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A bill to be entitled
 An act relating to emergency treatment for opioid
 overdose; providing a short title; creating s.
 381.887, F.S.; providing definitions; providing
 purpose; authorizing a health care practitioner to
 prescribe an opioid antagonist to a patient or
 caregiver under certain conditions; authorizing
 storage, possession, and emergency administration of
 an opioid antagonist by such patient or caregiver and
 certain emergency responders; providing immunity from
 liability; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. This act may be cited as the "Emergency
 Treatment and Recovery Act."

Section 2. Section 381.887, Florida Statutes, is created
 to read:

381.887 Emergency treatment for opioid overdose.—

(1) As used in this section, the term:

(a) "Administer" or "administration" means to introduce an
 opioid antagonist into the body of a person, using a formulation
 and route of administration approved by the United States Food
 and Drug Administration.

(b) "Authorized health care practitioner" means a licensed
 practitioner authorized by the laws of the state to prescribe

27 drugs.

28 (c) "Caregiver" means a family member, friend, or other
29 person in a position to assist a person at risk of experiencing
30 an opioid overdose.

31 (d) "Opioid antagonist" means a drug that blocks the
32 effects of exogenously administered opioids.

33 (e) "Patient" means a person at risk of experiencing an
34 opioid overdose.

35 (2) The purpose of this section is to provide for the
36 prescription of an opioid antagonist to patients and caregivers
37 and to encourage the administration of such formulation and
38 route of administration as approved by the United States Food
39 and Drug Administration for emergency treatment of known or
40 suspected opioid overdoses when a physician is not immediately
41 available.

42 (3) An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe
43 an opioid antagonist to a patient or caregiver for use in
44 accordance with this section, and pharmacists may dispense an
45 opioid antagonist pursuant to a prescription issued in the name
46 of the patient or caregiver, appropriately labeled with
47 instructions for use. The patient or caregiver is authorized to
48 store and possess approved opioid antagonists and, in an
49 emergency situation when a physician is not immediately
50 available, administer the opioid antagonist to a person believed
51 in good faith to be experiencing an opioid overdose, regardless
52 of whether that person has a prescription for an opioid

53 antagonist.

54 (4) Emergency responders, including law enforcement
55 officers and emergency medical technicians, are authorized to
56 possess, store, and administer approved opioid antagonists as
57 clinically indicated.

58 (5) A person, including an authorized health care
59 practitioner, a dispensing health care practitioner, or a
60 pharmacist, who possesses, administers, prescribes, dispenses,
61 or stores an approved opioid antagonist in compliance with this
62 section is afforded the civil liability immunity protections
63 provided under s. 768.13.

64 Section 3. This act shall take effect upon becoming a law.