**2572-S2 AMS RIVE S6128.2 - NOT FOR FLOOR USE**

**2SHB 2572** - S AMD TO WM COMM AMD (S-5788.1/18) **945**

By Senator Rivers

On page 8, after line 18 of the amendment, insert the following:

"**Sec.**  RCW 69.41.095 and 2015 c 205 s 2 are each amended to read as follows:

(1)(a) A practitioner may prescribe, dispense, distribute, and deliver an opioid overdose reversal medication: (i) Directly to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose; or (ii) by prescription, collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol to a first responder, family member, or other person or entity in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. Any such prescription, standing order, or protocol ((~~order~~)) is issued for a legitimate medical purpose in the usual course of professional practice.

(b) At the time of prescribing, dispensing, distributing, or delivering the opioid overdose reversal medication, the practitioner shall inform the recipient that as soon as possible after administration of the opioid overdose reversal medication, the person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose should be transported to a hospital or a first responder should be summoned.

(2) A pharmacist may dispense an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to a prescription, collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol issued in accordance with subsection (1)(a) of this section and may administer an opioid overdose reversal medication to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. At the time of dispensing an opioid overdose reversal medication, a pharmacist shall provide written instructions on the proper response to an opioid-related overdose, including instructions for seeking immediate medical attention. The instructions to seek immediate ((~~medication~~)) medical attention must be conspicuously displayed.

(3) Any person or entity may lawfully possess, store, deliver, distribute, or administer an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to a prescription ((~~or~~)), collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol issued by a practitioner in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(4) The following individuals, if acting in good faith and with reasonable care, are not subject to criminal or civil liability or disciplinary action under chapter 18.130 RCW for any actions authorized by this section or the outcomes of any actions authorized by this section:

(a) A practitioner who prescribes, dispenses, distributes, or delivers an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to subsection (1) of this section;

(b) A pharmacist who dispenses an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to subsection (2) or (5)(a) of this section;

(c) A person who possesses, stores, distributes, or administers an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to subsection (3) of this section.

(5) The secretary or his or her designee may issue a standing order prescribing opioid overdose reversal medications to any person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose or any person or entity in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. The standing order may be limited to specific areas in the state or issued statewide.

(a) A pharmacist shall dispense an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to a standing order issued in accordance with this subsection, consistent with the pharmacist's responsibilities to dispense prescribed legend drugs, and may administer an opioid overdose reversal medication to a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose. At the time of dispensing an opioid overdose reversal medication, a pharmacist shall provide written instructions on the proper response to an opioid-related overdose, including instructions for seeking immediate medical attention. The instructions to seek immediate medical attention must be conspicuously displayed.

(b) Any person or entity may lawfully possess, store, deliver, distribute, or administer an opioid overdose reversal medication pursuant to a standing order issued in accordance with this subsection (5). The department, in coordination with the appropriate entity or entities, shall develop a training module that provides training regarding the identification of a person suffering from an opioid-related overdose and the use of opioid overdose reversal medications. The training must be available electronically and in a variety of media from the department.

(c) This subsection (5) does not create a private cause of action. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, neither the state nor the secretary nor the secretary's designee has any civil liability for issuing standing orders or for any other actions taken pursuant to this chapter or for the outcomes of issuing standing orders or any other actions taken pursuant to this chapter. Neither the secretary nor the secretary's designee is subject to any criminal liability or professional disciplinary action for issuing standing orders or for any other actions taken pursuant to this chapter.

(d) For purposes of this subsection (5), "standing order" means an order prescribing medication by the secretary or the secretary's designee. Such standing order can only be issued by a practitioner as defined in this chapter.

(6) The labeling requirements of RCW 69.41.050 and 18.64.246 do not apply to opioid overdose reversal medications dispensed, distributed, or delivered pursuant to a prescription, collaborative drug therapy agreement, standing order, or protocol issued in accordance with this section. The individual or entity that dispenses, distributes, or delivers an opioid overdose reversal medication as authorized by this section shall ensure that directions for use are provided.

(7) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

(a) "First responder" means: (i) A career or volunteer firefighter, law enforcement officer, paramedic as defined in RCW 18.71.200, or first responder or emergency medical technician as defined in RCW 18.73.030; and (ii) an entity that employs or supervises an individual listed in (a)(i) of this subsection, including a volunteer fire department.

(b) "Opioid overdose reversal medication" means any drug used to reverse an opioid overdose that binds to opioid receptors and blocks or inhibits the effects of opioids acting on those receptors. It does not include intentional administration via the intravenous route.

(c) "Opioid-related overdose" means a condition including, but not limited to, extreme physical illness, decreased level of consciousness, respiratory depression, coma, or death that: (i) Results from the consumption or use of an opioid or another substance with which an opioid was combined; or (ii) a lay person would reasonably believe to be an opioid-related overdose requiring medical assistance.

(d) "Practitioner" means a health care practitioner who is authorized under RCW 69.41.030 to prescribe legend drugs.

(e) "Standing order" or "protocol" means written or electronically recorded instructions, prepared by a prescriber, for distribution and administration of a drug by designated and trained staff or volunteers of an organization or entity, as well as other actions and interventions to be used upon the occurrence of clearly defined clinical events in order to improve patients' timely access to treatment.

**Sec.**  RCW 71.24.585 and 2017 c 297 s 12 are each amended to read as follows:

((~~The state of Washington declares that there is no fundamental right to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.~~)) (1) The state of Washington ((~~further~~)) declares that ((~~while~~)) medications used in the treatment of opioid use disorder are ((~~addictive substances, that they nevertheless have several legal, important, and justified uses and that one of their appropriate and legal uses is, in conjunction with other required therapeutic procedures, in the treatment of persons with opioid use disorder~~)) the most effective intervention to reduce deaths from opioid overdose and keep people in treatment. The state of Washington recognizes medications approved by the federal food and drug administration as ((~~evidence-based for the management of opioid use disorder the medications approved by the federal food and drug administration for the~~)) an integral component of treatment ((~~of~~)) for opioid use disorder. ((~~Medication-assisted treatment should only be used for participants who are deemed appropriate to need this level of intervention.~~)) While medication has been shown to be the treatment of choice for persons with opioid use disorder, many individuals will also benefit from counseling and social supports. Providers must inform patients of all evidence-based treatment options available. ((~~The provider and the patient shall consider alternative treatment options, like abstinence, when developing the treatment plan. If medications are prescribed, follow up must be included in the treatment plan in order to work towards the goal of abstinence.~~)) Because some such medications are controlled substances in chapter 69.50 RCW, the state of Washington maintains the legal obligation and right to regulate the ((~~clinical~~)) uses of these medications in the treatment of opioid use disorder.

((~~Further,~~)) (2) The authority will promote the use of medication therapies and other evidence-based strategies to address the opioid epidemic in Washington state. Additionally, the authority will prioritize state resources for the provision of treatment and recovery support services to:

(a) Entities which allow patients to maintain their use of medications for opioid use disorder while engaging in services; and

(b) Entities which allow patients to start on medications for opioid use disorder while enrolled in their services.

(3) The state declares that the main goals of ((~~opiate substitution treatment is total abstinence from substance use for the individuals who participate in the treatment program, but recognizes the additional goals of reduced morbidity, and restoration of the ability to lead a productive and fulfilling life. The state recognizes that a small percentage of persons who participate in opioid treatment programs require treatment for an extended period of time. Opioid treatment programs shall provide a comprehensive transition program to eliminate substance use, including opioid use of program participants~~)) treatment for persons with opioid use disorder are the cessation of unprescribed opioid use, reduced morbidity, and restoration of the ability to lead a productive and fulfilling life.

(4) To achieve the goals in subsection (3) of this section, to promote public health and safety, and to promote the efficient and economic use of funding for the medicaid program under Title XIX of the social security act, the authority may seek, receive, and expend alternative sources of funding to support all aspects of the state's response to the opioid crisis.

(5) The authority shall partner with the department of social and health services, the department of corrections, the department of health, and any other agencies or entities the authority deems appropriate to develop a statewide approach to leveraging medicaid funding to treat opioid use disorder and provide emergency overdose treatment. Such alternative sources of funding may include, but are not limited to:

(a) Seeking a section 1115 demonstration waiver from the federal centers for medicare and medicaid services to fund opioid treatment medications for persons eligible for medicaid at or during the time of incarceration. The authority's application for any such waiver must comply with all applicable federal requirements for obtaining such waiver; and

(b) Soliciting and receiving private funds, grants, and donations from any willing person or entity.

(6)(a) The authority shall replicate effective approaches such as opioid hub and spoke treatment networks to broaden outreach and patient navigation with allied opioid use disorder community partners, including but not limited to: Federally accredited opioid treatment programs, substance use disorder treatment facilities, jails, syringe exchange programs, community mental health centers, and primary care clinics.

(b) To carry out this subsection (6), the authority shall work with the department of health to promote coordination between medication-assisted treatment prescribers, federally accredited opioid treatment programs, substance use disorder treatment facilities, and state-certified substance use disorder treatment agencies to:

(i) Increase patient choice in receiving medication and counseling;

(ii) Strengthen relationships between opioid use disorder providers; and

(iii) Acknowledge and address the challenges presented for individuals needing treatment for multiple substance use disorders simultaneously.

(7) State agencies shall review and promote positive outcomes associated with the accountable communities of health funded opioid projects and local law enforcement and human services opioid collaborations as set forth in the Washington state interagency opioid working plan.

(8) The authority shall partner with the department of health and other state agencies to create a program with the goal to connect certified peer counselors with individuals who have had a nonfatal overdose within forty-eight hours of the overdose.

(9) To achieve the goals of subsection (3) of this section, state agencies must work together to increase outreach and education about opioid overdoses to non-English-speaking communities, this includes developing a plan to collect data on the number of overdoses for non-English speakers. The department of health must submit a report on the data collection plan with recommendations for implementation to the appropriate legislative committees by December 31, 2018.

**Sec.**  RCW 71.24.595 and 2017 c 297 s 16 are each amended to read as follows:

(1) To achieve more medication options, the authority shall work with the department of health and the authority's medicaid managed care organizations, to eliminate barriers and promote access to all effective medications known to address opioid use disorders at state-certified opioid treatment programs. Medications should include, but not be limited to: Methadone, buprenorphine, and naltrexone. The authority shall encourage the distribution of naloxone to patients who are at risk of an opioid overdose.

(2) The department, in consultation with opioid treatment program service providers and counties and cities, shall establish statewide treatment standards for certified opioid treatment programs. The department shall enforce these treatment standards. The treatment standards shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable provisions for all appropriate and necessary medical procedures, counseling requirements, urinalysis, and other suitable tests as needed to ensure compliance with this chapter.

((~~(2)~~)) (3) The department, in consultation with opioid treatment programs and counties, shall establish statewide operating standards for certified opioid treatment programs. The department shall enforce these operating standards. The operating standards shall include, but not be limited to, reasonable provisions necessary to enable the department and counties to monitor certified and licensed opioid treatment programs for compliance with this chapter and the treatment standards authorized by this chapter and to minimize the impact of the opioid treatment programs upon the business and residential neighborhoods in which the program is located.

((~~(3)~~)) (4) The department shall analyze and evaluate the data submitted by each treatment program and take corrective action where necessary to ensure compliance with the goals and standards enumerated under this chapter. Opioid treatment programs are subject to the oversight required for other substance use disorder treatment programs, as described in this chapter."

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By Senator Rivers

On page 8, line 20 of the title amendment, after "insert" insert "amending RCW 69.41.095, 71.24.585, and 71.24.595;"

EFFECT: Adds provisions that:

(1) Permit the Secretary of Health to issue a standing order for opioid reversal medication.

(2) Modify the protocols for using medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.

(3) Require the Department of Social and Health Services, the Health Care Authority (HCA), and the Department of Health (DOH) to partner on initiatives that promote a statewide approach in addressing opioid use disorder.

(4) Require HCA and DOH to promote access to medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorder.