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## SENATE BILL No. 418

Proposed Changes to introduced printing by AM041801

## DIGEST OF PROPOSED AMENDMENT

Exemptions. Exempts from the immunity and nonarrest provisions for drug overdoses a person who provided illegal drugs to the individual requiring emergency medical assistance.

A BILL FOR AN ACT to amend the Indiana Code concerning health.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana:

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SECTION 1. IC 7.1-5-1-6.5, AS AMENDED BY P.L.156-2014,
SECTION 2, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE
JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 6.5. (a) A law enforcement officer may not take
a person into custody based solely on the commission of an offense
involving alcohol described in subsection (b) if the law enforcement
officer, after making a reasonable determination and considering the
facts and surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that all of the
following apply:
(1)

- (1) The law enforcement officer has contact with the person because the person:
  - (A) either:
    - (i) requested emergency medical assistance; or
    - (ii) acted in concert with another person who requested emergency medical assistance;

for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance;

- (B) is the victim of a reported sex offense (as defined in IC 11-8-8-5.2); or
- (C) witnessed and reported what the person reasonably believed to be a crime.

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1	(2) The person described in subdivision $(1)(A)$ , $(1)(B)$ , or $(1)(C)$ :	
2	(A) provided:	
3	(i) the person's full name; and	
4	(ii) any other relevant information requested by the law	
5	enforcement officer; and	
6	(B) in the case of a person described in subdivision (1)(A):	
7	(i) remained at the scene with the individual who	
8	reasonably appeared to be in need of medical	
9	assistance until emergency medical assistance arrived;	
.0	and	
.1	(ii) cooperated with emergency medical assistance	
2	personnel and law enforcement officers at the scene.	
3	(b) A person who meets the criteria of subsection (a)(1) and (a)(2)	
4	or who is the person for whom emergency medical assistance was	
.5	requested is immune from criminal prosecution for an offense under:	
.6	(1) section 3 of this chapter if the offense involved a state of	
.7	intoxication caused by the person's use of alcohol;	
.8	(2) section 6 of this chapter if the offense involved the person	
9	being, or becoming, intoxicated as a result of the person's use of	
20	alcohol; and	
21	(3) IC 7.1-5-7-7.	
22 23	(c) A person may not initiate or maintain an action against a law	
	enforcement officer based on the officer's compliance or failure to	
24	comply with this section.	
25	SECTION 2. IC 16-42-27-2, AS AMENDED BY P.L.80-2019,	
26	SECTION 5, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
27	JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 2. (a) A prescriber may, directly or by standing	
28	order, prescribe or dispense an overdose intervention drug without	
29	examining the individual to whom it may be administered if all of the	
80	following conditions are met:	
31	(1) The overdose intervention drug is dispensed or prescribed to:	
32	(A) a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related	
33	overdose; or	
34	(B) a family member, a friend, or any other individual or	
35	entity in a position to assist an individual who, there is	
36	reason to believe, is at risk of experiencing an	
37	opioid-related overdose.	
88	(2) The prescriber instructs the individual receiving the overdose	
19	intervention drug or prescription to summon emergency services	
10 11	either immediately before or immediately after administering the	
11	overdose intervention drug to an individual experiencing an	
12	opioid-related overdose.	
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1	(3) The prescriber provides education and training on drug	
2	overdose response and treatment, including the administration of	
3	an overdose intervention drug.	
4	(4) The prescriber provides drug addiction treatment information	
5	and referrals to drug treatment programs, including programs in	
6	the local area and programs that offer medication assisted	
7	treatment that includes a federal Food and Drug Administration	
8	approved long acting, nonaddictive medication for the treatment	
9	of opioid or alcohol dependence.	
10	(b) A prescriber may provide a prescription of an overdose	
11	intervention drug to an individual as a part of the individual's addiction	
12	treatment plan.	
13	(c) An individual described in subsection (a)(1) may administer an	
14	overdose intervention drug to an individual who is suffering from an	
15	overdose.	
16	(d) An individual described in subsection (a)(1) may not be	
17	considered to be practicing medicine without a license in violation of	
18	IC 25-22.5-8-2, if the individual, acting in good faith, does the	
19	following:	
20	(1) Obtains the overdose intervention drug from a prescriber or	
21	entity acting under a standing order issued by a prescriber.	
22	(2) Administers the overdose intervention drug to an individual	
23	who is experiencing an apparent opioid-related overdose.	
24	(3) Attempts to summon emergency services either immediately	
25	before or immediately after administering the overdose	
26	intervention drug.	
27	(e) An entity acting under a standing order issued by a prescriber	
28	must do the following:	
29	(1) Annually register with either the:	
30	(A) state department; or	
31	(B) local health department in the county where services	
32	will be provided by the entity;	
33	in a manner prescribed by the state department.	
34	(2) Provide education and training on drug overdose response	
35	and treatment, including the administration of an overdose	
36	intervention drug.	
37	(3) Provide drug addiction treatment information and referrals to	
38	drug treatment programs, including programs in the local area	
39	and programs that offer medication assisted treatment that	
40	includes a federal Food and Drug Administration approved long	
41	acting, nonaddictive medication for the treatment of opioid or	
42	alcohol dependence.	
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1	(4) Submit an annual report to the state department containing:	
2	(A) the number of sales of the overdose intervention drug	
3	dispensed;	
4	(B) the dates of sale of the overdose intervention drug	
5	dispensed; and	
6	(C) any additional information requested by the state	
7	department.	
8	(f) The state department shall ensure that a statewide standing	
9	order for the dispensing of an overdose intervention drug in Indiana is	
10	issued under this section. The state health commissioner or a	
11	designated public health authority who is a licensed prescriber may, as	
12	part of the individual's official capacity, issue a statewide standing	
13	order that may be used for the dispensing of an overdose intervention	
14	drug under this section. The immunity provided in IC 34-13-3-3 applies	
15	to an individual described in this subsection.	
16	(g) [This subsection does not apply to an individual who	
17	provides illegal drugs to the individual who requires emergency	
18	medical assistance. A law enforcement officer may not take an	
19	individual into custody based solely on the commission of an offense	
20	described in subsection (h), if the law enforcement officer, after	
21	making a reasonable determination and considering the facts and	
22	surrounding circumstances, reasonably believes that the individual	
23	performed the following actions:	
24	(1) Satisfied either of the following conditions:	
25	(A) The individual:	
26	(i) obtained the overdose intervention drug as	
27	described in subsection (a)(1);	
28	(2) (ii) complied with the provisions in subsection (d);	
29	and	
30	(3) (iii) administered an overdose intervention drug to	
31	an individual who appeared to be experiencing an	
32	opioid-related overdose.	
33	(B) The individual:	
34	(i) requested emergency medical assistance; or	
35	(ii) acted in concert with another individual who	
36	requested emergency medical assistance;	
37	for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need	
38	of medical assistance.	
39	<del>(4)</del> <b>(2)</b> Provided:	
40	(A) the individual's full name; and	
41	(B) any other relevant information requested by the law	
42	enforcement officer.	
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1	(5) (3) Remained at the scene with the individual who	
2	reasonably appeared to be in need of medical assistance until	
3	emergency medical assistance arrived.	
4	(6) (4) Cooperated with emergency medical assistance personnel	
5	and law enforcement officers at the scene. and	
6	(7) (5) Came into contact with law enforcement because the	
7	individual requested emergency medical assistance for another	
8	individual who appeared to be experiencing an opioid-related	
9	overdose.	
10	(h) An individual who meets the criteria in subsection (g) or an	
11	individual who was administered an overdose intervention drug or	
12	needed emergency medical assistance is immune from criminal	
13	prosecution for the following[, unless the individual provided illegal	
14	drugs to the individual who requires emergency medical	
15	assistance]:[]	
16	(1) IC 35-48-4-6 (possession of cocaine).	
17	(2) IC 35-48-4-6.1 (possession of methamphetamine).	
18	(3) IC 35-48-4-7 (possession of a controlled substance).	
19	(4) IC 35-48-4-8.3 (possession of paraphernalia).	
20	(5) IC 35-48-4-11 (possession of marijuana).	
21	(6) An offense under IC 35-48-4 involving possession of a	
22	synthetic drug (as defined in IC 35-31.5-2-321), possession of a	
23	controlled substance analog (as defined in IC 35-48-1-9.3), or	
24	possession of a substance represented to be a controlled	
25	substance (as described in IC 35-48-4-4.6).	
26	SECTION 3. IC 35-38-1-7.1, AS AMENDED BY P.L.5-2019,	
27	SECTION 1, IS AMENDED TO READ AS FOLLOWS [EFFECTIVE	
28	JULY 1, 2023]: Sec. 7.1. (a) In determining what sentence to impose	
29	for a crime, the court may consider the following aggravating	
30	circumstances:	
31	(1) The harm, injury, loss, or damage suffered by the victim of	
32	an offense was:	
33	(A) significant; and	
34	(B) greater than the elements necessary to prove the	
35	commission of the offense.	
36	(2) The person has a history of criminal or delinquent behavior.	
37	(3) The victim of the offense was less than twelve (12) years of	
38	age or at least sixty-five (65) years of age at the time the person	
39	committed the offense.	
40	(4) The person:	
41	(A) committed a crime of violence (IC[]35-50-1-2); and	
42	(B) knowingly committed the offense in the presence or	
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1	within hearing of an individual who:	
2	(i) was less than eighteen (18) years of age at the time	
3	the person committed the offense; and	
4	(ii) is not the victim of the offense.	
5	(5) The person violated a protective order issued against the	
6	person under IC 34-26-5 (or IC 31-1-11.5, IC 34-26-2, or	
7	IC 34-4-5.1 before their repeal), a workplace violence restraining	
8	order issued against the person under IC 34-26-6, or a no contact	
9	order issued against the person.	
10	(6) The person has recently violated the conditions of any	
11	probation, parole, pardon, community corrections placement, or	
12	pretrial release granted to the person.	
13	(7) The victim of the offense was:	
14	(A) a person with a disability (as defined in IC 27-7-6-12),	
15	and the defendant knew or should have known that the	
16	victim was a person with a disability; or	
17	(B) mentally or physically infirm.	
18	(8) The person was in a position having care, custody, or control	
19	of the victim of the offense.	
20	(9) The injury to or death of the victim of the offense was the	
21	result of shaken baby syndrome (as defined in IC 16-41-40-2).	
22	(10) The person threatened to harm the victim of the offense or	
23	a witness if the victim or witness told anyone about the offense.	
24 25	(11) The person:	
25	(A) committed trafficking with an inmate under	
26	IC 35-44.1-3-5; and	
27	(B) is an employee of the penal facility.	
28	(12) The person committed the offense with bias due to the	
29	victim's or the group's real or perceived characteristic, trait,	
30	belief, practice, association, or other attribute the court chooses	
31	to consider, including but not limited to an attribute described in	
32	IC 10-13-3-1.	
33	(b) The court may consider the following factors as mitigating	
34	circumstances or as favoring suspending the sentence and imposing	
35	probation:	
36	(1) The crime neither caused nor threatened serious harm to	
37	persons or property, or the person did not contemplate that it	
38	would do so.	
39	(2) The crime was the result of circumstances unlikely to recur.	
40	(3) The victim of the crime induced or facilitated the offense.	
41 42	(4) There are substantial grounds tending to excuse or justify the	
42	crime, though failing to establish a defense.	
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1	(5) The person acted under strong provocation.	
2	(6) The person has no history of delinquency or criminal activity,	
3	or the person has led a law-abiding life for a substantial period	
4	before commission of the crime.	
5	(7) The person is likely to respond affirmatively to probation or	
6	short term imprisonment.	
7	(8) The character and attitudes of the person indicate that the	
8	person is unlikely to commit another crime.	
9	(9) The person has made or will make restitution to the victim of	
10	the crime for the injury, damage, or loss sustained.	
11	(10) Imprisonment of the person will result in undue hardship to	
12	the person or the dependents of the person.	
13	(11) The person was convicted of a crime involving the use of	
14	force against a person who had repeatedly inflicted physical or	
15	sexual abuse upon the convicted person and evidence shows that	
16	the convicted person suffered from the effects of battery as a	
17	result of the past course of conduct of the individual who is the	
18	victim of the crime for which the person was convicted.	
19	(12) The person was convicted of a crime relating to <b>alcohol or</b>	
20	a controlled substance and the person's arrest or prosecution	
21	was facilitated in part because the person:	
22	(A) requested emergency medical assistance; or	
23	(B) acted in concert with another person who requested	
24 25	emergency medical assistance;	
25	for an individual who reasonably appeared to be in need of	
26	medical assistance due to the use of alcohol or a controlled	
27	substance.	
28	(13) The person has posttraumatic stress disorder, traumatic	
29	brain injury, or a postconcussive brain injury.	
30	(14) The person was convicted of a crime relating to the	
31	possession of alcohol or a controlled substance and the	
32	person's arrest or prosecution was facilitated in part because	
33	another person requested emergency medical assistance for	
34	the person.	
35	(c) The criteria listed in subsections (a) and (b) do not limit the	
36	matters that the court may consider in determining the sentence.	
37	(d) A court may impose any sentence that is:	
38	(1) authorized by statute; and	
39	(2) permissible under the Constitution of the State of Indiana;	
40	regardless of the presence or absence of aggravating circumstances or	
41	mitigating circumstances.	
42	(e) If a court suspends a sentence and orders probation for a person	
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described in subsection (b)(13), the court may require the person to

2 receive treatment for the person's injuries.[

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