

SF 415	IMMUNITY IN ALCOHOL/OD CASES	Establishes immunity for persons for various alcohol offenses or drug offenses (being under the legal age, public intoxication, possession of drug paraphernalia, possession of controlled substances, open container) if the person seeks emergency assistance for another due to an alcohol or drug overdose. Establishes the immunity for persons who seek assistance because of human trafficking or abuse. Requires the person to fulfill certain conditions for immunity, including cooperating with the police. Requires that if the person receiving immunity is under 18 and was drinking, or in possession of, alcohol, that a juvenile court officer be informed. Requires the Regents to adopt rules prohibiting sanctions by the universities in these cases. (Chairperson Zaun) See SF 2123
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TALKING POINTS FOR SF 415 IMMUNITY IN ALCOHOL/OD CASES

- Provisional counts of drug overdoses in Iowa rose 7% from January 2016-January 2017.
- In Iowa the heroin death rate is two to three times higher than the national average.
- People using drugs or alcohol illegally often fear arrest if they summon emergency medical assistance for a friend or family member for a suspected overdose.
- Early intervention increases the likelihood of a person surviving an overdose.
- Forty (40) states and the District of Columbia have enacted some form of a Good Samaritan or 911 drug immunity law.

References:

<http://www.ncsl.org/research/civil-and-criminal-justice/drug-overdose-immunity-good-samaritan-laws.aspx> Retrieved February 4, 2018.

<http://www.drugpolicy.org/issues/911-good-samaritan-fatal-overdose-prevention-law> Retrieved February 4, 2018.

https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/health_policy/monthly-drug-overdose-death-estimates.pdf Retrieved February 4, 2018.

<https://www.public-health.uiowa.edu/iprc/wp-content/uploads/2017/05/OpioidsIowaNEWfinal.pdf> Retrieved February 4, 2018.