

Summary of Michigan's Good Samaritan Laws Related to Overdose:

Please visit www.legislature.mi.gov to see the full version of the law.

MCL=Michigan Compiled Law

PA=Public Act

Opioid antagonist=Naloxone (trade name Narcan)

MCL333.17744b: Prescribing, possessing, or dispensing opioid antagonist; liability:

This law makes it legal for doctors to prescribe and pharmacists to dispense Narcan to any person at risk of experiencing an opioid related overdose. This includes family members, friends, and other individuals in a position to provide assistance to someone having an opioid related overdose. Any person acting in good faith and with reasonable care may possess and administer Narcan.

PA 311 (Effective Oct. 14, 2014)

Later, this law expanded to include language specific to revised school codes, allowing school boards to obtain Narcan to be administered by school employees who are registered nurses or otherwise trained in providing Narcan.

PA 384 (Effective March 29, 2017)

MCL691.1503: Administration of opioid antagonist; liability; definitions:

This law provides protection from civil action for damages that might occur when administering Narcan. It covers any person who in good faith believes that another person is suffering from an opioid related overdose and administers Narcan. This law doesn't protect individuals with medical licenses when Narcan is given in a hospital. It also doesn't protect someone who is administering Narcan for the purpose of "willful or wanton misconduct."

PA 314 (Effective October 14, 2014)

MCL333.7403: 911 Good Samaritan Fatal Overdose Prevention Law, possession immunity:

This law protects a person from prosecution for possessing a controlled substance in an amount sufficient only for personal use when seeking medical assistance for him/herself or another person due to an overdose or some other medical emergency related to substance use. Immunity is not granted for other violations under this law. This law allows health care facilities to notify parents or guardians of minors under the age of 18 who are incapacitated and require emergency medical treatment, however, nonemergency treatment requires the minor's consent to notify parents/guardians. This law also allows probation officers to recommend to the court that an individual who was sentenced to lifetime probation under subsection (2)(a)(iv) as it existed before March 1, 2003, and has served 5 or more years of that probation period be discharged off probation. If the probation officer does not recommend discharge, the individual may petition the court seeking resentencing under the court rules.

PA 307 (Effective January 4, 2017)

MCL333.7404: 911 Good Samaritan Fatal Overdose Prevention Law, use immunity:

This law protects a person from prosecution for using a controlled substance in an amount sufficient only for personal use when seeking medical assistance for him/herself or another person due to an overdose or some other medical emergency related to substance use. Immunity is not granted for other violations under this law. This law allows health care facilities to notify parents or guardians of minors under the age of 18 who are incapacitated and require emergency medical treatment, however, nonemergency treatment requires the minor's consent to notify parents/guardians.

PA 308 (Effective January 4, 2017)