

Stricken language would be deleted from and underlined language would be added to present law.

State of Arkansas
92nd General Assembly
Regular Session, 2019

A Bill

HOUSE BILL 1529

By: Representatives Womack, A. Collins, Beck, Bentley, Clowney, Crawford, Godfrey, Gonzales,
Ladyman, Lundstrum, Payton, Richmond, Scott, B. Smith

For An Act To Be Entitled

AN ACT REQUIRING TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS
IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF A CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE
OVERDOSE AND THE ROLE OF NALOXONE; AND FOR OTHER
PURPOSES.

Subtitle

REQUIRING TRAINING OF LAW ENFORCEMENT
OFFICERS IN THE IDENTIFICATION OF A
CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OVERDOSE AND THE
ROLE OF NALOXONE.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ARKANSAS:

SECTION 1. Arkansas Code Title 12, Chapter 9, Subchapter 1, is amended to add an additional section to read as follows:

12-9-122. Controlled substance overdose identification training.

(a) As used in this section, "naloxone" means a drug that is an analgesic antagonist used in the reversal of acute respiratory depression caused by opioid use.

(b)(1) The Arkansas Commission on Law Enforcement Standards and Training in conjunction with the Arkansas Drug Director and the Criminal Justice Institute shall develop a curriculum for law enforcement training relating to identifying the signs that a person is experiencing an overdose of a controlled substance and the ways in which a law enforcement officer can safely assist the person who has overdosed.

(2) A curriculum that is developed under subdivision (b)(1) of



this section and certified by the commission shall be delivered to a student attending a basic law enforcement training course certified by the commission.

(c) Training under subsection (b) of this section shall include without limitation:

(1) The signs and symptoms of an overdose associated with the use of a controlled substance, including opioids;

(2) First-responder treatment and triage for a controlled substance overdose situation;

(3) First-responder safety considerations in a potential or actual controlled substance overdose situation; and

(4) An overview of the role of naloxone in certain opioid overdose situations.

(d) All law enforcement agencies are encouraged to develop a naloxone program by seeking assistance from the Arkansas Drug Director's office or the Criminal Justice Institute, or both.