

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA

SESSION 1997

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SENATE BILL 690

Short Title: Needle Exchange Pilot Program.

(Public)

Sponsors: Senators Lucas; Ballance, Dannelly, Jordan, Martin of Guilford, and Shaw of Cumberland.

Referred to: Children & Human Resources.

April 3, 1997

A BILL TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A COMMUNITY-BASED NEEDLE AND SYRINGE EXCHANGE PILOT PROGRAM.

The General Assembly of North Carolina enacts:

Section 1. (a) Pilot program established; purpose. There is established a community-based needle exchange pilot program to be administered by the Department of Environment, Health, and Natural Resources. For purposes of this section, a "needle exchange pilot program or project" is a program or establishment wherein a person who is an injecting drug user may exchange an old or used needle or syringe for a new one. As used in this section, the term "needle" includes "syringe". The purposes of the program are as follows:

- (1) To reduce use of contaminated needles in circulation in order to reduce the transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV), Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C;
- (2) To provide HIV/AIDS risk reduction outreach education and referral for hard-to-reach Injection Drug Users (IDU) who are not in treatment; and
- (3) To reduce the spread of HIV, Hepatitis B, and Hepatitis C to the sexual partners of injection drug users, and thus reduce the transmission of the disease to other populations.

(b) Administration of the pilot program. The Department shall administer the program as follows:

- 1 (1) The Department shall authorize the establishment of up to four
2 community-based needle exchange pilot projects, each in a county
3 with a high incidence or prevalence of HIV infection or injecting drug
4 use behavior.
- 5 (2) Each pilot project shall be implemented by a public nonprofit or
6 private nonprofit organization. Each organization selected to
7 implement a project shall provide the Department with proof of
8 nonprofit status, and must agree to develop and implement a pilot
9 project that is comprehensive in scope and demonstrates coordination
10 with local public health departments, substance abuse treatment
11 programs, community health centers, law enforcement agencies,
12 pharmacies, and other local health care providers.
- 13 (3) Each community-based pilot project shall do the following:
 - 14 a. Maintain coordination with existing comprehensive HIV/AIDS
15 prevention and outreach projects that target injecting drug
16 users;
 - 17 b. Provide for the free and anonymous exchange of needles and
18 syringes for those needles and syringes returned;
 - 19 c. Offer education on HIV and hepatitis transmission and
20 prevention measures, assist program participants in obtaining
21 drug treatment services, and ensure the safe disposal of needles.
- 22 (4) Approved needle exchange projects must use a reliable mechanism
23 that will allow for the identification of program syringes after the
24 syringes leave the exchange site. Each community-based project shall
25 have an evaluation component to monitor:
 - 26 a. Exchange rates of needles and syringes;
 - 27 b. Behavioral changes of project participants, such as needle
28 sharing and the use of condoms;
 - 29 c. Project participation rates and the number of participants who
30 enter drug treatment programs and other services.
- 31 (5) Upon notification by the Department that an organization has been
32 authorized to implement a pilot project, the organization shall establish
33 a process to promote community involvement in and planning and
34 operations of the project. This requirement can be met by either
35 establishing a new community advisory board or by making formal
36 arrangements with an existing community advisory board. Each
37 needle exchange project shall have six months to implement a
38 community planning process to adopt policies and procedures for the
39 operation of the program.
- 40 (6) Each organization implementing a community-based pilot project shall
41 submit a report evaluating the effectiveness of the project to the
42 Department. The Department shall determine the frequency and
43 content of reports to be submitted by the organization.

1 Section 2. G.S. 90-113.22 shall not apply to persons who are employees or
2 volunteers of, or injecting drug user participants in community-based needle exchange
3 pilot projects administered by the Department pursuant to this act. This immunity from
4 prosecution under G.S. 90-113.22 applies only to acts committed while carrying out the
5 duties as employee or volunteer, or during the course of participating in the needle or
6 syringe exchange.

7 Section 3. This act becomes effective July 1, 1997, and expires June 30, 2000.