

26 | to read:

27 | 1004.0971 Emergency opioid antagonists in Florida College
 28 | System institution and state university housing.—

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

30 | (a) "Administer" or "administration" means to introduce an
 31 | emergency opioid antagonist into the body of a person.

32 | (b) "Emergency opioid antagonist" means naloxone
 33 | hydrochloride or any similarly acting drug that blocks the
 34 | effects of opioids administered from outside the body and that
 35 | is approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration
 36 | for the treatment of an opioid overdose.

37 | (c) "Institution" means a Florida College System
 38 | institution or state university.

39 | (2) Each institution must have a supply of emergency
 40 | opioid antagonists with an autoinjection delivery system or
 41 | intranasal application delivery system in each residence hall or
 42 | dormitory residence owned or operated by the institution for the
 43 | administration of emergency opioid antagonists to a person
 44 | believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose.

45 | (3) Each institution must:

46 | (a) Place the emergency opioid antagonist in a clearly
 47 | marked location within each residence hall or dormitory
 48 | residence. The emergency opioid antagonist must be easily
 49 | assessible to resident assistants of the residence hall or
 50 | dormitory residence or other institution employees who are

51 trained in the administration of emergency opioid antagonists.

52 (b) Provide training in the administration of emergency
53 opioid antagonists to at least one resident assistant or other
54 institution employee for each residence hall or dormitory
55 residence.

56 (4) Public and private partnerships are encouraged to
57 cover the cost associated with the purchase and placement of the
58 emergency opioid antagonists.

59 (5) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the
60 contrary, any resident assistant or other institution employee
61 who is trained pursuant to paragraph (3) (b) who administers or
62 attempts to administer an emergency opioid antagonist to a
63 person believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose is immune
64 from any civil or criminal liability, and the institution is
65 immune from any civil or criminal liability, as a result of such
66 resident assistant or employee administering or attempting to
67 administer the emergency opioid antagonist.

68 (6) The State Board of Education and the Board of
69 Governors, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall
70 adopt rules and regulations, respectively, to administer this
71 section.

72 Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2023.