## SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION No. 35

# STATE OF NEW JERSEY 218th LEGISLATURE

**INTRODUCED FEBRUARY 5, 2018** 

Sponsored by: Senator LORETTA WEINBERG District 37 (Bergen) Senator KRISTIN M. CORRADO District 40 (Bergen, Essex, Morris and Passaic) Assemblywoman VALERIE VAINIERI HUTTLE District 37 (Bergen) Assemblyman JOHN ARMATO District 2 (Atlantic) Assemblyman VINCENT MAZZEO District 2 (Atlantic)

**Co-Sponsored by:** 

Senators Addiego, Greenstein, Lagana, Assemblywoman Downey, Assemblymen Houghtaling, Rooney, Verrelli, Assemblywoman Timberlake, Assemblymen Space and Wirths

#### **SYNOPSIS**

Permanently designates October 6 as "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" in New Jersey.

**CURRENT VERSION OF TEXT** 

As introduced.

(Sponsorship Updated As Of: 6/21/2019)

<ul> <li><sup>2</sup> "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" in New Jersey.</li> <li><sup>3</sup></li> <li><sup>4</sup> WHEREAS, Opioids are commonly prescribed for pain, and an estimated 20 percent of patients presenting to physician offices with non-cancer pain symptoms, pain-related diagnoses, or acute and chronic pain receive an opioid prescription; and</li> <li><sup>8</sup> WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li><sup>10</sup> WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to assess the long-term benefits of opioid for chronic pain; and</li> <li><sup>11</sup> WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse, and abuse; and</li> <li><sup>12</sup> WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li><sup>13</sup> WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li><sup>14</sup> WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, Opioids are commonly prescribed for pain, and an estimated 20 percent of patients presenting to physician offices with non-cancer pain symptoms, pain-related diagnoses, or acute and chronic pain receive an opioid prescription; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to assess the long-term benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse, and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>29 WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>estimated 20 percent of patients presenting to physician offices with</li> <li>non-cancer pain symptoms, pain-related diagnoses, or acute and</li> <li>chronic pain receive an opioid prescription; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million</li> <li>prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in</li> <li>the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of</li> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relevers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>non-cancer pain symptoms, pain-related diagnoses, or acute and chronic pain receive an opioid prescription; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to assess the long-term benefits of opioid for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse, and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>chronic pain receive an opioid prescription; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million</li> <li>prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in</li> <li>the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of</li> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioid for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, In 2012, health care providers wrote 259 million prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to assess the long-term benefits of opioid for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse, and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>prescriptions for opioid pain medication, enough for every adult in</li> <li>the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of</li> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioid for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>the United States to have a bottle of pain medication pills; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of</li> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioids for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, Although evidence supports the short-term efficacy of</li> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioids for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>opioids for reducing pain, few studies have been conducted to</li> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioids for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>assess the long-term benefits of opioids for chronic pain; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use</li> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, Despite the benefits of opioid pain medication, opioid use presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse, and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>presents serious risks, including the risk of opioid overdose, misuse,</li> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>and abuse; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and</li> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing,</li> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>Prevention, the abuse of prescription painkillers is a "growing, deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S. parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>deadly epidemic"; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, Since 1990, drug overdose death rates in the United States</li> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>have more than tripled, with nearly three-fourths of these deaths</li> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>attributable to prescription painkillers; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, The unprecedented rise in overdose deaths in the U.S.</li> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>parallels a nearly 300 percent increase in the sale of opioid pain</li> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>medications, such as Oxycodone and Percocet, since 1999; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, The chemical structure of opioids mimic the structure of</li> <li>receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>27 receptors in the brain and the nervous system; and</li> <li>28 WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>29 relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
<ul> <li>WHEREAS, This chemical "relationship" allows prescription pain</li> <li>relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing</li> </ul>
relievers to work by binding to receptors in the brain and decreasing
30 the perception of pain, thereby creating a powerful feeling of
21 and the standard data and the second standard and the second standard and the second standard standar
31 euphoria, physical dependence, and in some cases, addiction; and
32 WHEREAS, The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services
Administration reports that many people who become addicted to
<ul> <li>opioids go on to abuse heroin, a semi-synthetic opioid drug; and</li> <li>WHEREAS, Ninety-four percent of respondents in a 2014 survey of</li> </ul>
<ul><li>38 purchase and harder to obtain than heroin on the illegal drug</li><li>39 market; and</li></ul>
40 WHEREAS, Of the 21.5 million Americans that had a substance abuse
40 <b>WHEREAS,</b> Of the 21.5 million Americans that had a substance abuse 41 disorder in 2014, 1.9 million abused opioid pain medication and
41 disorder in 2014, 1.9 minion abused opfold pain medication and 42 586,000 had a substance abuse disorder involving heroin; and
42 <b>WHEREAS</b> , The abuse of prescription painkillers in New Jersey has led
45 <b>WHEREAS,</b> The abuse of prescription painkiners in New Jersey has led 44 to a resurgence in the availability of cheap heroin in the State's
44 to a resultgence in the availability of cheap heroin in the state s 45 urban, suburban, and rural areas; and
45 <b>WHEREAS,</b> In 2014, according to data released by the Division of
47 Criminal Justice in the Department of Law and Public Safety, there

3

1 were 741 heroin related overdose deaths in New Jersey, twice as 2 many as in 2010; and WHEREAS, As reported by the Centers for Disease Control and 3 Prevention, New Jersey's per capita rate of 8.3 heroin related deaths 4 5 per 100,000 is more than triple the national rate; and WHEREAS, In 2014, 28,332 people entered New Jersey drug addiction 6 7 treatment centers for heroin or opioid pill addictions, representing 8 nearly half the overall total of 64,766 people who received 9 substance abuse treatment in the State that year; and 10 WHEREAS, Heroin overdose has eclipsed homicide, suicide, car 11 accidents, and HIV/AIDS as one of the leading causes of death in 12 the State of New Jersey; and WHEREAS, The Partnership for a Drug-Free New Jersey, in 13 cooperation with the Community Coalition for a Safe and Healthy 14 15 Morris, the Governor's Council on Alcoholism and Drug Abuse, 16 and the Department of Human Services, has designated October 6, 17 2016 as "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" in New Jersey; and WHEREAS, "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" is designed to raise 18 awareness about the dangers of, and the link between, opioid abuse 19 20 and heroin addiction and to educate health care providers, community leaders, State lawmakers, and members of the public 21 22 about the opioid abuse epidemic and its effects throughout the State 23 of New Jersey and across the country; and 24 WHEREAS, In order to improve public awareness of the dangers of 25 opioid addiction and the link between opioid addiction and heroin 26 use, it is both reasonable and appropriate to invite New Jersey citizens to observe "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" in this State, 27 and to participate in appropriate activities in relation thereto; now, 28 29 therefore, 30 31 BE IT RESOLVED by the Senate and General Assembly of the 32 State of New Jersey: 33 34 1. October 6 shall be permanently designated as "Knock Out 35 Opioid Abuse Day" in New Jersey in order to raise awareness about 36 the dangers of, and the link between, opioid abuse and heroin 37 addiction and to educate health care providers, community leaders, State lawmakers, and members of the public about the opioid abuse 38 39 epidemic and its effects throughout the State of New Jersey and 40 across the country. 41 42 2. The Governor is respectfully requested to annually issue a 43 proclamation recognizing October 6 as "Knock Out Opioid Abuse 44 Day" in New Jersey, and calling upon public officials and the 45 citizens of this State to observe the day with appropriate activities 46 and programs. 47 48 3. This joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

### SJR35 WEINBERG, CORRADO

	4	/	

#### STATEMENT

This resolution permanently designates October 6 as "Knock Out Opioid Abuse Day" in order to raise awareness about the dangers of, and the link between, opioid abuse and heroin addiction and to educate health care providers, community leaders, State lawmakers, and members of the public about the opioid abuse epidemic and its effects throughout the State and across the country.

9 Under the joint resolution, the Governor is requested to issue an 10 annual proclamation recognizing October 6 as "Knock Out Opioid 11 Abuse Day" in New Jersey and call upon public officials and the 12 citizens of this State to observe the day with appropriate activities 13 and programs.

1