Liner:** Authorize administration of naloxone as prescribed

---

**Roll Call Vote - Final Committee Action:**  
Advanced to General File with amendment(s)

---

**Vote Results:**

**Aye:** 8 Senators Chambers, Coash, Ebke, Krist, Morfeld, Pansing Brooks, Seiler, Williams  
**Nay:**  
**Absent:**  
**Present Not Voting:**

---

**Verbal Testimony:**

**Proponents:**

ADAM MORFELD  
KAREN LINDER  
DARREN GARREAN  
JONI COVER  
SARAH MERRIGAN  
TONJA PETERSON-WENDT  
DEJAY MONSON

**Representing:**

INTRODUCER  
SELF  
NE PROFESSIONAL FIRE FIGHTERS ASSOCIATION  
NE PHARMACISTS ASSOCIATION  
STUDENTS FOR SENSIBLE DRUG POLICY  
SELF  
SELF

**Opponents:**

**Representing:**

**Neutral:**

**Representing:**

---

**Summary of purpose and/or changes:**

Summary of purpose and/or changes:

Section 1 would amend 28-101 to add section 3 of this act to the Criminal Code.

Section 2 would amend 28-401.01 to add section 3 of this act to the Uniform Controlled Substances Act.

Section 3 would add new language to authorize the administration of naloxone as prescribed.

Subsection (1) provides that a health professional who is authorized to prescribe naloxone, if acting with reasonable care, may prescribe, administer, or dispense naloxone to certain persons without being subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution. This would include:

- (a) A person who is apparently experiencing or who is likely to experience an opioid-related overdose; or
- (b) A family member, friend, or other person in a position to assist a person who is apparently experiencing or who is likely to experience an opioid-related overdose.

Subsection (2) provides that certain individuals who assist a person experiencing an opioid overdose by administering

---

naloxone are not subject to actions under the Uniform Credentialing Act, administrative action, or criminal prosecution, in particular circumstances.

Subsection (3) provides that an emergency responder who assists a person experiencing an opioid overdose by administering naloxone is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution, in particular circumstances.

Subsection (4) provides that a peace officer who assists a person experiencing an opioid overdose by administering naloxone is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution, in particular circumstances.

Subsection (5) provides definitions of the terms "administer", "dispense", "emergency responder", "health professional", "law enforcement agency", "naloxone", and "peace officer", for purposes of this section.

Section 4 would repeal the sections amended by this act.

---

**Explanation of amendments:**

AM567 to LB546 makes two changes to the green copy of the bill.

On page 2, line 11, the amendment would change subsection (1) of section 3, to provide that a health professional who is authorized to prescribe or dispense naloxone, if acting with reasonable care, may prescribe, administer, or dispense naloxone to certain persons without being subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution.

The amendment would also change the definition of the term "administer" to refer to the existing definition in section 38-2806 and the definition of the term "dispense" to refer to the existing definition in section 38-2817.

---

Les Seiler, Chairperson