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Senate Bill 200 (Substitute S-1)  
Sponsor: Senator Paul Wojno  
Committee: Health Policy and Human Services

Date Completed: 4-24-19

### **CONTENT**

**The bill would amend the Public Health Code to allow a prescriber to issue a prescription for, and allow a dispensing prescriber or pharmacist to dispense an opioid antagonist to an employee or agent of an agency authorized to purchase, possess, and distribute an opioid antagonist for the purposes of the proposed Administration of Opioid Antagonists Act.**

The bill is tie-barred to House Bill 4367, and Senate Bills 282 and 283, and would take effect 90 days after its enactment. (House Bill 4367 would create the "Administration of Opioid Antagonists Act", to allow, among other things, a governmental agency or life support agency employee or agent to administer an opioid antagonist to an individual under certain circumstances. Senate Bill 282 would delete a provision in the Public Health Code related to the use of opioid antagonists by life support vehicles. Senate Bill 283 would delete certain definitions related to opioids in the Revised School Code.)

The Code, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, allows a prescriber to issue a prescription for and a dispensing prescriber or pharmacist to dispense an opioid antagonist to various individuals and entities, including the following:

- An individual patient at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.
- A family member, friend, or other individual at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

The Code also allows a prescriber to issue a prescription for and a dispensing prescriber or pharmacist to dispense an opioid antagonist to a school board for purposes of Section 1179b of the Revised School Code. The bill would delete this provision. (Section 1179b allows a school board to require, in each school it operates, that there are at least two employees who have been trained in the appropriate use and administration of an opioid antagonist. If the school board does so, it must develop and implement a policy relating to the possession and administration of an opioid antagonist.)

The bill would include in the list of individuals and entities to whom an opioid antagonist may be prescribed an agency authorized to purchase, possess, and distribute an opioid antagonist under the proposed Administration of Opioid Antagonists Act.

The Public Health Code requires that, when issuing a prescription for or dispensing an opioid antagonist to a school board or a person other than a patient, the prescriber, dispensing prescriber, or pharmacist, as appropriate, insert the name of the school board or the person as the name of the patient. The bill would delete the reference to a school board. Instead,

under the bill, the prescriber, dispensing prescriber, or pharmacist, if he or she were issuing or dispensing the opioid antagonist to an agency authorized to purchase, possess, and distribute an opioid antagonist as described above, would have to insert the name of the agency as the name of the patient.

Additionally, the Code specifies that, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, a school employee who is a licensed registered professional nurse or who is trained in the administration of an opioid antagonist under Section 1179b of the Revised School Code may possess and administer an opioid antagonist dispensed to a school board. The bill would delete this section. Instead, the bill would specify that, notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, an employee or agent of an agency authorized to purchase, possess, and distribute an opioid antagonist as described above, could possess, and administer an opioid antagonist dispensed to the agency.

MCL 333.17744b

Legislative Analyst: Tyler VanHuyse

**FISCAL IMPACT**

The bill would have no fiscal impact on State or local government.

Fiscal Analyst: Elizabeth Raczkowski

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This analysis was prepared by nonpartisan Senate staff for use by the Senate in its deliberations and does not constitute an official statement of legislative intent.