B-Engrossed

House Bill 2395

Ordered by the Senate June 21
Including House Amendments dated February 27 and Senate Amendments dated June 21

Sponsored by Representatives DEXTER, BYNUM, GRAYBER, HIEB, REYNOLDS, Senators JAMA, PATTerson, STEINER, Representatives ANDERSEN, BOWMAN, CHAICHI, EVANS, FAHEY, GAMBA, HARTMAN, HOLVEY, HUDSON, JAVADI, KROPF, MARSH, NELSON, NERON, NOSSE, PHAM H, PHAM K, RUIZ, TRAN, WALTERS, Senators FREDERICK, GELSER BLOUIN, LIEBER, SOLLMAN, TAYLOR (Presession filed.)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Allows specified persons to distribute and administer short-acting opioid antagonist and distribute kits. Defines “kit” and “short-acting opioid antagonist.” Allows pharmacist to prescribe kit. Allows Public Health Officer or physician employed by Oregon Health Authority to issue standing order to prescribe kit to specified persons, and allows person that obtained kit to possess, store, deliver or distribute kit and administer short-acting opioid antagonist. Provides that person is immune from criminal and civil liability when acting in good faith.

Allows owner of building or facility to which public has legal access to store kits for use by member of public. Provides that building or facility owner and staff are immune from criminal and civil liability related to use of kit stored in building or facility.

Directs State Board of Education to adopt rules for administration of short-acting opioid antagonist to any individual on school premises. Directs school district board to provide to parents or legal guardians of minor students specified information about short-acting opioid antagonists. Requires school district board to ensure parent or legal guardian of minor student is immediately notified when short-acting opioid antagonist is administered to student. Allows school administrator, teacher or other school employee to administer, without written permission and instruction from parent or guardian, short-acting opioid antagonist to student who experienced or is experiencing opioid overdose. Provides criminal and civil immunity for school administrator, teacher, other school employee, school district and members of school district board for actions related to administration of short-acting opioid antagonist. Prohibits person from maintaining action for injury, death or loss against school administrator, teacher, other school employee, school district or member of school district board resulting from certain administration of short-acting opioid antagonist except if person administering short-acting opioid antagonist was grossly negligent. Removes protection for school administrator, school nurse, teacher, other school employee, school district and members of school district board from criminal or civil liability for administration of short-acting opioid antagonist.

[Allows minor to obtain outpatient diagnosis or treatment of substance use disorder by mental health care provider without parental knowledge or consent. Provides that mental health care provider is immune from civil liability for diagnosis or treatment.]

Prohibits providing single-use drug test strips or drug testing tools to minor under 15 years of age unless strips or tools are part of minor's substance use disorder treatment and provided by mental health care provider. Exempts from definition of “drug paraphernalia” certain items designed to prevent or reduce potential harm associated with use of controlled substances. Prohibits selling or giving pipe to minor unless minor demonstrates lawful need for pipe and obtains parental consent to possess pipe. Defines “pipe.”

[Allows administrator of Oregon Prescription Drug Program to undertake bulk purchases of short-acting opioid antagonists.]

Requires Oregon Health Authority to provide guidance for communication among local mental health authorities related to certain deaths. Directs district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator to notify local mental health authority if death of individual is suspected to be result of opioid or other overdose.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to substance use; creating new provisions; amending ORS 146.100, 339.867, 339.869, 339.870,

NOTE: Matter in boldfaced type in an amended section is new; matter [italic and bracketed] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in boldfaced type.

LC 1002
Whereas the residents of the State of Oregon acknowledge that the opioid crisis in which we see ourselves is the result of a complex set of political, economic and societal factors emanating from policy and systemic decisions going back decades; and

Whereas the residents of this state acknowledge the need to act quickly to prevent more unnecessary loss of life; and

Whereas the residents of this state acknowledge that a multipronged approach focused on substance use prevention, harm reduction and treatment must be adopted; and

Whereas the residents of this state acknowledge the need to make data-driven and scientifically based decisions when possible; and

Whereas the residents of this state acknowledge that drug use does not define a person and we must remember to act courageously and compassionately; and

Whereas the residents of this state acknowledge that we must make conscious efforts to minimize and remove stigma around substance use treatment; and

Whereas the Legislative Assembly created the Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Board and tasked the board with allocating funds from the Opioid Settlement Prevention, Treatment and Recovery Fund to support access to harm reduction, drug treatment and opioid data; now, therefore,

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SHORT-ACTING OPIOID ANTAGONISTS

SECTION 1. ORS 689.681 is amended to read:

689.681. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Kit” means a [dose of naloxone] package of one or more doses of a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist.

(b) “Opiate” means a narcotic drug that contains:

(A) Opium;

(B) Any chemical derivative of opium; or

(C) Any synthetic or semisynthetic drug with opium-like effects.

(c) “Opiate overdose” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness and mental functioning, decreased movement, depressed respiratory function and the impairment of the vital functions as a result of ingesting opiates in an amount larger than can be physically tolerated.

(b) “Opioid” means a natural, synthetic or semisynthetic chemical that interacts with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain to reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain.

(c) “Opioid overdose” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness, depressed respiratory function or the impairment of vital bodily functions as a result of ingesting opioids.

(d) “Short-acting opioid antagonist” means any short-acting drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of an opioid overdose.
(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a pharmacy, a health care professional [or], a pharmacist with prescription and dispensing privileges, a law enforcement officer, a firefighter, an emergency medical services provider or any other person designated by the State Board of Pharmacy by rule may:

(a) Distribute and administer [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist and distribute the necessary medical supplies to administer the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist;[5]

(b) Distribute multiple kits to:

(A) An individual who has experienced an opioid overdose or is likely to experience an opioid overdose;

(B) Family members of an individual described in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph; and

(C) Any other individual who requests one or more kits; and

(e) [The pharmacy, health care professional or pharmacist may also] Distribute multiple kits to social service agencies under ORS 689.684 or to other persons who work with individuals who have experienced an [opiate overdose] opioid overdose. The social services agencies or other persons may redistribute the kits to individuals likely to experience an [opiate overdose] opioid overdose or to family members of the individuals.

(3)(a) A person acting in good faith, if the act does not constitute wanton misconduct, is immune from criminal and civil liability for any act or omission of an act committed during the course of distributing and administering [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist and distributing the necessary medical supplies to administer the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist under this section.

(b) A person acting in good faith is immune from criminal and civil liability for the person's failure or refusal to distribute or administer a short-acting opioid antagonist or distribute the necessary medical supplies to administer a short-acting opioid antagonist under this section, if the person's failure or refusal does not constitute wanton misconduct.

SECTION 2. ORS 689.682 is amended to read:

689.682. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “Opioid” means a natural, synthetic or semisynthetic chemical that interacts with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain to reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain.

(b) “Opioid overdose” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness, depressed respiratory function or the impairment of vital bodily functions as a result of ingesting opioids.

(c) “Short-acting opioid antagonist” means any short-acting drug approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for the complete or partial reversal of an opioid overdose.

[(1)] (2) In accordance with rules adopted by the State Board of Pharmacy under ORS 689.205, a pharmacist may prescribe [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist.

[(2)] (3) If a prescription is presented to a pharmacist for dispensing an opiate or opioid in excess of a morphine equivalent dose established by rule by the board, the pharmacist may offer to prescribe and provide, in addition to the prescribed opiate or opioid, a [naloxone kit consisting of a dose of naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist.

SECTION 3. ORS 689.684 is amended to read:
689.684. (1) For purposes of this section, “social services agency” includes, but is not limited to, homeless shelters and crisis centers.

(2) A person may administer to an individual [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist, as defined in ORS 689.681, that was not distributed to the person if:

(a) The individual to whom the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist is being administered appears to be experiencing an [opiate overdose] opioid overdose as defined in ORS 689.681; and

(b) The person who administers the [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonist is an employee of a social services agency or is trained under rules adopted by the State Board of Education pursuant to ORS 339.869.

(3) For the purposes of protecting public health and safety, the Oregon Health Authority may adopt rules for the administration of [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonists by employees of a social services agency under this section.

SECTION 4. ORS 689.686 is amended to read:

689.686. (1) A retail or hospital outpatient pharmacy shall provide written notice in a conspicuous manner that [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist, as defined in ORS 689.681, and the necessary medical supplies to administer [naloxone] the short-acting opioid antagonist are available at the pharmacy.

(2) The State Board of Pharmacy may adopt rules to carry out this section.

SECTION 5. (1) The amendments to ORS 689.681, 689.682, 689.684 and 689.686 by sections 1 to 4 of this 2023 Act become operative on January 1, 2024.

(2) The State Board of Pharmacy may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the board to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the board by the amendments to ORS 689.681, 689.682, 689.684 and 689.686 by sections 1 to 4 of this 2023 Act.

STANDING ORDERS

SECTION 6. Sections 7 and 8 of this 2023 Act are added to and made a part of ORS chapter 689.

SECTION 7. (1) As used in this section, “opioid,” “opioid overdose” and “short-acting opioid antagonist” have the meanings given those terms in ORS 689.681.

(2)(a) The Public Health Officer appointed under ORS 431.045, or a physician licensed under ORS chapter 677 who is employed by the Oregon Health Authority, may issue a standing order to prescribe a short-acting opioid antagonist, and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist, to:

(A) An individual who is at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose;

(B) An individual who or entity that may encounter an individual who is likely to experience an opioid overdose; and

(C) The owner of a building or facility described in section 8 of this 2023 Act.

(b) The Public Health Officer or physician may issue a standing order within certain geographic areas of the state or statewide, and may withdraw a standing order at any time.

(3) Upon the request of an individual or entity, a pharmacist shall dispense a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist pursuant to a standing order issued under subsection (2) of this section.
(4) An individual or an entity may possess, store, deliver or distribute a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist, and may administer a short-acting opioid antagonist, pursuant to a standing order issued under subsection (2) of this section.

(5)(a) An individual acting in good faith, if the act does not constitute wanton misconduct, is immune from criminal and civil liability for any act or omission of an act committed during the course of possessing, storing, delivering or distributing a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist and during the course of administering a short-acting opioid antagonist.

(b) An individual is immune from criminal and civil liability for the individual’s failure or refusal to possess, store, deliver or distribute a short-acting opioid antagonist and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist, or failure or refusal to administer a short-acting opioid antagonist.

(6) The State Board of Pharmacy and the authority, in consultation with one another, may adopt rules to carry out this section.

SECTION 8. (1) As used in this section, “kit,” “opioid,” “opioid overdose” and “short-acting opioid antagonist” have the meanings given those terms in ORS 689.681.

(2) The owner of any building or facility to which the public has legal access may have in the building or facility one or more kits stored in a location in the building or facility easily accessible by members of the public if the kit or kits are obtained pursuant to a standing order issued under section 7 of this 2023 Act.

(3)(a) A member of the public may administer the short-acting opioid antagonist contained in a kit described in subsection (2) of this section to an individual experiencing, or who appears to be experiencing, an opioid overdose. The member of the public acting in good faith, if the act does not constitute wanton misconduct, is immune from criminal and civil liability for:

(A) Any act or omission of an act committed during the course of administering the short-acting opioid antagonist under this section; and

(B) Not administering the short-acting opioid antagonist.

(b) The owner and any staff members of a building or facility described in subsection (2) of this section in which a kit, obtained pursuant to a standing order issued under section 7 of this 2023 Act, is located, are immune from criminal and civil liability for any act or omission of an act committed during the course of the administration of, or for the failure or refusal to administer, the short-acting opioid antagonist contained in the kit located in the building or facility.

(4) The Oregon Health Authority shall publish, on a website operated by or on behalf of the authority, a list of the types of buildings and facilities, and the locations of buildings and facilities, described in subsection (2) of this section, for which the authority prioritizes the provision of kits.

(5) The authority may adopt rules to carry out this section. In adopting rules under this subsection, the authority shall consult with the State Board of Pharmacy.

SECTION 9. (1) Sections 7 and 8 of this 2023 Act become operative on January 1, 2024.

(2) The Oregon Health Authority and State Board of Pharmacy may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the authority and the board to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in sub-
section (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the authority and the board by sections 7 and 8 of this 2023 Act.

SCHOOLS

SECTION 10. ORS 339.867 is amended to read:

339.867. As used in ORS 339.869 and 339.870:

(1)(a) “Medication” means:

[(a)(A) Medication that is not injected;
[(b)(B) Premeasured doses of epinephrine that are injected;
[(c)(C) Medication that is available for treating adrenal insufficiency; and
[(d)(D) Naloxone or any similar medication that is in any form available for safe administration and that is designed to rapidly reverse an overdose of an opioid drug.

[(2)(b) “Medication” does not include nonprescription sunscreen.

(2) “Opioid overdose” has the meaning given that term in ORS 689.681.

(3) “Short-acting opioid antagonist” has the meaning given that term in ORS 689.681.

SECTION 11. ORS 339.869 is amended to read:

339.869. (1) The State Board of Education, in consultation with the Oregon Health Authority, the Oregon State Board of Nursing and the State Board of Pharmacy, shall adopt:

(a) Rules for the administration of prescription and nonprescription medication to students by trained school personnel and for student self-medication. The rules shall include age appropriate guidelines and training requirements for school personnel.

(b) Rules for the administration of premeasured doses of epinephrine by school personnel trained as provided by ORS 433.815 to any student or other individual on school premises who the personnel believe in good faith is experiencing a severe allergic reaction, regardless of whether the student or individual has a prescription for epinephrine.

(c)(A) Rules for the administration of medication that treats adrenal insufficiency by school personnel trained as provided by ORS 433.815 to any student on school premises whose parent or guardian has provided for the personnel the medication as described in ORS 433.825 (3) and who the personnel believe in good faith is experiencing an adrenal crisis, as defined in ORS 433.800.

(B) Rules adopted under this paragraph must:

(i) Include guidelines on the designation and training of school personnel who will be responsible for administering medication; and

(ii) Specify that a school district is only required to train school personnel when the school district has been notified by a parent or guardian that a student enrolled in a school of the school district has been diagnosed with adrenal insufficiency.

(d) Guidelines for the management of students with life-threatening food allergies and adrenal insufficiency, which must include:

(A) Standards for the education and training of school personnel to manage students with life-threatening allergies or adrenal insufficiency.

(B) Procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions or an adrenal crisis, as defined in ORS 433.800.

(C) A process for the development of individualized health care and allergy or adrenal insufficiency plans for every student with a known life-threatening allergy or adrenal insufficiency.

(D) Protocols for preventing exposures to allergens.
(e) Rules for the administration of \[naloxone or any similar medication that is in any form available for safe administration and that is designed to rapidly reverse an overdose of an opioid drug by trained school personnel\] a short-acting opioid antagonist to any student or other individual on school premises who the \[personnel believe\] individual administering the short-acting opioid antagonist believes in good faith is experiencing an opioid overdose of an opioid drug.

(2)(a) School district boards shall adopt policies and procedures that provide for:

(A) The administration of prescription and nonprescription medication to students by trained school personnel, including the administration of medications that treat adrenal insufficiency;

(B) Student self-medication; and

(C) The administration of premeasured doses of epinephrine to students and other individuals.

(b) Policies and procedures adopted under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be consistent with the rules adopted by the State Board of Education under subsection (1) of this section. A school district board shall not require school personnel who have not received appropriate training to administer medication.

(3)(a) School district boards may adopt policies and procedures that provide for the administration of \[naloxone or any similar medication that is in any form available for safe administration and that is designed to rapidly reverse an overdose of an opioid drug\] a short-acting opioid antagonist.

(b) Policies and procedures adopted under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be consistent with the rules adopted by the State Board of Education under subsection (1) of this section.

(4)(a) A school district board shall provide to the parent or legal guardian of each minor student enrolled in a school in the school district information regarding short-acting opioid antagonists. The information described in this subsection must include at least:

(A) A description of short-acting opioid antagonists and their purpose;

(B) A statement regarding, in an emergency situation, the risks of administering to an individual a short-acting opioid antagonist and the risks of not administering to an individual a short-acting opioid antagonist;

(C) A statement that all schools within the school district have access to short-acting opioid antagonists and the necessary medical supplies to administer the short-acting opioid antagonist on site; and

(D) A statement that a representative of a school may administer to a student a short-acting opioid antagonist in an emergency if the student appears to be unconscious and experiencing an opioid overdose.

(b) A school district board shall ensure that the parent or legal guardian of a minor student enrolled in a school within the school district is immediately notified when a short-acting opioid antagonist is administered to the student if the short-acting opioid antagonist is administered while the student is at school, on school property under the jurisdiction of the school district or at any activity under the jurisdiction of the school district.

SECTION 12. ORS 339.870 is amended to read:

339.870. [(1)(a) A school administrator, teacher or other school employee designated by the school administrator is not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of the administration of nonprescription medication, if the school administrator, teacher or other school employee in good faith administers nonprescription medication to a [pupil] student pursuant to written permission and instructions of the [pupil’s] student’s parents or guardian.

(b) A school administrator, teacher or other school employee may administer a short-
acting opioid antagonist to a student who experienced or is experiencing an opioid overdose
without written permission and instructions of the student’s parents or guardian.

[2] (2)(a) A school administrator, teacher or other school employee designated by the school
administrator is not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of the administration
of prescription medication, if the school administrator, teacher or other school employee in compli-
ance with the instructions of a physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner, naturopathic phy-
sician or clinical nurse specialist, in good faith administers prescription medication to a [pupil] student
pursuant to written permission and instructions of the [pupil’s] student’s parents or

(b) A person may not maintain an action for injury, death or loss that results from acts
or omissions of a school administrator, teacher or other school employee during the admin-
istration of a short-acting opioid antagonist as described in subsection (1)(b) of this section
unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the school administrator,
teacher or other school employee was grossly negligent in administering the short-acting
opioid antagonist.

(c) Unless it is alleged and proved by the complaining party that the school district or
member of the school district board was grossly negligent in administering the short-acting
opioid antagonist, a person may not maintain an action for damages for injury, death or loss
that results from acts or omissions of a school district or members of the school district
board during the administration of a short-acting opioid antagonist:

(A) As described in subsection (1)(b) of this section; or

(B) By any person who administers the short-acting opioid antagonist to a student or
other individual who the person believes is experiencing an opioid overdose and the admin-
istration occurs on school premises, including at a school, on school property under the ju-
risdiction of the school district or at any activity under the jurisdiction of the school district.

(3) The civil and criminal immunities imposed by subsections (1) and [(2)] (2)(a) of this section
do not apply to an act or omission amounting to gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

SECTION 13. ORS 339.871 is amended to read:

339.871. (1) A school administrator, school nurse, teacher or other school employee designated
by the school administrator is not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of a
student’s self-administration of medication, as described in ORS 339.866, if the school administrator,
school nurse, teacher or other school employee, in compliance with the instructions of the student’s
Oregon licensed health care professional, in good faith assists the student’s self-administration of the
medication, if the medication is available to the student pursuant to written permission and in-
structs of the student’s parent, guardian or Oregon licensed health care professional.

(2) A school administrator, school nurse, teacher or other school employee designated by the
school administrator is not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of the use of
medication if the school administrator, school nurse, teacher or other school employee in good faith
administers:[]

[a] autoinjectable epinephrine to a student or other individual with a severe allergy who is
unable to self-administer the medication, regardless of whether the student or individual has a pre-
scription for epinephrine[: or]

[b] Naloxone or any similar medication that is in any form available for safe administration and
that is designed to rapidly reverse an overdose of an opioid drug to a student or other individual who
the school administrator, school nurse, teacher or other school employee believes in good faith is expe-
riencing an overdose of an opioid drug).

(3) A school district and the members of a school district board are not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of the use of medication if:

(a) Any person in good faith administers autoinjectable epinephrine to a student or other individual with a severe allergy who is unable to self-administer the medication, regardless of whether the student or individual has a prescription for epinephrine; and

(b) The person administered the autoinjectable epinephrine on school premises, including at a school, on school property under the jurisdiction of the district or at an activity under the jurisdiction of the school district.

(4) A school district and the members of a school district board are not liable in a criminal action or for civil damages as a result of the use of medication if:

(a) Any person in good faith administers naloxone or any similar medication that is in any form available for safe administration and that is designed to rapidly reverse an overdose of an opioid drug to a student or other individual who the person believes in good faith is experiencing an overdose of an opioid drug; and

(b) The person administered the naloxone or similar medication on school premises, including at a school, on school property under the jurisdiction of the district or at an activity under the jurisdiction of the school district.

(5) The civil and criminal immunities imposed by this section do not apply to an act or omission amounting to gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.


(2) The State Board of Education may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the board to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the board by the amendments to ORS 339.867, 339.869, 339.870 and 339.871 by sections 10 to 13 of this 2023 Act.

DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

SECTION 15. Section 16 of this 2023 Act is added to and made a part of ORS 475.525 to 475.565.

(1) Notwithstanding ORS 475.525 (3), it is unlawful to provide single-use drug test strips or drug testing tools to a minor who is under 15 years of age unless the strips or tools are provided to the minor as part of the minor's substance use disorder treatment provided by a mental health care provider and the strips or tools are provided by the mental health care provider.

(2) As used in this section, “mental health care provider” means a:

(a) Physician licensed under ORS chapter 677;

(b) Physician assistant licensed under ORS 677.505 to 677.525;

(c) Psychologist licensed under ORS 675.010 to 675.150;

(d) Nurse practitioner licensed under ORS 678.375 to 678.390;

(e) Clinical social worker licensed under ORS 675.530;

(f) Licensed professional counselor licensed under ORS 675.715;

(g) Licensed marriage and family therapist licensed under ORS 675.715;
(h) Naturopathic physician licensed under ORS chapter 685;
(i) Chiropractic physician licensed under ORS chapter 684;
(j) Community mental health program established and operated pursuant to ORS 430.620 when approved to do so by the Oregon Health Authority pursuant to rule; or
(k) Organizational provider, as defined in ORS 430.637, that holds a certificate of approval.

SECTION 17. ORS 475.525 is amended to read:

475.525. (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or deliver, possess with intent to sell or deliver or manufacture with intent to sell or deliver drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used to unlawfully plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance as defined by ORS 475.005.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “drug paraphernalia” means all equipment, products and materials of any kind that are marketed for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of ORS 475.752 to 475.980. Drug paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Kits marketed for use or designed for use in unlawfully planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting of any species of plant that is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;
(b) Kits marketed for use or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing controlled substances;
(c) Isomerization devices marketed for use or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant that is a controlled substance;
(d) Testing equipment marketed for use or designed for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances;
(e) Scales and balances marketed for use or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;
(f) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, marketed for use or designed for use in cutting controlled substances;
(g) Lighting equipment specifically designed for growing controlled substances;
(h) Containers and other objects marketed for use or designed for use in storing or concealing controlled substances; and
(i) Objects marketed for use or designed specifically for use in ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing a controlled substance into the human body, such as:
(A) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens;
(B) Water pipes;
(C) Carburetion tubes and devices;
(D) Smoking and carburetion masks;
(E) Roach clips, meaning objects used to hold burning material that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand; or
(F) Miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;
(G) Chamber pipes;
(H) Carburetor pipes;
[(I) Electric pipes;]
[(J) Air-driven pipes;]
[(K) Chillum;]
[(L) Bongs; and]
[(M) Ice pipes or chillers.]

(3) For purposes of this section, “drug paraphernalia” does not include hypodermic syringes or needles, single-use drug test strips, drug testing tools or any other item designed to prevent or reduce the potential harm associated with the use of controlled substances, including but not limited to items that reduce the transmission of infectious disease or prevent injury, infection or overdose.

(4) The provisions of ORS 475.525 to 475.565 do not apply to persons registered under the provisions of ORS 475.125 or to persons specified as exempt from registration under the provisions of that statute.

(5)(a) The provisions of ORS 475.525 to 475.565 do not apply to a person who sells or delivers marijuana paraphernalia as defined in ORS 475C.373 to a person 21 years of age or older.

(b) In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia under this section or marijuana paraphernalia under ORS 475C.373, a trier of fact shall consider, in addition to any other relevant factor, the following:

(A) Any oral or written instruction provided with the object related to the object’s use;
(B) Any descriptive material packaged with the object that explains or depicts the object’s use;
(C) Any national or local advertising related to the object’s use;
(D) Any proffered expert testimony related to the object’s use;
(E) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale, if applicable; and
(F) Any other proffered evidence substantiating the object’s intended use.

(6) A person acting in good faith is immune from civil liability for any act or omission of an acting committed during the course of distributing an item described in subsection (3) of this section.

SECTION 18. ORS 475.744 is amended to read:

475.744. (1) A person may not sell or give a:

(a) Hypodermic device to a minor unless the minor demonstrates a lawful need for the hypodermic device by authorization of a physician, naturopathic physician licensed under ORS chapter 685, physician assistant licensed under ORS 677.505 to 677.525, nurse practitioner licensed under ORS 678.375 to 678.390, parent or legal guardian or by other means acceptable to the seller or donor.

(b)(A) Pipe to a minor unless the minor demonstrates a lawful need for the pipe by authorization of a physician, naturopathic physician licensed under ORS chapter 685, physician assistant licensed under ORS 677.505 to 677.525 or nurse practitioner licensed under ORS 678.375 to 678.390, or the minor's parent or legal guardian; and

(B) The minor obtains the consent of the minor's parent or legal guardian to possess the pipe.

(2) As used in this section[.]:

(a) “Hypodermic device” means a hypodermic needle or syringe or medication packaged in a hypodermic syringe or any instrument adapted for the subcutaneous injection of a controlled substance as defined in ORS 475.005.

(b) “Pipe” means:
(A) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens;
(B) Water pipes;
(C) Carburetion tubes and devices;
(D) Chamber pipes;
(E) Carburetor pipes;
(F) Electric pipes;
(G) Air-driven pipes; and
(H) Ice pipes or chillers.

SECTION 19. Section 16 of this 2023 Act and the amendments to ORS 475.525 and 475.744 by sections 17 and 18 of this 2023 Act apply to conduct occurring on or after the effective date of this 2023 Act.

OVERDOSE REPORTING

SECTION 20. (1) As used in this section:
(a) “Cause of death” has the meaning given that term in ORS 146.003.
(b) “Local mental health authority” has the meaning given that term in ORS 430.630.
(c) “Manner of death” has the meaning given that term in ORS 146.003.
(d) “Opioid” means a natural, synthetic or semisynthetic chemical that interacts with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain to reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain.
(e) “Opioid overdose” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness, depressed respiratory function or the impairment of vital bodily functions as a result of ingesting opioids.
(f) “Third-party notification” means notification from a source other than a patient in a program administered by a local mental health authority during the patient's treatment.
(g) “Urban Indian health program” means an urban Indian health program in this state that is operated by an urban Indian organization pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.

(2)(a) The Oregon Health Authority shall provide guidance for communication among local mental health authorities to improve notifications and information sharing when an individual who is 24 years of age or younger dies and the presumed cause of death is suspected to be the result of an opioid overdose or other overdose. The guidance may address community opioid overdose and other overdose response and efforts to address the potential of future related deaths. The Oregon Health Authority may collaborate with the following entities in providing the guidance described in this subsection:
(A) Local mental health authorities;
(B) The nine federally recognized Indian tribes in this state;
(C) County juvenile departments;
(D) Community-based substance use disorder treatment programs;
(E) Urban Indian health programs;
(F) The Oregon Youth Authority;
(G) The Department of Human Services;
(H) Community developmental disabilities programs; and
(I) Any other organization identified by the Oregon Health Authority or a local mental health authority as necessary to preserve the public health.
(b) The Oregon Health Authority may develop post-intervention guidance to enable local mental health authorities to deploy uniform and effective post-intervention efforts. In developing the guidance, the authority may consult with the entities described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(3) No later than 72 hours after receiving a third-party notification, including notice under ORS 146.100, of the death of an individual described in subsection (2)(a) of this section, if the decedent was not domiciled in the county where the death occurred, the local mental health authority shall provide notice of the death to the local mental health authority in the county where the decedent was domiciled.

(4) The local mental health authority in the county where an individual described in subsection (2)(a) of this section was domiciled may notify the local mental health authority in any other county in which the decedent had significant contacts, as described by the Oregon Health Authority by rule.

(5) After receiving notice of the death of an individual described in subsection (2)(a) of this section, each local mental health authority in a county in which the decedent had significant contacts may inform the Oregon Health Authority, in a manner and format determined by the authority, of activities implemented to support individuals and any local entities affected by the death and to prevent the risk of future related deaths. The Oregon Health Authority may serve as a resource to the local mental health authorities as needed by the community.

(6) In compliance with any state or federal laws regulating public disclosure of such information, the notification described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section must contain the following information regarding the decedent to enable the local mental health authorities described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section to deploy effective post-intervention efforts:

(a) The name of the decedent;
(b) The dates of birth and death of the decedent;
(c) The suspected manner of death;
(d) The suspected cause of death; and
(e) Any other information that the local mental health authority determines necessary to preserve the public health.

SECTION 21. ORS 146.100 is amended to read:

146.100. (1) Death investigations shall be under the direction of the district medical examiner and the district attorney for the county where the death occurs.

(2) For purposes of ORS 146.003 to 146.189, if the county where death occurs is unknown, the death shall be deemed to have occurred in the county where the body is found, except that if in an emergency the body is moved by conveyance to another county and is dead on arrival, the death shall be deemed to have occurred in the county from which the body was originally removed.

(3) The district medical examiner or an assistant district medical examiner for the county where death occurs shall be immediately notified of:

(a) All deaths requiring investigation; and
(b) All deaths of persons admitted to a hospital or institution for less than 24 hours, although the medical examiner need not investigate nor certify such deaths.

(4) No person having knowledge of a death requiring investigation shall intentionally or knowingly fail to make notification thereof as required by subsection (3) of this section.
The district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator shall immediately notify the district attorney for the county where death occurs of all deaths requiring investigation except for those specified by ORS 146.090 (1)(d) to (g).

All peace officers, health care providers as defined in ORS 192.556, supervisors of penal institutions, supervisors of youth correction facilities, juvenile community supervision officers as defined in ORS 420.905, and supervisors of hospitals or institutions caring for the ill or helpless shall cooperate with the medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator by providing a decedent’s medical records and tissue samples and any other material necessary to conduct the death investigation of the decedent and shall make notification of deaths as required by subsection (3) of this section. A person who cooperates with the medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator in accordance with this subsection does not:

(a) Waive any claim of privilege applicable to, or the confidentiality of, the materials and records provided.

(b) Waive any claim that the materials and records are subject to an exemption from disclosure under ORS 192.311 to 192.478.

(c) Violate the restrictions on disclosing or providing copies of reports and other materials in ORS 419A.257.

Records or materials described in subsection (6) of this section may be released by the medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator only pursuant to a valid court order.

If a death is suspected to be suicide and the decedent was 24 years of age or younger, the district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator shall notify the local mental health authority in the county where the death occurred and, if the decedent was a member of a federally recognized [Oregon tribe] Indian tribe in Oregon, shall also notify the tribe’s mental health authority.

For the purposes of this subsection, the manner of death is suspected to be suicide if the district medical examiner, the assistant district medical examiner, a pathologist authorized under ORS 146.045 (2)(b) or a designee of the district medical examiner, including a medical-legal death investigator, confirms orally or in writing that the district medical examiner, assistant district medical examiner, pathologist or designee of the district medical examiner reasonably believes that the manner of death was suicide.

The notification under this subsection must include the decedent’s name, date of birth, date of death, suspected manner of death and cause of death.

The notification under this subsection may include any other information that the district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator determines is necessary to preserve the public health and that is not otherwise protected from public disclosure by state or federal law, including information regarding the decedent’s school attended and extracurricular activities.

The district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator must provide the notification under this subsection no later than:

(A) 48 hours after receiving notification of the death if the county where the death occurred has a population of 400,000 or more; or

(B) 72 hours after receiving notification of the death if the county where the death occurred has a population of fewer than 400,000.

If a death is suspected to be the result of an opioid overdose or other overdose and the decedent was 24 years of age or younger, the district medical examiner or medical-legal death investigator shall notify the local mental health authority in the county where the
death occurred and, if the decedent was a member of a federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon, shall also notify the tribe's mental health authority.

(b) For purposes of this subsection, the cause of death is suspected to be the result of an opioid overdose or other overdose if the district medical examiner, the assistant district medical examiner, a pathologist authorized under ORS 146.045 (2)(b) or a designee of the district medical examiner, including a medical-legal death investigator, confirms orally or in writing that the district medical examiner, assistant district medical examiner, pathologist or designee of the district medical examiner reasonably believes that the cause of death was the result of an opioid overdose or other overdose.

(c) The notification under this subsection must include the decedent's name, date of birth, date of death, suspected manner of death and cause of death. The notification may include the information described in subsection (8)(d) of this section and be provided as required under subsection (8)(e) of this section.

(f) (10) As used in this [subsection,] section:

(a) “Local mental health authority” has the meaning given that term in ORS 430.630.

(b) “Opioid” means a natural, synthetic or semisynthetic chemical that interacts with opioid receptors on nerve cells in the body and brain to reduce the intensity of pain signals and feelings of pain.

(c) “Opioid overdose” means a medical condition that causes depressed consciousness, depressed respiratory function or the impairment of vital bodily functions as a result of ingesting opioids.

SECTION 22. Section 20 of this 2023 Act and the amendments to ORS 146.100 by section 21 of this 2023 Act apply to deaths occurring on and after the operative date specified in section 23 of this 2023 Act.

SECTION 23. (1) Section 20 of this 2023 Act and the amendments to ORS 146.100 by section 21 of this 2023 Act become operative on January 1, 2024.

(2) The Oregon Health Authority may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the authority to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the authority by section 20 of this 2023 Act and the amendments to ORS 146.100 by section 21 of this 2023 Act.

CONFORMING AMENDMENTS

SECTION 24. ORS 430.389 is amended to read:

430.389. (1) The Oversight and Accountability Council shall oversee and approve grants and funding to implement Behavioral Health Resource Networks and increase access to community care, as set forth below. A Behavioral Health Resource Network is an entity or collection of entities that individually or jointly provide some or all of the services described in subsection (2)(d) of this section.

(2)(a) The Oversight and Accountability Council, in consultation with the Oregon Health Authority, shall provide grants and funding to agencies or organizations, whether government or community based, to establish Behavioral Health Resource Networks for the purposes of immediately screening the acute needs of people who use drugs and assessing and addressing any ongoing needs through ongoing case management, harm reduction, treatment, housing and linkage to other care...
and services. Recipients of grants or funding to provide substance use disorder treatment or ser-
vice must be licensed, certified or credentialed by the state, including certification under ORS
743A.168 (8), or meet criteria prescribed by rule by the Oversight and Accountability Council under
ORS 430.390. A recipient of a grant or funding under this subsection may not use the grant or
funding to supplant the recipient’s existing funding.

(b) The council and the authority shall ensure that residents of each county have access to all
of the services described in paragraph (d) of this subsection.

(c) Applicants for grants and funding may apply individually or jointly with other network par-
ticipants to provide services in one or more counties.

(d) A network must have the capacity to provide the following services and any other services
specified by the council by rule:

(A) Screening by certified addiction peer support or wellness specialists or other qualified per-
sons designated by the council to determine a client’s need for immediate medical or other treatment
to determine what acute care is needed and where it can be best provided, identify other needs and
link the client to other appropriate local or statewide services, including treatment for substance
use and coexisting health problems, housing, employment, training and child care. Networks
shall provide this service 24 hours a day, seven days a week, every calendar day of the year.
Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, only one grantee in each network within each
county is required to provide the screenings described in this subparagraph.

(B) Comprehensive behavioral health needs assessment, including a substance use disorder
screening by a certified alcohol and drug counselor or other credentialed addiction treatment pro-
fessional. The assessment shall prioritize the self-identified needs of a client.

(C) Individual intervention planning, case management and connection to services. If, after the
completion of a screening, a client indicates a desire to address some or all of the identified needs,
a case manager shall work with the client to design an individual intervention plan. The plan must
address the client’s need for substance use disorder treatment, coexisting health problems, housing,
employment and training, child care and other services.

(D) Ongoing peer counseling and support from screening and assessment through implementation
of individual intervention plans as well as peer outreach workers to engage directly with
marginalized community members who could potentially benefit from the network’s services.

(E) Assessment of the need for, and provision of, mobile or virtual outreach services to:

(i) Reach clients who are unable to access the network; and

(ii) Increase public awareness of network services.

(F) Harm reduction services and information and education about harm reduction services.

(G) Low-barrier substance use disorder treatment.

(H) Transitional and supportive housing for individuals with substance use disorders.

(e) If an applicant for a grant or funding under this subsection is unable to provide all of the
services described in paragraph (d) of this subsection, the applicant may identify how the applicant
intends to partner with other entities to provide the services, and the Oregon Health Authority and
the council may facilitate collaboration among applicants.

(f) All services provided through the networks must be evidence-informed, trauma-informed,
culturally specific, linguistically responsive, person-centered and nonjudgmental. The goal shall be
to address effectively the client’s substance use and any other social determinants of health.

(g) The networks must be adequately staffed to address the needs of people with substance use
disorders within their regions as prescribed by the council by rule, including, at a minimum, at least
one person qualified by the Oregon Health Authority in each of the following categories:

(A) Certified alcohol and drug counselor or other credentialed addiction treatment professional;

(B) Case manager; and

(C) Certified addiction peer support or wellness specialist.

(h) Verification of a screening by a certified addiction peer support specialist, wellness specialist or other person in accordance with subsection (2)(d)(A) of this section shall promptly be provided to the client by the entity conducting the screening. If the client executes a valid release of information, the entity shall provide verification of the screening to the Oregon Health Authority or a contractor of the authority and the authority or the authority’s contractor shall forward the verification to the court, in the manner prescribed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to satisfy the conditions for dismissal under ORS 153.062 or 475.237.

(3)(a) If moneys remain in the Drug Treatment and Recovery Services Fund after the council has committed grants and funding to establish behavioral health resource networks serving every county in this state, the council shall provide grants and funding to other agencies or organizations, whether government or community based, and to the nine federally recognized tribes in this state and service providers that are affiliated with the nine federally recognized tribes in this state to increase access to one or more of the following:

(A) Low-barrier substance use disorder treatment that is evidence-informed, trauma-informed, culturally specific, linguistically responsive, person-centered and nonjudgmental;

(B) Peer support and recovery services;

(C) Transitional, supportive and permanent housing for persons with substance use disorder;

(D) Harm reduction interventions including, but not limited to, overdose prevention education, access to [naloxone hydrochloride] short-acting opioid antagonists, as defined in ORS 689.681, and sterile syringes and stimulant-specific drug education and outreach; or

(E) Incentives and supports to expand the behavioral health workforce to support the services delivered by behavioral health resource networks and entities receiving grants or funding under this subsection.

(b) A recipient of a grant or funding under this subsection may not use the grant or funding to supplant the recipient’s existing funding.

(4) In awarding grants and funding under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, the council shall:

(a) Distribute grants and funding to ensure access to:

(A) Historically underserved populations; and

(B) Culturally specific and linguistically responsive services.

(b) Consider any inventories or surveys of currently available behavioral health services.

(c) Consider available regional data related to the substance use disorder treatment needs and the access to culturally specific and linguistically responsive services in communities in this state.

(d) Consider the needs of residents of this state for services, supports and treatment at all ages.

(5) The council shall require any government entity that applies for a grant to specify in the application details regarding subgrantees and how the government entity will fund culturally specific organizations and culturally specific services. A government entity receiving a grant must make an explicit commitment not to supplant or decrease any existing funding used to provide services funded by the grant.

(6) In determining grants and funding to be awarded, the council may consult the comprehensive addiction, prevention, treatment and recovery plan established by the Alcohol and Drug Policy
Commission under ORS 430.223 and the advice of any other group, agency, organization or individual
that desires to provide advice to the council that is consistent with the terms of this section.

(7) Services provided by grantees, including services provided by a Behavioral Health Resource
Network, shall be free of charge to the clients receiving the services. Grantees in each network
shall seek reimbursement from insurance issuers, the medical assistance program or any other third
party responsible for the cost of services provided to a client and grants and funding provided by
the council or the authority under subsection (2) of this section may be used for copayments,
deductibles or other out-of-pocket costs incurred by the client for the services.

(8) Subsection (7) of this section does not require the medical assistance program to reimburse
the cost of services for which another third party is responsible in violation of 42 U.S.C. 1396a(25).

SECTION 25. ORS 431A.855 is amended to read:

ORS 431A.855. (1)(a) The Oregon Health Authority, in consultation with the Prescription Monitoring
Program Advisory Commission, shall establish and maintain a prescription monitoring program for
monitoring and reporting:

(A) Prescription drugs dispensed by pharmacies licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy that
are classified in schedules II through IV under the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 811
and 812, as modified by the board by rule under ORS 475.035;

(B) Prescribed gabapentin and [naloxone] short-acting opioid antagonists, as defined in ORS
689.681, dispensed by pharmacies; and

(C) Other drugs identified by rules adopted by the authority.

(b)(A) To fulfill the requirements of this subsection, the authority shall establish, maintain and
operate an electronic system to monitor and report drugs described in paragraph (a) of this sub-
section that are dispensed by prescription.

(B) The electronic system must:

(i) Operate and be accessible by practitioners and pharmacies 24 hours a day, seven days a
week; and

(ii) Allow practitioners to register as required under ORS 431A.877 and to apply for access to
the electronic system in accordance with rules adopted by the authority under subsection (2) of this
section.

(C) The authority may contract with a state agency or private entity to ensure the effective
operation of the electronic system.

(2) In consultation with the commission, the authority shall adopt rules for the operation of the
electronic prescription monitoring program established under subsection (1) of this section, including
standards for:

(a) Reporting data;

(b) Providing maintenance, security and disclosure of data;

(c) Ensuring accuracy and completeness of data;

(d) Complying with the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (P.L.
104-191) and regulations adopted under that law, including 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164, federal al-
cohol and drug treatment confidentiality laws and regulations adopted under those laws, including
42 C.F.R. part 2, and state health and mental health confidentiality laws, including ORS 179.505,
192.517 and 192.553 to 192.581;

(e) Ensuring accurate identification of persons or entities requesting information from the da-
tabase;

(f) Accepting printed or nonelectronic reports from pharmacies that do not have the capability
(g) Notifying a patient, before or when a drug classified in schedules II through IV is dispensed to the patient, about the prescription monitoring program and the entry of the prescription in the electronic system; and

(h) Registering practitioners with the electronic system.

(3) The authority shall submit an annual report to the commission regarding the prescription monitoring program established under this section.

SECTION 26. ORS 431A.865 is amended to read:

431A.865. (1)(a) Except as provided under subsections (2) and (3) of this section, prescription monitoring information submitted under ORS 431A.860 to the prescription monitoring program established in ORS 431A.855:

(A) Is protected health information under ORS 192.553 to 192.581.

(B) Is confidential and not subject to disclosure under ORS 192.311 to 192.478.

(b) Except as provided under subsection (3)(a)(H) of this section, prescription monitoring information submitted under ORS 431A.860 to the prescription monitoring program may not be used to evaluate a practitioner's professional practice.

(2) The Oregon Health Authority may review the prescription monitoring information of an individual who dies from a drug overdose.

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, the Oregon Health Authority shall disclose prescription monitoring information reported to the authority under ORS 431A.860:

(A) To a practitioner or pharmacist, or, if a practitioner or pharmacist authorizes the authority to disclose the information to a member of the practitioner's or pharmacist's staff, to a member of the practitioner's or pharmacist's staff. If a practitioner or pharmacist authorizes disclosing the information to the authority under this subparagraph, the practitioner or pharmacist remains responsible for the use or misuse of the information by the staff member. To receive information under this subparagraph, or to authorize the receipt of information by a staff member under this subparagraph, a practitioner or pharmacist must certify that the requested information is for the purpose of evaluating the need for or providing medical or pharmaceutical treatment for a patient to whom the practitioner or pharmacist anticipates providing, is providing or has provided care.

(B) To a dental director, medical director or pharmacy director, or, if a dental director, medical director or pharmacy director authorizes the authority to disclose the information to a member of the director's, medical director's or pharmacy director's staff, to a member of the director's, medical director's or pharmacy director's staff. If a dental director, medical director or pharmacy director authorizes disclosing the information to the authority under this subparagraph, the dental director, medical director or pharmacy director remains responsible for the use or misuse of the information by the staff member. To receive information under this subparagraph, or to authorize the receipt of information by a staff member under this subparagraph:

(i) A dental director must certify that the requested information is for the purposes of overseeing the operations of a coordinated care organization, dental clinic or office, or a system of dental clinics or offices, and ensuring the delivery of quality dental care within the coordinated care organization, clinic, office or system.

(ii) A medical director must certify that the requested information is for the purposes of overseeing the operations of a coordinated care organization, hospital, health care clinic or system of
hospitals or health care clinics and ensuring the delivery of quality health care within the coordi-
nated care organization, hospital, clinic or system.

(iii) A pharmacy director must certify that the requested information is for the purposes of
overseeing the operations of a coordinated care organization, pharmacy or system of pharmacies and
ensuring the delivery of quality pharmaceutical care within the coordinated care organization,
pharmacy or system.

(C) In accordance with subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph, to an individual described
in subparagraphs (A) and (B) of this paragraph through a health information technology system that
is used by the individual to access information about patients if:

(i) The individual is authorized to access the information in the health information technology
system;

(ii) The information is not permanently retained in the health information technology system,
except for purposes of conducting audits and maintaining patient records; and

(iii) The health information technology system meets any privacy and security requirements and
other criteria, including criteria required by the federal Health Insurance Portability and Account-
ability Act, established by the authority by rule.

(D) To a practitioner in a form that catalogs all prescription drugs prescribed by the practi-
tioner according to the number assigned to the practitioner by the Drug Enforcement Adminis-
tration of the United States Department of Justice.

(E) To the Chief Medical Examiner or designee of the Chief Medical Examiner, for the purpose
of conducting a medicolegal investigation or autopsy.

(F) To designated representatives of the authority or any vendor or contractor with whom the
authority has contracted to establish or maintain the electronic system established under ORS
431A.855.

(G) Pursuant to a valid court order based on probable cause and issued at the request of a
federal, state or local law enforcement agency engaged in an authorized drug-related investigation
involving a person to whom the requested information pertains.

(H) To a health professional regulatory board that certifies in writing that the requested infor-
mation is necessary for an investigation related to licensure, license renewal or disciplinary action
involving the applicant, licensee or registrant to whom the requested information pertains.

(I) Pursuant to an agreement entered into under ORS 431A.869.

(b) The authority may disclose information from the prescription monitoring program that does
not identify a patient, practitioner or drug outlet:

(A) For educational, research or public health purposes;

(B) For the purpose of educating practitioners about the prescribing of opioids and other con-
trolled substances;

(C) To a health professional regulatory board;

(D) To a local public health authority, as defined in ORS 431.003; or

(E) To officials of the authority who are conducting special epidemiologic morbidity and mor-
tality studies in accordance with ORS 413.196 and rules adopted under ORS 431.001 to 431.550 and
431.990.

(c) The authority may not disclose, except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection:

(A) Prescription drug monitoring information to the extent that the disclosure fails to comply
with applicable provisions of the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of
1996 (P.L. 104-191) and regulations adopted under that law, including 45 C.F.R. parts 160 and 164,
federal alcohol and drug treatment confidentiality laws and regulations, including 42 C.F.R. part 2,  
and state health and mental health confidentiality laws, including ORS 179.505, 192.517 and 192.553  
to 192.581.

(B) The sex of a patient for whom a drug was prescribed.

(C) The identity of a patient for whom [naloxone] a short-acting opioid antagonist, as defined  
in ORS 689.681, was prescribed.

(d) The authority shall disclose information relating to a patient maintained in the electronic  
system established under ORS 431A.855 to that patient at no cost to the patient within 10 business  
days after the authority receives a request from the patient for the information.

(e)(A) A patient may request the authority to correct any information related to the patient that  
is maintained in the electronic system established under ORS 431A.855 that is erroneous. The au-  
thority shall grant or deny a request to correct information within 10 business days after the au-  
thority receives the request. If a request to correct information cannot be granted because the error  
ocurred at the pharmacy where the information was inputted, the authority shall inform the patient  
that the information cannot be corrected because the error occurred at the pharmacy.

(B) If the authority denies a patient’s request to correct information under this paragraph, or  
fails to grant a patient’s request to correct information under this paragraph within 10 business days  
after the authority receives the request, the patient may appeal the denial or failure to grant the  
request. Upon receiving notice of an appeal under this subparagraph, the authority shall conduct  
a contested case hearing as provided in ORS chapter 183. Notwithstanding ORS 183.450, the au-  
thority has the burden in the contested case hearing of establishing that the information is correct.

(f) The information in the prescription monitoring program may not be used for any commercial  
purpose.

(g) In accordance with ORS 192.553 to 192.581 and federal laws and regulations related to pri-  
vacy, any person authorized to prescribe or dispense a prescription drug who is entitled to access  
a patient’s prescription monitoring information may discuss the information with or release the in-  
fomation to other health care providers involved with the patient’s care for the purpose of provid-  
ing safe and appropriate care coordination.

(4)(a) The authority shall maintain records of the information disclosed through the prescription  
monitoring program including:

(A) The identity of each person who requests or receives information from the program and any  
organization the person represents;

(B) The information released to each person or organization; and

(C) The date and time the information was requested and the date and time the information was  
provided.

(b) Records maintained as required by this subsection may be reviewed by the Prescription  
Monitoring Program Advisory Commission.

(5) Information in the prescription monitoring program that identifies an individual patient must  
be removed no later than three years from the date the information is entered into the program.

(6) The authority shall notify the Attorney General and each individual affected by an improper  
disclosure of information from the prescription monitoring program of the disclosure.

(7)(a) If the authority or a person or entity required to report or authorized to receive or release  
 prescription information under this section violates this section or ORS 431A.860 or 431A.870, a  
person injured by the violation may bring a civil action against the authority, person or entity and  
may recover damages in the amount of $1,000 or actual damages, whichever is greater.
(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the authority and a person or entity required to report or authorized to receive or release prescription information under this section are immune from civil liability for violations of this section or ORS 431A.860 or 431A.870 unless the authority, person or entity acts with malice, criminal intent, gross negligence, recklessness or willful intent.

(8) Nothing in ORS 431A.855 to 431A.900 requires a practitioner or pharmacist who prescribes or dispenses a prescription drug to obtain information about a patient from the prescription monitoring program. A practitioner or pharmacist who prescribes or dispenses a prescription drug may not be held liable for damages in any civil action on the basis that the practitioner or pharmacist did or did not request or obtain information from the prescription monitoring program.

(9) The authority shall, at regular intervals, ensure compliance of a health information technology system described in subsection (3) of this section with the privacy and security requirements and other criteria established by the authority under subsection (3) of this section.

SECTION 27. If House Bill 2421 becomes law, section 7a, chapter ___, Oregon Laws 2023 (Enrolled House Bill 2421) (amending ORS 109.675), is repealed.

CAPTIONS

SECTION 28. The unit captions used in this 2023 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2023 Act.

EFFECTIVE DATE

SECTION 29. This 2023 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2023 Act takes effect on its passage.