

6A-14.0810 Emergency Opioid Antagonists in Florida College System Institution Housing

(1) This rule serves to implement the requirements of section 1004.0971, Florida Statutes, governing the accessibility of emergency opioid antagonists in Florida College System institution housing.

(2) Definitions.

(a) “Administer” or “administration” means to introduce an emergency opioid antagonist into the body of a person. Any administration should be accomplished by campus or other law enforcement officers who are trained in the administration of emergency opioid antagonists.

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

(c) “Institution housing” refers to a residence hall or dormitory residence owned or operated by a Florida College System institution.

(3) Each institution’s housing, as defined in paragraph (2)(c), must have a supply of emergency opioid antagonists with an autoinjection or intranasal application delivery system in each residence hall or dormitory residence owned or operated by the institution for the administration of emergency opioid antagonists to a person believed to be experiencing an opioid overdose.

(4) Each institution must place the emergency opioid antagonists in a clearly marked location within each residence hall or dormitory residence. The emergency opioid antagonist must be easily accessible to campus or other law enforcement officers who are trained in the administration of emergency opioid antagonists.

(5) Public and private partnerships are encouraged to cover the cost associated with the purchase and placement of such emergency opioid antagonists. Institutions will not charge students a fee for receiving such emergency opioid antagonists supplied by funding from the Opioid Settlement Trust Fund.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, any campus or other law enforcement officer trained in the administration of emergency opioid antagonists who administers or attempts to administer an emergency opioid antagonist in compliance with ss. 381.887 and 768.13, F.S., and this rule, are immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of such administration or attempted administration of an emergency opioid antagonist.

(7) Institutions not required to meet the provisions of this rule may choose to make opioid antagonists available, provided the institution follows all provisions of this rule.

Rulemaking Authority 1001.02(1), (2)(n), (6), 1004.0971(6) FS. Law Implemented 1004.0971 FS. History—New