Second Engrossed

2022544e2

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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; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.;
25	authorizing a public school to purchase or enter into
26	an arrangement to receive a supply of the opioid
27	antagonist naloxone for a certain purpose; specifying
28	requirements for the maintenance of the naloxone;
29	providing immunity from civil liability to a school
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30	district employee for administering an approved
31	emergency opioid antagonist to a student; providing an
32	effective date.
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34	Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
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36	Section 1. Subsections (2), (3), and (4) of section
37	381.887, Florida Statutes, are amended to read:
38	381.887 Emergency treatment for suspected opioid overdose
39	(2) The purpose of this section is to provide for the
40	prescribing, ordering, and dispensing prescription of <u>emergency</u>
41	<u>opioid antagonists</u> an emergency opioid antagonist to patients
42	and caregivers and to encourage the prescribing, ordering, and
43	dispensing prescription of emergency opioid antagonists by
44	authorized health care practitioners.
45	(3) <u>(a)</u> An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe
46	and dispense an emergency opioid antagonist to, and a pharmacist
47	may order an emergency opioid antagonist with an autoinjection
48	delivery system or intranasal application delivery system for, a
49	patient or caregiver for use in accordance with this section $\underline{\cdot au}$
50	and
51	(b) A pharmacist pharmacists may dispense an emergency
52	opioid antagonist pursuant to <u>a prescription by an authorized</u>
53	health care practitioner. A pharmacist may dispense an emergency
54	opioid antagonist with such a prescription or pursuant to a non-
55	patient-specific standing order for an autoinjection delivery
56	system or intranasal application delivery system, which must be
57	appropriately labeled with instructions for use, pursuant to a
58	pharmacist's order or pursuant to a nonpatient-specific standing
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59	order.
60	(c) A such patient or caregiver is authorized to store and
61	possess approved emergency opioid antagonists and, in an
62	emergency situation when a physician is not immediately
63	available, administer the emergency opioid antagonist to a
64	person believed in good faith to be experiencing an opioid
65	overdose, regardless of whether that person has a prescription
66	for an emergency opioid antagonist.
67	(4) The following persons are authorized to possess, store,
68	and administer emergency opioid antagonists as clinically
69	indicated and are immune from any civil liability or criminal
70	liability as a result of administering an emergency opioid
71	antagonist:
72	(a) Emergency responders, including, but not limited to,
73	law enforcement officers, paramedics, and emergency medical
74	technicians.
75	(b) Crime laboratory personnel for the statewide criminal
76	analysis laboratory system as described in s. 943.32, including,
77	but not limited to, analysts, evidence intake personnel, and
78	their supervisors.
79	(c) Personnel of a law enforcement agency or other agency,
80	including, but not limited to, correctional probation officers
81	and child protective investigators who, while acting within the
82	scope or course of employment, come into contact with a
83	controlled substance or persons at risk of experiencing an
84	opioid overdose.
85	Section 2. Paragraph (r) of subsection (2) of section
86	381.981, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:
87	381.981 Health awareness campaigns

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88 (2) The awareness campaigns shall include the provision of 89 educational information about preventing, detecting, treating, 90 and curing the following diseases or conditions. Additional 91 diseases and conditions that impact the public health may be 92 added by the board of directors of the Florida Public Health Institute, Inc.; however, each of the following diseases or 93 94 conditions must be included in an awareness campaign during at 95 least 1 month in any 24-month period: (r) Substance abuse, including, but not limited to, 96 97 emergency opioid antagonists. 98 Section 3. Subsection (8) is added to section 395.1041, 99 Florida Statutes, to read: 100 395.1041 Access to emergency services and care.-101 (8) REPORTING OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE OVERDOSES.-A hospital emergency department or an urgent care center that treats and 102 103 releases a person in response to a suspected or actual overdose 104 of a controlled substance must report such incident to the 105 department if the patient was not transported by a transport 106 service operating pursuant to part III of chapter 401. Such 107 reports must be made using an appropriate method with secure 108 access, including, but not limited to, the Washington/Baltimore 109 High Intensity Drug Trafficking Overdose Detection Mapping Application Program, the Florida Prehospital EMS Tracking and 110 Reporting System (EMSTARS), or another program identified by 111 112 department rule. If a hospital emergency department or an urgent 113 care center reports such an incident, it must use its best 114 efforts to make the report to the department within 120 hours 115 after becoming aware of the incident. 116 Section 4. Paragraph (o) is added to subsection (3) of

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117	section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, to read:
118	1002.20 K-12 student and parent rightsParents of public
119	school students must receive accurate and timely information
120	regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed
121	of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12
122	students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory
123	rights including, but not limited to, the following:
124	(3) HEALTH ISSUES.—
125	(o) Naloxone use and supply.—
126	1. A public school may purchase a supply of the opioid
127	antagonist naloxone from a wholesale distributor as defined in
128	s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale
129	distributor or manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for
130	naloxone at fair-market, free, or reduced prices for use in the
131	event that a student has an opioid overdose. The naloxone must
132	be maintained in a secure location on the public school's
133	premises.
134	2. A school district employee who administers an approved
135	emergency opioid antagonist to a student in compliance with ss.
136	381.887 and 768.13 is immune from civil liability under s.
137	<u>768.13.</u>
138	Section 5. This act shall take effect July 1, 2022.

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