CS for SB 544

By the Committee on Appropriations; and Senator Boyd

	576-02399-22 2022544c1
1	A bill to be entitled
2	An act relating to drug-related overdose prevention;
3	amending s. 381.887, F.S.; revising the purpose of
4	specified provisions relating to the prescribing,
5	ordering, and dispensing of emergency opioid
6	antagonists to certain persons by authorized health
7	care practitioners; authorizing pharmacists to order
8	certain emergency opioid antagonists; providing
9	certain authorized persons immunity from civil or
10	criminal liability for administering emergency opioid
11	antagonists under certain circumstances; authorizing
12	personnel of law enforcement agencies and other
13	agencies to administer emergency opioid antagonists
14	under certain circumstances; amending s. 381.981,
15	F.S.; revising requirements for a certain health
16	awareness campaign; amending s. 395.1041, F.S.;
17	requiring hospital emergency departments and urgent
18	care centers to report incidents involving a suspected
19	or actual overdose to the Department of Health under
20	certain circumstances; providing requirements for the
21	reports; requiring hospital emergency departments and
22	urgent care centers to use their best efforts to
23	report such incidents to the department within a
24	specified timeframe; providing an effective date.
25	
26	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
27	
28	Section 1. Subsections (2) , (3) , and (4) of section
29	381.887, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
I	

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I	576-02399-22 2022544c1
30	381.887 Emergency treatment for suspected opioid overdose
31	(2) The purpose of this section is to provide for the
32	prescribing, ordering, and dispensing prescription of emergency
33	opioid antagonists an emergency opioid antagonist to patients
34	and caregivers and to encourage the prescribing, ordering, and
35	dispensing prescription of emergency opioid antagonists by
36	authorized health care practitioners.
37	(3) <u>(a)</u> An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe
38	and dispense an emergency opioid antagonist to, and a pharmacist
39	may order an emergency opioid antagonist with an autoinjection
40	delivery system or intranasal application delivery system for, a
41	patient or caregiver for use in accordance with this section $_{\cdot \overline{ au}}$
42	and
43	(b) A pharmacist pharmacists may dispense an emergency
44	opioid antagonist pursuant to a prescription by an authorized
45	health care practitioner. A pharmacist may dispense an emergency
46	opioid antagonist with such a prescription or pursuant to a non-
47	patient-specific standing order for an autoinjection delivery
48	system or intranasal application delivery system, which must be
49	appropriately labeled with instructions for use, pursuant to a
50	pharmacist's order or pursuant to a nonpatient-specific standing
51	order.
52	(c) A such patient or caregiver is authorized to store and
53	possess approved emergency opioid antagonists and, in an
54	emergency situation when a physician is not immediately
55	available, administer the emergency opioid antagonist to a
56	person believed in good faith to be experiencing an opioid
57	overdose, regardless of whether that person has a prescription
58	for an emergency opioid antagonist.

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59	(4) The following persons are authorized to possess, store,
60	and administer emergency opioid antagonists as clinically
61	indicated and are immune from any civil liability or criminal
62	liability as a result of administering an emergency opioid
63	antagonist:
64	(a) Emergency responders, including, but not limited to,
65	law enforcement officers, paramedics, and emergency medical
66	technicians.
67	(b) Crime laboratory personnel for the statewide criminal
68	analysis laboratory system as described in s. 943.32, including,
69	but not limited to, analysts, evidence intake personnel, and
70	their supervisors.
71	(c) Personnel of a law enforcement agency or other agency,
72	including, but not limited to, correctional probation officers
73	and child protective investigators who, while acting within the
74	scope or course of employment, come into contact with a
75	controlled substance or persons at risk of experiencing an
76	opioid overdose.
77	Section 2. Paragraph (r) of subsection (2) of section
78	381.981, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
79	381.981 Health awareness campaigns
80	(2) The awareness campaigns shall include the provision of
81	educational information about preventing, detecting, treating,
82	and curing the following diseases or conditions. Additional
83	diseases and conditions that impact the public health may be
84	added by the board of directors of the Florida Public Health
85	Institute, Inc.; however, each of the following diseases or
86	conditions must be included in an awareness campaign during at
87	least 1 month in any 24-month period:

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88	(r) Substance abuse, including, but not limited to,
89	emergency opioid antagonists.
90	Section 3. Subsection (8) is added to section 395.1041,
91	Florida Statutes, to read:
92	395.1041 Access to emergency services and care
93	(8) REPORTING OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OVERDOSESA hospital
94	emergency department or an urgent care center that treats and
95	releases a person in response to a suspected or actual overdose
96	of a controlled substance must report such incident to the
97	department if the patient was not transported by a transport
98	service operating pursuant to part III of chapter 401. Such
99	reports must be made using an appropriate method with secure
100	access, including, but not limited to, the Washington/Baltimore
101	High Intensity Drug Trafficking Overdose Detection Mapping
102	Application Program, the Florida Prehospital EMS Tracking and
103	Reporting System (EMSTARS), or another program identified by
104	department rule. If a hospital emergency department or an urgent
105	care center reports such an incident, it must use its best
106	efforts to make the report to the department within 120 hours
107	after becoming aware of the incident.
108	Section 4. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.

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