CS/CS/HB 783 — Opioid Abatement

by Health and Human Services Committee; Healthcare Regulation Subcommittee; and Rep.
Caruso and others (CS/SB 704 by Fiscal Policy Committee and Senator Boyd)

The bill creates the Statewide Council on Opioid Abatement (Council) within the Department of
Children and Families (DCF) for the purpose of enhancing the development and coordination of
state and local efforts to abate the opioid epidemic and to support the victims of the opioid crisis
and their families.

The bill amends two definitions in s. 381.887, F.S., to clarify that caregivers need not to have
recurring contact with persons at risk of an opioid overdose to meet the definition and to include
health care practitioners who dispense drugs in the definition of "authorized health care
practitioner." The bill allows pharmacists to prescribe as well as dispense emergency opioid
antagonists within the constraints of that section of statute. Additionally, the bill adds emergency
opioid antagonists that are delivered through a prefilled injection device delivery system to the
types of opioid antagonists that may be prescribed, dispensed, and administered under the
section.

The bill also requires each Florida College System institution and state university to store a
supply of emergency opioid antagonists in each residence hall or dormitory residence owned or
operated by the institution. The emergency opioid antagonists must be easily accessible to
campus law enforcement officers who are trained in their administration.

The bill provides civil or criminal immunity for campus law enforcement officers trained to
administer the opioid antagonist as well as for the employing institution when the officer
administers or attempts to administer the antagonist in accordance with the bill.

If approved by the Governor, or allowed to become law without the Governor's signature, these
provisions take effect July 1, 2023.
Vote: Senate 40-0; House 116-0