

Liability: Emergency Responder or Law Enforcement Use of Opioid Antagonist

R.R.S. Neb. 28-470(3), (4)

An emergency responder or law enforcement officer, who, in good faith, obtains and administers an opioid antagonist to a person who is believed to be suffering from an opioid-related overdose, will not be held legally responsible or be professionally disciplined.

Naloxone; authorized activities; immunity from administrative action or criminal prosecution

(3) An emergency responder is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution if the emergency responder, acting in good faith, obtains naloxone from the emergency responder's emergency medical service organization and administers the naloxone to a person who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose.

(4) A peace officer is not subject to administrative action or criminal prosecution if the peace officer, acting in good faith, obtains naloxone from the peace officer's law enforcement agency and administers the naloxone to a person who is apparently experiencing an opioid-related overdose.