

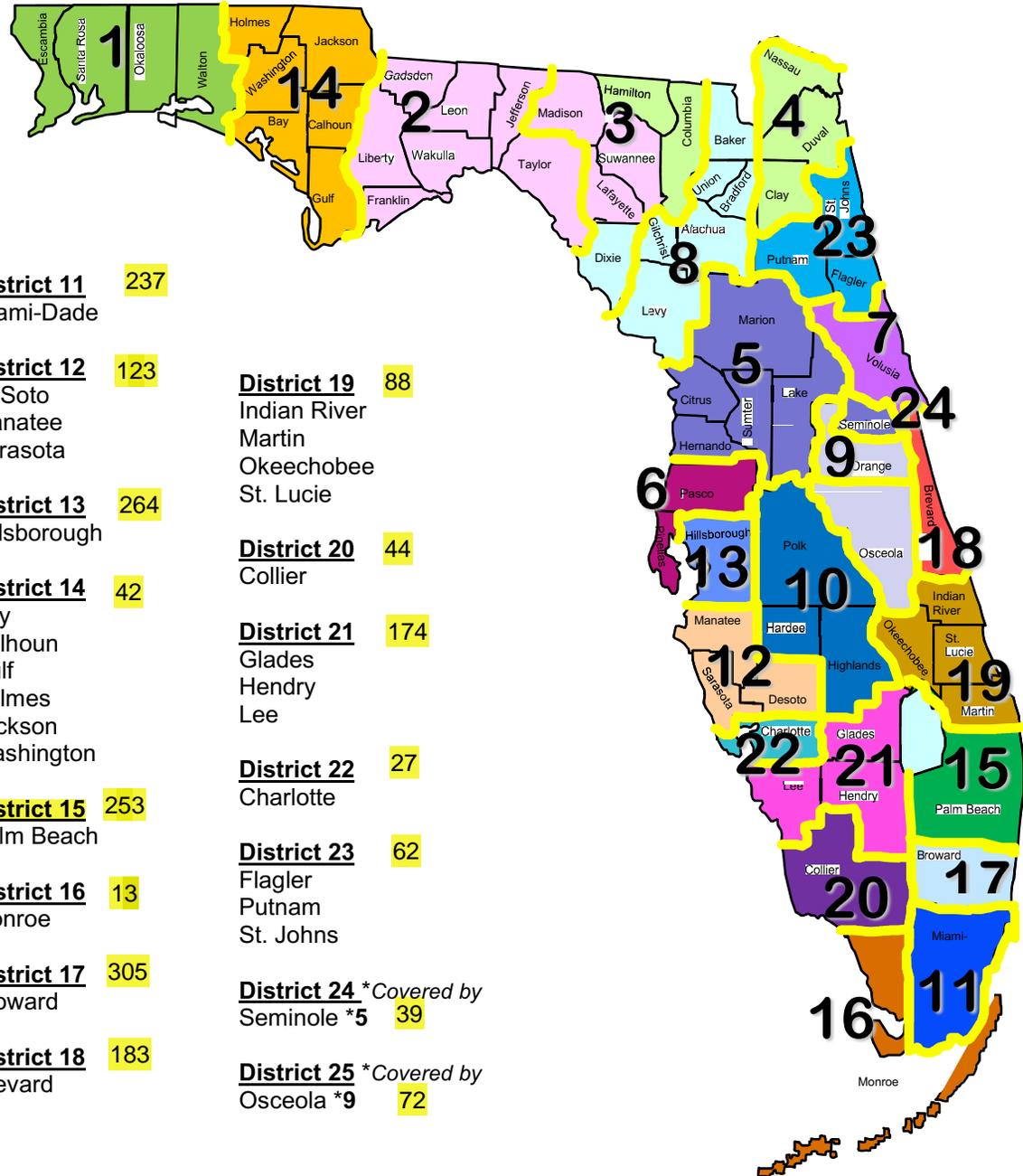
Agenda – December 3, 2025
State Attorney Addiction Recovery Task Force
(SAART)

1. Introduction
2. Updates:
 - a. PBC ME & FR OD Statistics: Al Johnson
 - b. 2024 FDLE ME Report: Al Johnson
 - c. FARR: Michael Schlossman
 - d. Oxford House: Michael McKeough
 - e. PBCHCD: Dr. Belma Andric/Dr. Courtney Phillips
3. 2026 Legislative Proposal:
 - a. Chapter 419 re-draft:
4. SAART Comments.
5. Public comments.
6. Closing remarks.

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Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



District 1 159
 Escambia
 Santa Rosa
 Walton

District 2 41
 Franklin
 Gadsden
 Jefferson
 Leon
 Liberty
 Taylor
 Wakulla

District 3 *Covered by
 Columbia *4 22
 Dixie *8
 Hamilton *4
 Lafayette *2
 Madison *2
 Suwannee *2

District 4 310
 Clay
 Duval
 Nassau

District 5 249
 Citrus
 Hernando
 Lake
 Marion
 Sumter

District 6 454
 Pasco
 Pinellas

District 7 182
 Volusia

District 8 41
 Alachua
 Baker
 Bradford
 Gilchrist
 Levy
 Union

District 9 232
 Orange

District 10 106
 Hardee
 Highlands
 Polk

District 11 237
 Miami-Dade

District 12 123
 DeSoto
 Manatee
 Sarasota

District 13 264
 Hillsborough

District 14 42
 Bay
 Calhoun
 Gulf
 Holmes
 Jackson
 Washington

District 15 253
 Palm Beach

District 16 13
 Monroe

District 17 305
 Broward

District 18 183
 Brevard

District 19 88
 Indian River
 Martin
 Okeechobee
 St. Lucie

District 20 44
 Collier

District 21 174
 Glades
 Hendry
 Lee

District 22 27
 Charlotte

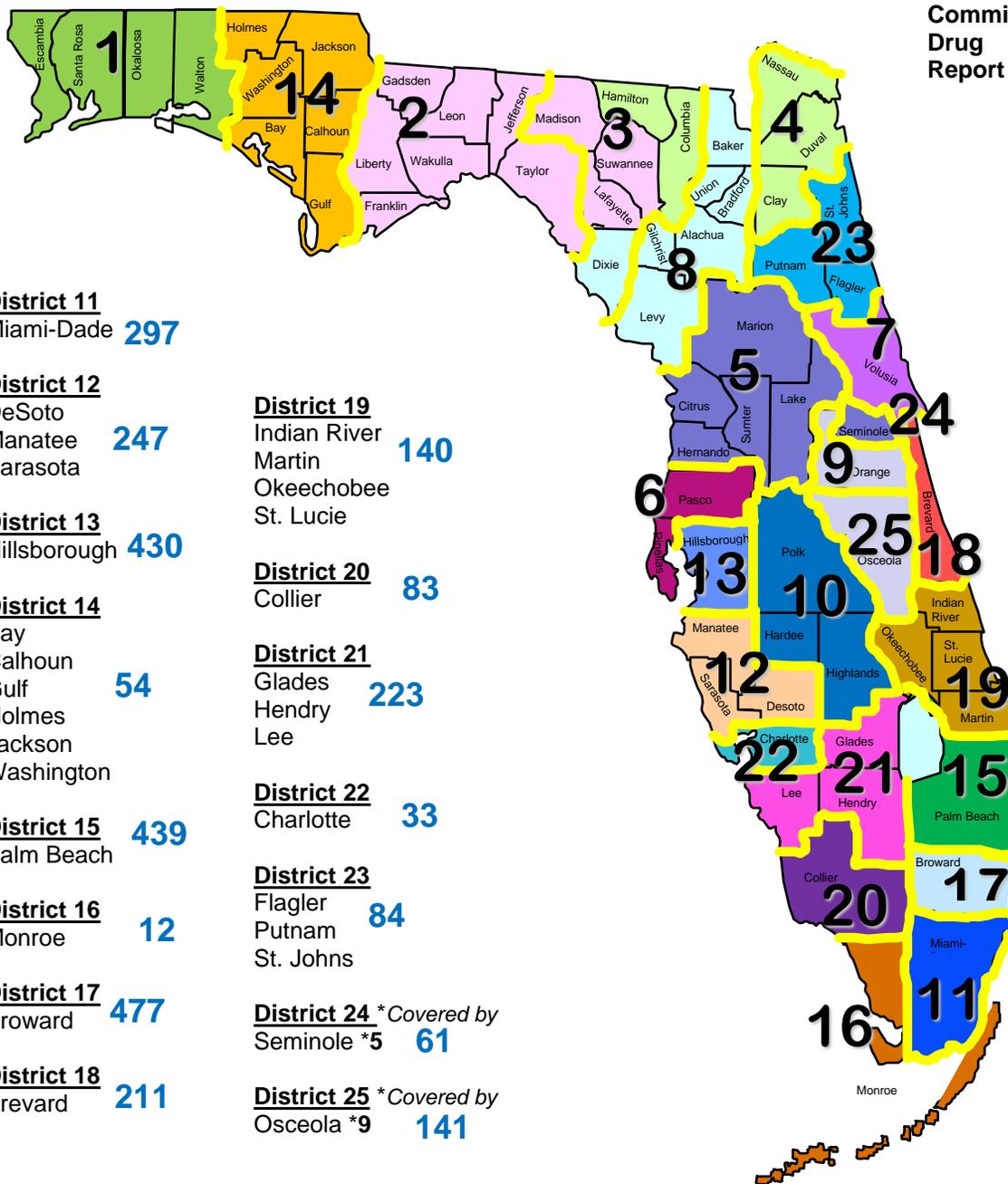
District 23 62
 Flagler
 Putnam
 St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by
 Seminole *5 39

District 25 *Covered by
 Osceola *9 72

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



District 1
Escambia
Santa Rosa
Okaloosa
Walton
269

District 2
Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla
55

District 3 *Covered by
Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2
35

District 4
Clay
Duval
Nassau
493

District 5
Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter
207

District 6
Pasco
Pinellas
659

District 7
Volusia
236

District 8
Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union
54

District 9
Orange
373

District 10
Hardee
Highlands
Polk
129

District 11
Miami-Dade
297

District 12
DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota
247

District 13
Hillsborough
430

District 14
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington
54

District 15
Palm Beach
439

District 16
Monroe
12

District 17
Broward
477

District 18
Brevard
211

District 19
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St. Lucie
140

District 20
Collier
83

District 21
Glades
Hendry
Lee
223

District 22
Charlotte
33

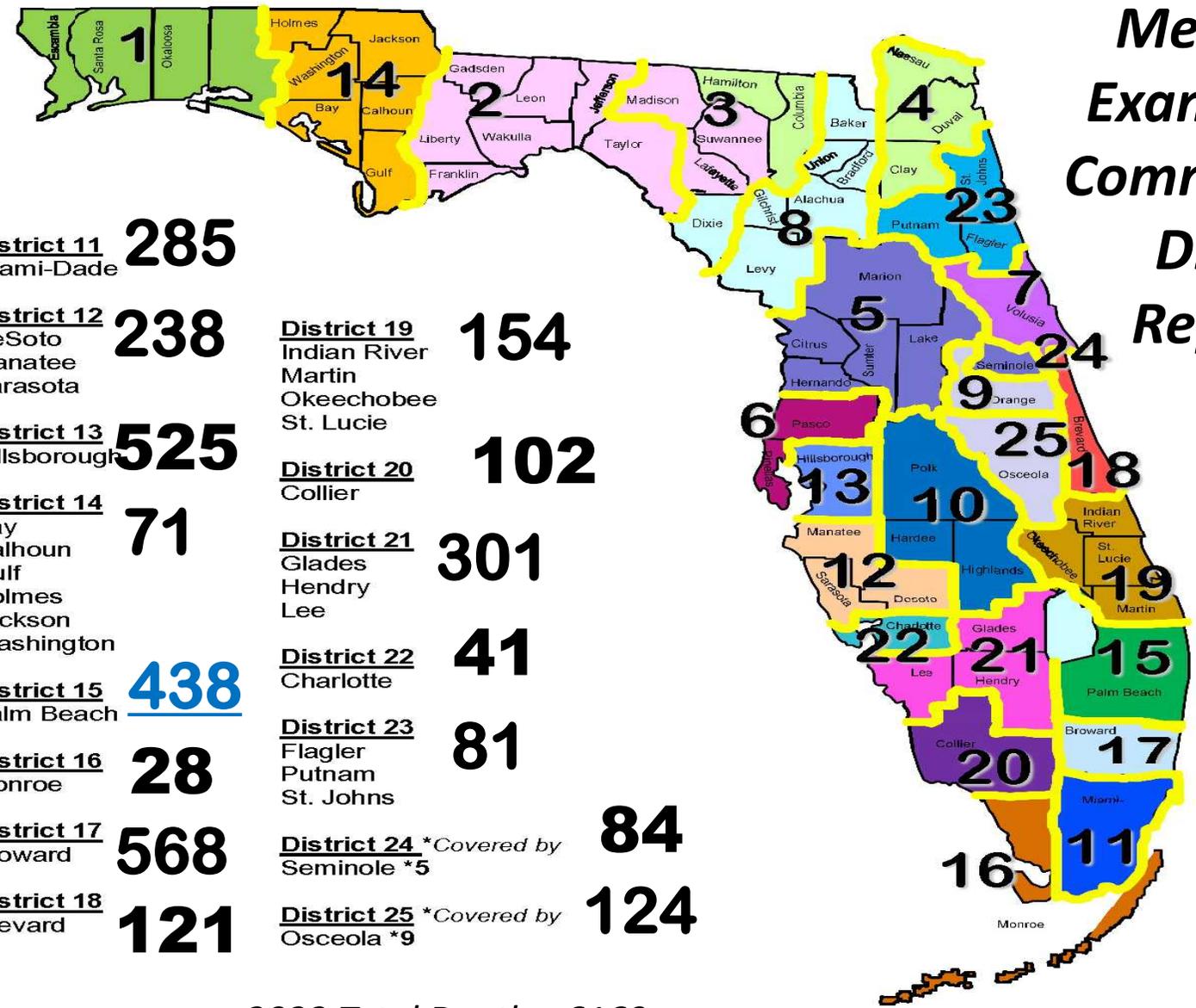
District 23
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns
84

District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *5
61

District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9
141

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



371	District 1 Escambia Okaloosa Santa Rosa Walton
51	District 2 Franklin Gadsden Jefferson Leon Liberty Taylor Wakulla
30	District 3 *Covered by Columbia *4 Dixie *8 Hamilton *4 Lafayette *2 Madison *2 Suwannee *2
543	District 4 Clay Duval Nassau

342	District 5 Citrus Hernando Lake Marion Sumter
765	District 6 Pasco Pinellas
295	District 7 Volusia
80	District 8 Alachua Baker Bradford Gilchrist Levy Union
364	District 9 Orange
159	District 10 Hardee Highlands Polk

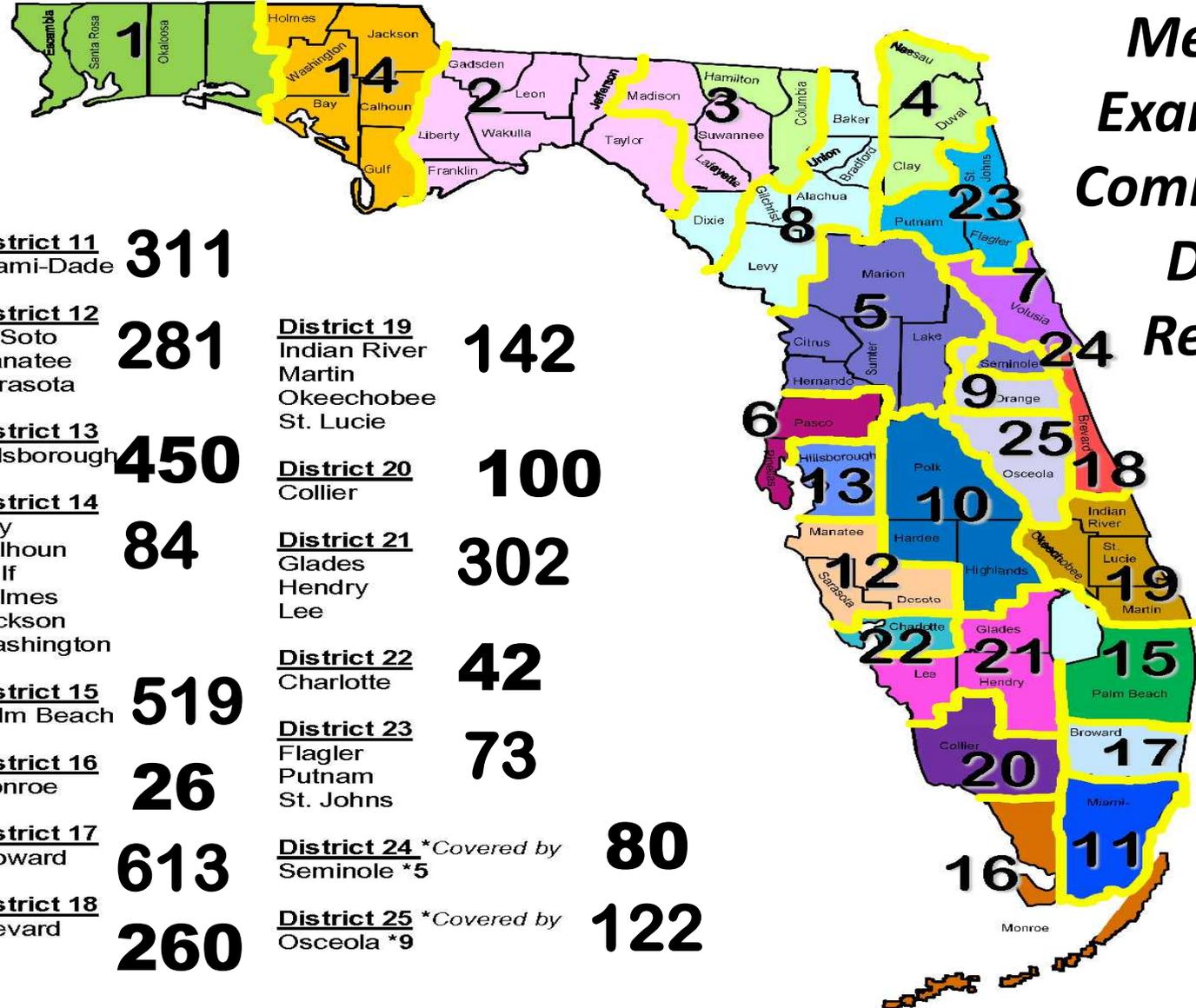
285	District 11 Miami-Dade
238	District 12 DeSoto Manatee Sarasota
525	District 13 Hillsborough
71	District 14 Bay Calhoun Gulf Holmes Jackson Washington
438	District 15 Palm Beach
28	District 16 Monroe
568	District 17 Broward
121	District 18 Brevard

154	District 19 Indian River Martin Okeechobee St. Lucie
102	District 20 Collier
301	District 21 Glades Hendry Lee
41	District 22 Charlotte
81	District 23 Flagler Putnam St. Johns
84	District 24 *Covered by Seminole *5
124	District 25 *Covered by Osceola *9

2022 Total Deaths 6169
Average 17 Deaths Per Day

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



323

District 1
Escambia
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Walton

45

District 2
Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

25

District 3 *Covered by
Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2

539

District 4
Clay
Duval
Nassau

District 5 **328**
Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter

District 6 **720**
Pasco
Pinellas

District 7 **311**
Volusia

District 8 **63**
Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

District 9 **452**
Orange

District 10 **155**
Hardee
Highlands
Polk

District 11 **311**
Miami-Dade

District 12 **281**
DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota

District 13 **450**
Hillsborough

District 14 **84**
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

District 15 **519**
Palm Beach

District 16 **26**
Monroe

District 17 **613**
Broward

District 18 **260**
Brevard

District 19 **142**
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St. Lucie

District 20 **100**
Collier

District 21 **302**
Glades
Hendry
Lee

District 22 **42**
Charlotte

District 23 **73**
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

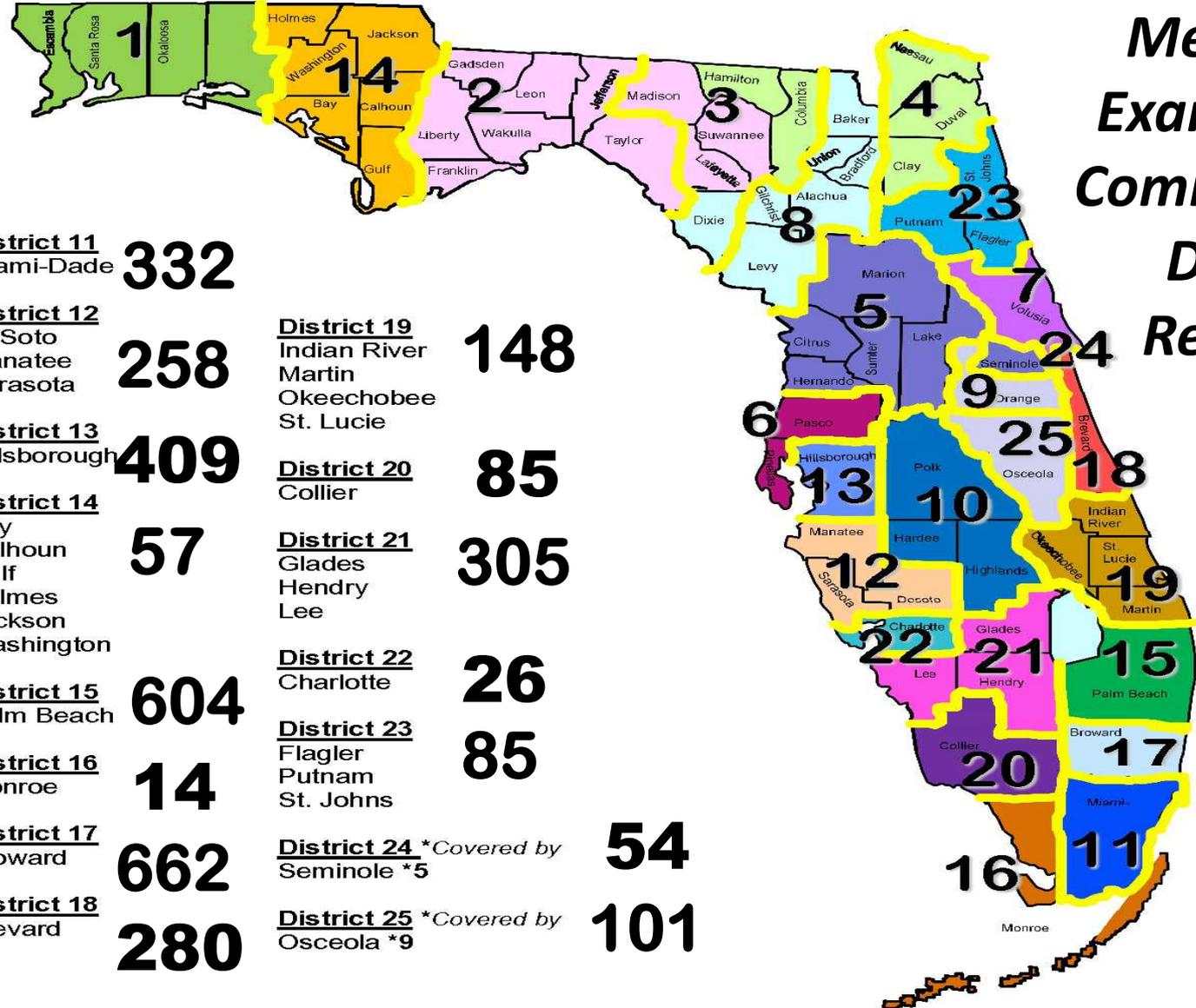
District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *5 **80**

District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9 **122**

2021 Total Deaths 6366
Average 18 Deaths Per Day

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



221

District 1
Escambia
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Walton

26

District 2
Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

24

District 3 *Covered by
Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2

581

District 4
Clay
Duval
Nassau

District 5
Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter

238

District 6
Pasco
Pinellas

688

District 7
Volusia

304

District 8
Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

57

District 9
Orange

370

District 10
Hardee
Highlands
Polk

160

District 11
Miami-Dade

332

District 12
DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota

258

District 13
Hillsborough

409

District 14
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

57

District 15
Palm Beach

604

District 16
Monroe

14

District 17
Broward

662

District 18
Brevard

280

District 19
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St. Lucie

148

District 20
Collier

85

District 21
Glades
Hendry
Lee

305

District 22
Charlotte

26

District 23
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

85

District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *5

54

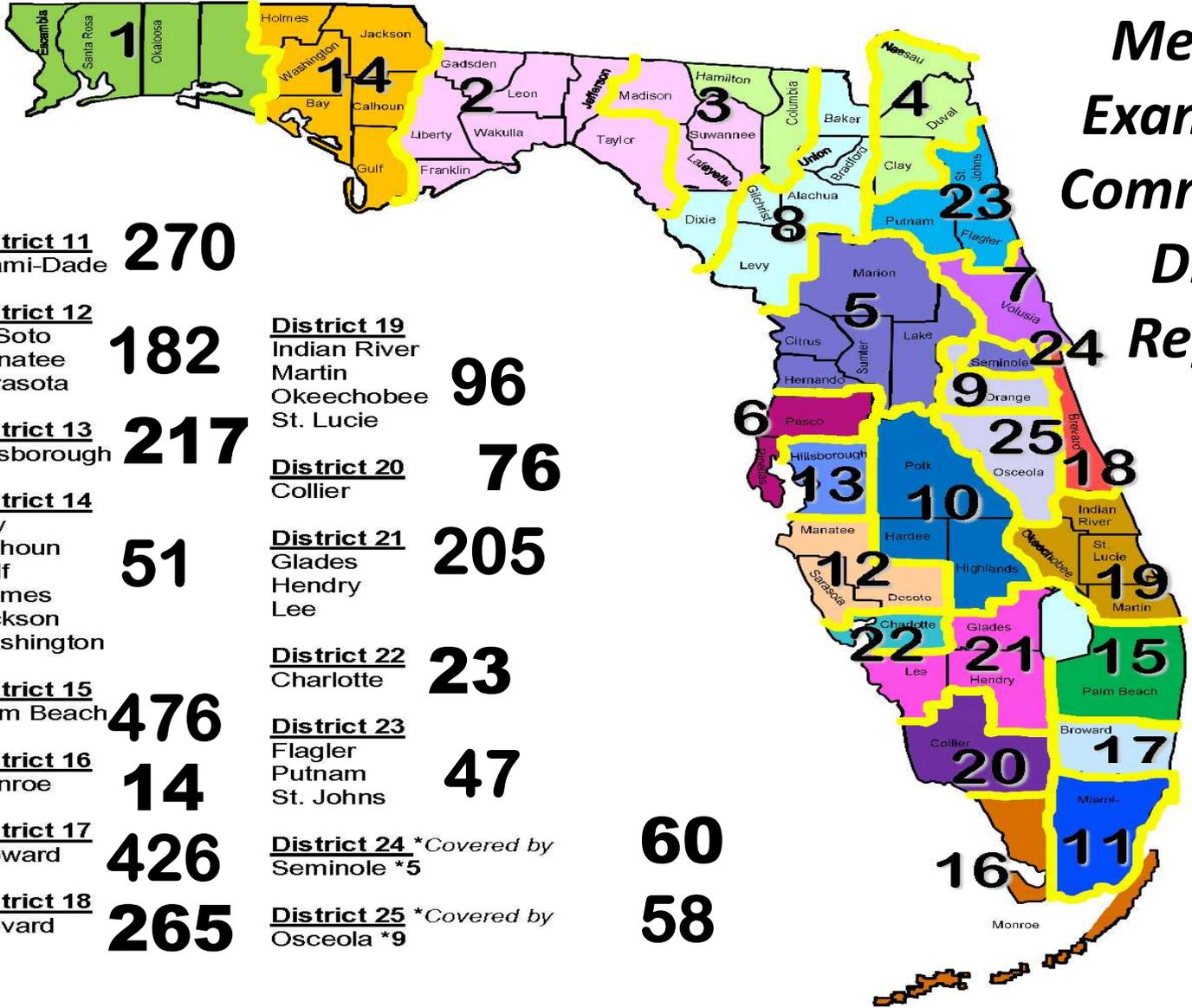
District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9

101

2020 Total Deaths 6089
Average 17 Deaths Per Day

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



129

District 1
Escambia
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Walton

24

District 2
Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

9

District 3 *Covered by
Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2

425

District 4
Clay
Duval
Nassau

District 5 **195**
Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter

District 6 **492**
Pasco
Pinellas

District 7 **142**
Volusia

District 8 **32**
Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

District 9 **297**
Orange

District 10 **83**
Hardee
Highlands
Polk

District 11 **270**
Miami-Dade

District 12 **182**
DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota

District 13 **217**
Hillsborough

District 14 **51**
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

District 15 **476**
Palm Beach

District 16 **14**
Monroe

District 17 **426**
Broward

District 18 **265**
Brevard

District 19 **96**
Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St. Lucie

District 20 **76**
Collier

District 21 **205**
Glades
Hendry
Lee

District 22 **23**
Charlotte

District 23 **47**
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *5 **60**

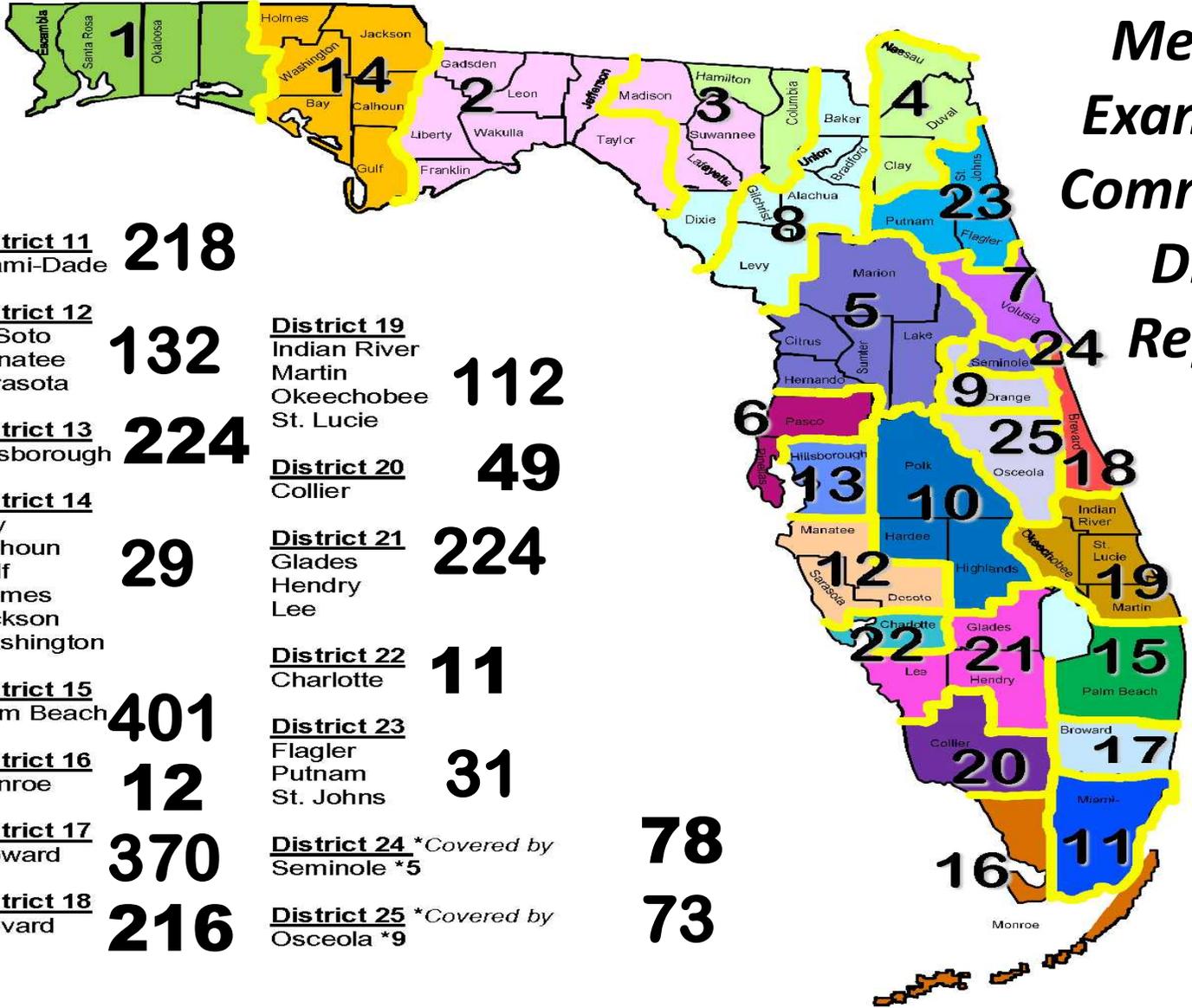
District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9 **58**

2019 Total Deaths 4294

Average 12 Deaths Per Day

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



122	District 1 Escambia Okaloosa Santa Rosa Walton	174	District 5 Citrus Hernando Lake Marion Sumter
14	District 2 Franklin Gadsden Jefferson Leon Liberty Taylor Wakulla	388	District 6 Pasco Pinellas
16	District 3 *Covered by Columbia *4 Dixie *8 Hamilton *4 Lafayette *2 Madison *2 Suwannee *2	149	District 7 Volusia
330	District 4 Clay Duval Nassau	270	District 9 Orange
		80	District 10 Hardee Highlands Polk

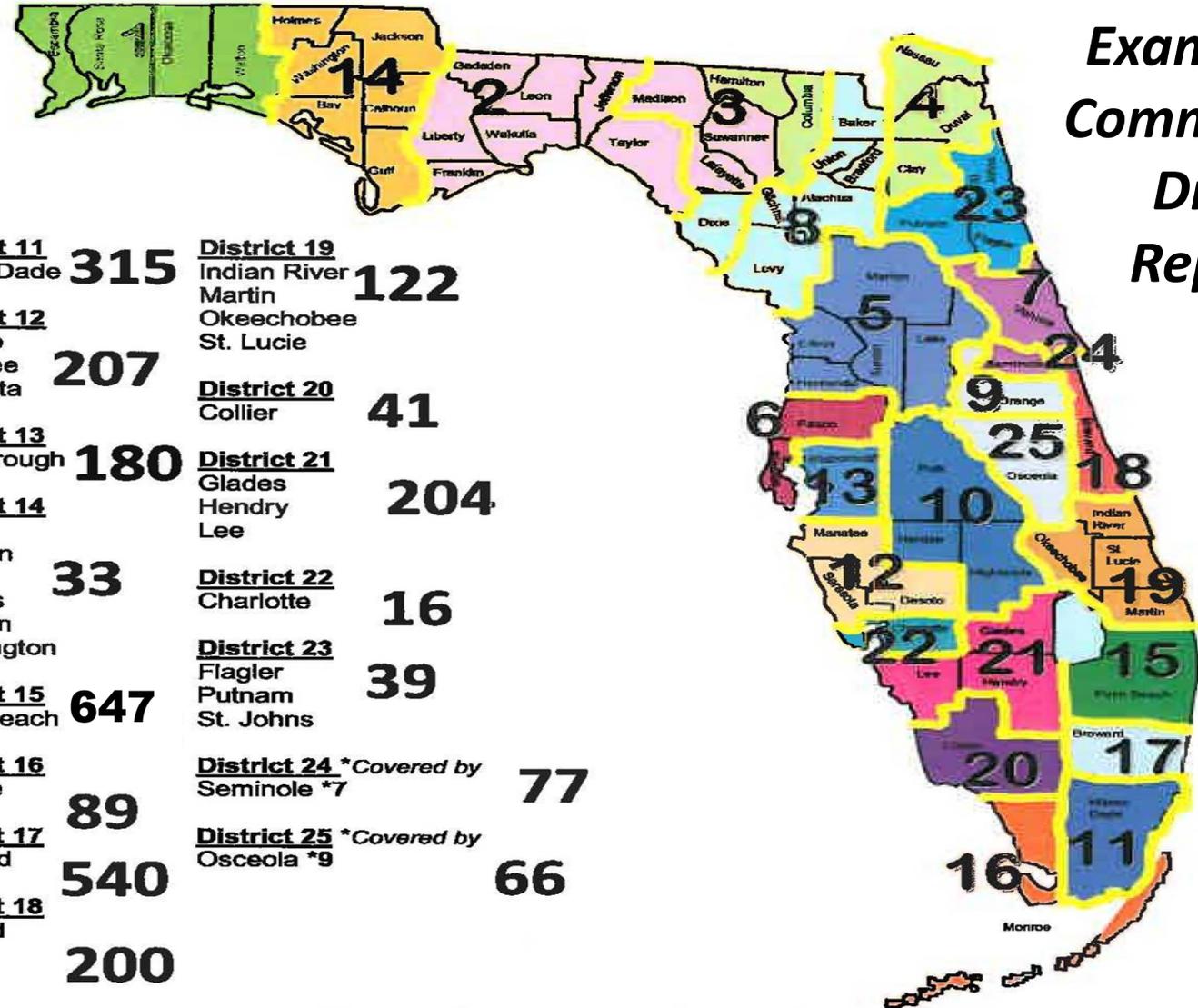
218	District 11 Miami-Dade	224	District 19 Indian River Martin Okeechobee St. Lucie
132	District 12 DeSoto Manatee Sarasota	49	District 20 Collier
224	District 13 Hillsborough	224	District 21 Glades Hendry Lee
29	District 14 Bay Calhoun Gulf Holmes Jackson Washington	11	District 22 Charlotte
401	District 15 Palm Beach	31	District 23 Flagler Putnam St. Johns
12	District 16 Monroe	78	District 24 *Covered by Seminole *5
370	District 17 Broward	73	District 25 *Covered by Osceola *9
216	District 18 Brevard		

2018 Total Deaths 3754
Average 10 Deaths Per Day

2017 Medical Examiners Commission Drug Report

Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts



District 1
Escambia 78
Okaloosa
Santa Rosa
Walton

District 2
Franklin 22
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

District 3 *Covered by
Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4 20
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2

District 4
Clay
Duval
Nassau 489

District 5
Citrus
Hernando 214
Lake
Marion
Sumter

District 6
Pasco 332
Pinellas

District 7
Volusia 129

District 8
Alachua
Baker 47
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

District 9
Orange 239

District 10
Hardee
Highlands
Polk 89

District 11
Miami-Dade 315

District 12
DeSoto
Manatee 207
Sarasota

District 13
Hillsborough 180

District 14
Bay
Calhoun
Gulf 33
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

District 15
Palm Beach 647

District 16
Monroe 89

District 17
Broward 540

District 18
Brevard 200

District 19
Indian River
Martin 122
Okeechobee
St. Lucie

District 20
Collier 41

District 21
Glades
Hendry
Lee 204

District 22
Charlotte 16

District 23
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns 39

District 24 *Covered by
Seminole *7 77

District 25 *Covered by
Osceola *9 66

**Total 4279 deaths
Deaths per day 12**

2017 10 MONTH



9/25/2018

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

01/01/2017 to 10/31/2017

January	# of Calls:	162	# of Patients:	165
February	# of Calls:	135	# of Patients:	138
March	# of Calls:	329	# of Patients:	343
April	# of Calls:	238	# of Patients:	251
May	# of Calls:	414	# of Patients:	429
June	# of Calls:	340	# of Patients:	373
July	# of Calls:	180	# of Patients:	183
August	# of Calls:	209	# of Patients:	215
September	# of Calls:	176	# of Patients:	180
October	# of Calls:	185	# of Patients:	195
GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	2368	# of Patients:	2472

2018 10 MONTH



1/10/2019

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

01/01/2018 to 10/31/2018

January	# of Calls:	144	# of Patients:	148
February	# of Calls:	128	# of Patients:	130
March	# of Calls:	116	# of Patients:	120
April	# of Calls:	129	# of Patients:	133
May	# of Calls:	124	# of Patients:	126
June	# of Calls:	180	# of Patients:	182
July	# of Calls:	149	# of Patients:	151
August	# of Calls:	124	# of Patients:	129
September	# of Calls:	113	# of Patients:	114
October	# of Calls:	127	# of Patients:	129
GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	1334	# of Patients:	1362

2019 10 MONTH



1/10/2020

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

01/01/2019 to 10/31/2019

January	# of Calls:	100	# of Patients:	102
February	# of Calls:	105	# of Patients:	107
March	# of Calls:	97	# of Patients:	100
April	# of Calls:	103	# of Patients:	104
May	# of Calls:	137	# of Patients:	139
June	# of Calls:	113	# of Patients:	115
July	# of Calls:	127	# of Patients:	132
August	# of Calls:	127	# of Patients:	128
September	# of Calls:	125	# of Patients:	128
October	# of Calls:	156	# of Patients:	159

GRAND TOTALS # of Calls: **1190** # of Patients: **1214**

2020 10 MONTH



1/5/2021

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

01/01/2020 to 10/31/2020

2020

January	# of Calls:	183	# of Patients:	187
February	# of Calls:	147	# of Patients:	149
March	# of Calls:	147	# of Patients:	148
April	# of Calls:	143	# of Patients:	148
May	# of Calls:	151	# of Patients:	154
June	# of Calls:	148	# of Patients:	153
July	# of Calls:	144	# of Patients:	147
August	# of Calls:	141	# of Patients:	143
September	# of Calls:	183	# of Patients:	190
October	# of Calls:	147	# of Patients:	150

GRAND TOTALS # of Calls: **1534** # of Patients: **1569**



2021 10 MONTH

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

1/1/2021 to 10/31/2021

11/2/2021

2021

January	# of Calls:	127	# of Patients:	129
February	# of Calls:	119	# of Patients:	121
March	# of Calls:	151	# of Patients:	156
April	# of Calls:	143	# of Patients:	144
May	# of Calls:	153	# of Patients:	159
June	# of Calls:	128	# of Patients:	130
July	# of Calls:	120	# of Patients:	122
August	# of Calls:	146	# of Patients:	150
September	# of Calls:	151	# of Patients:	154
October	# of Calls:	177	# of Patients:	185
GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	1,415	# of Patients:	1,450

2022 10 MONTH



Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Opioid

1/1/2022 to 10/31/2022

1/3/2023

2022

January	# of Calls:	140	# of Patients:	144
February	# of Calls:	148	# of Patients:	150
March	# of Calls:	126	# of Patients:	130
April	# of Calls:	102	# of Patients:	103
May	# of Calls:	123	# of Patients:	127
June	# of Calls:	101	# of Patients:	104
July	# of Calls:	135	# of Patients:	137
August	# of Calls:	137	# of Patients:	140
September	# of Calls:	118	# of Patients:	118
October	# of Calls:	119	# of Patients:	119
November	# of Calls:	96	# of Patients:	96
December	# of Calls:	101	# of Patients:	103
GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	1,446	# of Patients:	1,471



2/7/2024

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue Primary or Secondary Impression = Suspected Opioid

1/1/2023 to 10/31/2023

2023

January	# of Calls:	97	# of Patients:	98
February	# of Calls:	81	# of Patients:	83
March	# of Calls:	115	# of Patients:	116
April	# of Calls:	112	# of Patients:	114
May	# of Calls:	112	# of Patients:	115
June	# of Calls:	125	# of Patients:	132
July	# of Calls:	111	# of Patients:	113
August	# of Calls:	102	# of Patients:	105
September	# of Calls:	101	# of Patients:	104
October	# of Calls:	114	# of Patients:	114
November	# of Calls:	114	# of Patients:	115
December	# of Calls:	97	# of Patients:	98
		2023		1,307

GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	1,281	# of Patients	1,307
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10/4/2024

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

Primary or Secondary Impression = Suspected Opioid

01/01/2024 to 10/31/2024

2024

January	# of Calls:	88	# of Patients:	93
February	# of Calls:	96	# of Patients:	97
March	# of Calls:	90	# of Patients:	90
April	# of Calls:	94	# of Patients:	98
May	# of Calls:	85	# of Patients:	87
June	# of Calls:	92	# of Patients:	98
July	# of Calls:	80	# of Patients:	82
August	# of Calls:	54	# of Patients:	54
September	# of Calls:	59	# of Patients:	59
October	# of Calls:	57	# of Patients:	57

GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	1120	# of Patients	1144
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11/10/2025

Palm Beach County Fire Rescue

Primary or Secondary Impression = Suspected Opioid

1/1/2025 to 10/31/2025

FISCAL YEAR 2025

2025

January	# of Calls:	43	# of Patients	43
February	# of Calls:	52	# of Patients	52
March	# of Calls:	77	# of Patients	77
April	# of Calls:	71	# of Patients	72
May	# of Calls:	82	# of Patients	82
June	# of Calls:	63	# of Patients	64
July	# of Calls:	54	# of Patients	55
August	# of Calls:	71	# of Patients	73
September	# of Calls:	66	# of Patients	67

FISCAL YEAR 2026

2025

October	# of Calls:	64	# of Patients	66
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GRAND TOTALS	# of Calls:	643	# of Patients	651
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2017-2024 OPIOID OD DEATH COMPARISON

YEAR	PBC	PERCENT	STATE	PERCENT	PER DAY
2017	647		4279		12
2018	401	<38 %	3754	<12%	10
2019	476	>16%	4292	>13%	12
2020	604	>21%	6089	>30%	17
2021	519	<14%	6369	>4%	17
2022	438	<16%	6162	<3%	17
2023	439	-----	5442	<12%	15
2024	253	<42%	3722	<32	10

2017 PBC = 15% OF ALL DEATHS STATE WIDE

2021 PBC = 18% OF ALL DEATHS STATE WIDE

2022 PBC = 7% OF ALL DEATHS STATE WIDE

2023 PBC = 8% OF ALL DEATHS STATE WIDE

2024 PBC = 7% OF ALL DEATHS STATE WIDE

Most Opioid–Caused Deaths Florida Medical Examiner By District: 2023–2024

3,722 opioid–caused deaths in 2024 (average of 10 per day)
(down 37% from the 5,442 opioid–caused deaths in 2023)

Fentanyl caused the death or was present in 3,252 cases (87%)

Fentanyl was the leading cause of drug–caused deaths

- 🔥 District 4: Pasco/Pinellas Counties: **454** opioid caused deaths (down 31% from **659** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 4: Clay/Duval/Nassau Counties: **310** opioid caused deaths (down 37% from **493** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 17: Broward County: **305** opioid caused deaths (down 36% from **477** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 13: Hillsborough County: **264** opioid caused deaths (down 38% from **430** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 15: Palm Beach County: **253** opioid caused deaths (down 42% from **439** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 5: Citrus, Hernando, Lake, Marion, Sumpter Counties: **249** opioid caused deaths (up 17% from **207** in 2023)
- 🔥 District 7: Miami-Dade County: **237** opioid caused deaths (down 20% from **297** in 2023)

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Drugs Identified in Deceased Persons by Florida Medical Examiners



2024 Annual Report

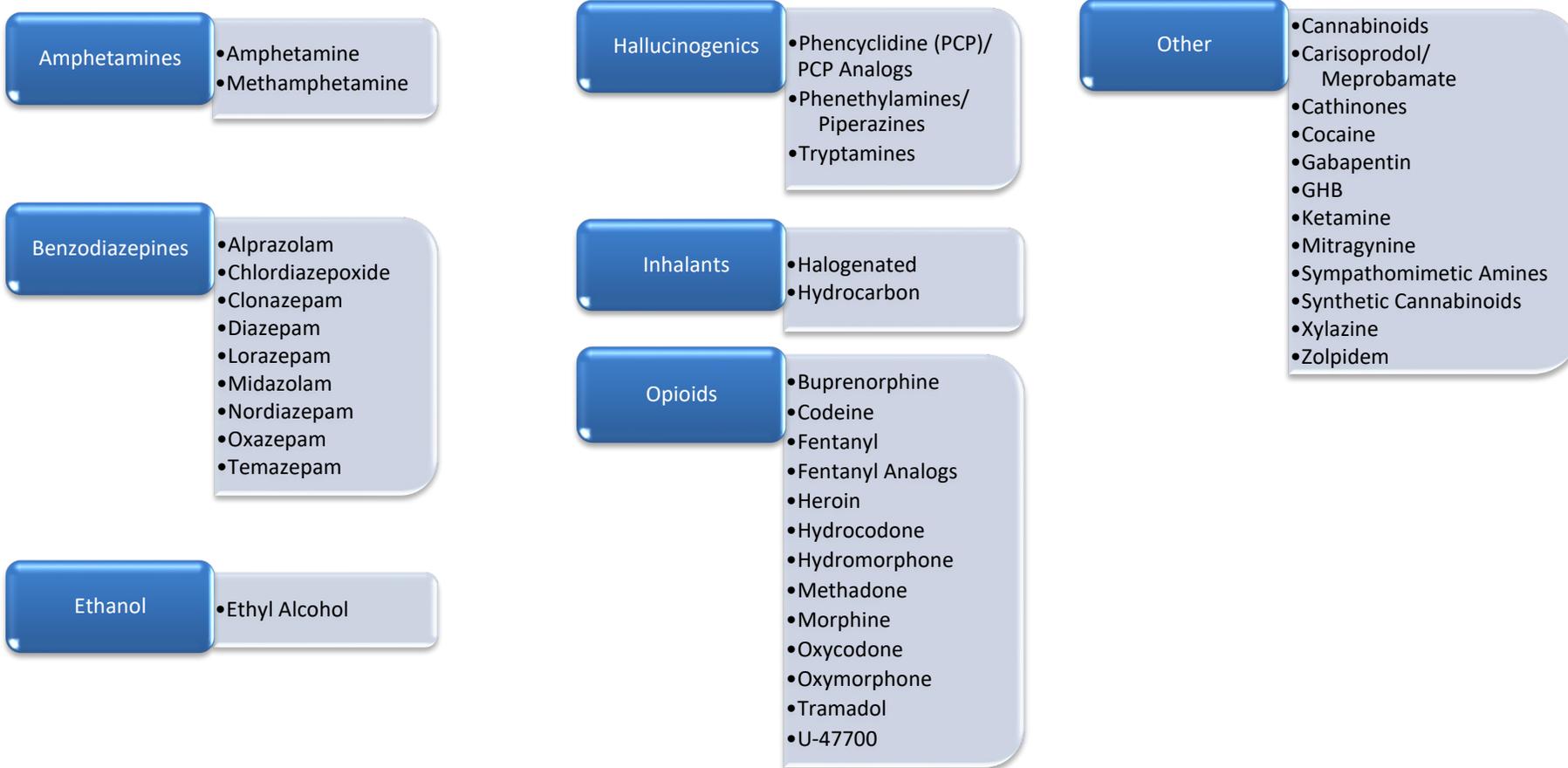
Data Collection

The State of Florida's Bureau of Vital Statistics reported 230,911 deaths in Florida during 2024. Of the 31,604 deaths investigated by Florida's medical examiners; toxicology results determined that the drugs listed below were present at the time of death in 12,687 deaths. The medical examiners assessed whether the drug(s) identified was the cause of death or merely present at the time of death. The data was then submitted to the Medical Examiners Commission (MEC) for presentation in this report. It is important to note that each death is a single case, while each time a drug is detected represents an occurrence. The vast majority of the 12,687 deaths had more than one drug occurrence.

When reporting the data, Florida's medical examiners were asked to distinguish between the drugs determined to be the cause of death and those drugs that were present in the body at the time of death. A drug is indicated as the cause of death only when, after examining all evidence, the autopsy, and toxicology results, the medical examiner determines the drug played a causal role in the death. It is not uncommon for a decedent to have multiple drugs listed as a cause of death. However, a drug may not have played a causal role in the death even when the medical examiner determines the drug is present or identifiable in the decedent. Therefore, a decedent often is found to have multiple drugs listed as present; these are drug occurrences and are not equivalent to deaths.

The MEC would like to acknowledge with much appreciation the crucial role of the members of the Quality Assurance Committee.

Data was collected on the following drugs:



Highlights

All comparisons are made to 2023 calendar year data unless otherwise noted.

- ✓ Total drug-related deaths decreased by 14 percent (2,111 less).
- ✓ 5,378 opioid-related deaths were reported, which is a 26 percent decrease (1,857 less). The opioids were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent.
- ✓ 3,726 opioid-caused deaths were reported, which is a 32 percent decrease (1,750 less).
- ✓ 6,631 (22 percent decrease, 1,830 less) individuals died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent. These drugs may have also been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol. While fentanyl is a prescription drug, data indicates that at least 85 percent of fentanyl occurrences were illicitly obtained.
- ✓ 3,827 (32 percent decrease, 1,768 less) individuals died with at least one prescription drug in their system that was identified as the cause of death. These drugs may have been mixed with other prescription drugs, illicit drugs and/or alcohol.
- ✓ Benzodiazepines, carisoprodol/meprobamate, zolpidem, gabapentin and all opioids excluding heroin, fentanyl analogs and U-47700 account for 47 percent of all drug occurrences in this report when ethyl alcohol is excluded.
- ✓ The most frequently occurring drugs found in decedents were ethyl alcohol (5,185), fentanyl (3,667), benzodiazepines (3,024, including 986 alprazolam occurrences), cocaine (2,951), cannabinoids (2,766), methamphetamine (2,129), amphetamine (1,995), oxycodone (868), gabapentin (868), fentanyl analogs (696), morphine (554), cathinones (517) and xylazine (458). Since heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine, this may lead to a substantial over-reporting of morphine-related deaths as well as significant under-reporting of heroin-related deaths.
- ✓ The drugs that caused the most deaths were fentanyl (3,224), cocaine (1,920), methamphetamine (1,500), ethyl alcohol (972), benzodiazepines (665, including 382 alprazolam deaths), fentanyl analogs (603), amphetamine (566) and cathinones (370). Synthetic Cannabinoids (92 percent), halogenated inhalants (91 percent), fentanyl (88 percent), fentanyl analogs (87 percent), heroin (85 percent), xylazine (73 percent), cathinones (72 percent), methamphetamine (70 percent), cocaine (65 percent), methadone (64 percent), mitragynine (58 percent) and hallucinogenic phenethylamines/piperazines (58 percent) were listed as causing death in more than 50 percent of the deaths in which these drugs were found.
- ✓ Occurrences of heroin decreased by 20 percent (19 less) and deaths caused by heroin decreased by 16 percent (12 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl decreased by 34 percent (1,863 less) and deaths caused by fentanyl decreased by 35 percent (1,738 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of fentanyl analogs decreased by 21 percent (185 less) and deaths caused by fentanyl analogs decreased by 19.5 percent (146 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of methadone increased by 9 percent (24 more) and deaths caused by methadone increased by 20 percent (31 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of hydrocodone decreased by 12 percent (45 less) and deaths caused by hydrocodone decreased by 33 percent (41 less).

Highlights (continued)

- ✓ Occurrences of oxycodone decreased by 14.5 percent (147 less) and deaths caused by oxycodone decreased by 24 percent (106 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of buprenorphine increased by 2 percent (3 more) and deaths caused by buprenorphine increased by 11 percent (5 more).
- ✓ Occurrences of cocaine decreased by 17 percent (614 less) and deaths caused by cocaine decreased by 19 percent (457 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of morphine decreased by 13 percent (81 less) and deaths caused by morphine decreased by 4 percent (8 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of mitragynine decreased by 18 percent (50 less) and deaths caused by mitragynine decreased by 28 percent (51 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of gabapentin decreased by 3 percent (29 less) and deaths caused by gabapentin decreased by 13 percent (21 less).
- ✓ Alprazolam (Xanax) still dominated the category of benzodiazepines even though occurrences decreased by 11 percent (120 less).
- ✓ Occurrences of methamphetamine decreased by 21 percent (553 less) and deaths caused by methamphetamine decreased by 24 percent (483 less). Occurrences of amphetamine decreased by 19 percent (471 less) and deaths caused by amphetamine decreased by 34 percent (293 less). In the body, methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, thus many occurrences of amphetamine likely represent illicit methamphetamine ingestion rather than pharmaceutical amphetamine use.
- ✓ Occurrences of cathinones decreased by 44 percent (400 less) and deaths caused by cathinones decreased by 42 percent (272 less). The majority of the cathinones reported were N,N-Dimethylpentylone.
- ✓ Occurrences of xylazine decreased by 17 percent (92 less) and deaths caused by xylazine decreased by 2 percent (7 less).
- ✓ There was a total of 31 occurrences of difluoroethane reported in the halogenated inhalants category.
- ✓ *NOTE: 4-Anilino-N-phenethylpiperidine (4-ANPP, despropionyl fentanyl) is an intermediate precursor of fentanyl production, as well as a minor metabolite (1%) of fentanyl. 4-ANPP is widely considered to be pharmacologically inactive and appears to have no significant psychoactive effect. 4-ANPP appears unlikely to be a contributor to morbidity or mortality but is a valuable indicator of the recent ingestion of illicitly manufactured fentanyl or fentanyl analogs. Accordingly, 4-ANPP will not be listed as a fentanyl analog in drug reports moving forward. However, the Commission continues to request submissions of 4-ANPP occurrences.*

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Coverage Map

Florida Medical Examiner Districts

District 1

Escambia
Santa Rosa
Okaloosa
Walton

District 2

Franklin
Gadsden
Jefferson
Leon
Liberty
Taylor
Wakulla

District 3 *Covered by

Columbia *4
Dixie *8
Hamilton *4
Lafayette *2
Madison *2
Suwannee *2

District 4

Clay
Duval
Nassau

District 5

Citrus
Hernando
Lake
Marion
Sumter

District 6

Pasco
Pinellas

District 7

Volusia

District 8

Alachua
Baker
Bradford
Gilchrist
Levy
Union

District 9

Orange

District 10

Hardee
Highlands
Polk

District 11

Miami-Dade

District 12

DeSoto
Manatee
Sarasota

District 13

Hillsborough

District 14

Bay
Calhoun
Gulf
Holmes
Jackson
Washington

District 15

Palm Beach

District 16

Monroe

District 17

Broward

District 18

Brevard

District 19

Indian River
Martin
Okeechobee
St. Lucie

District 20

Collier

District 21

Glades
Hendry
Lee

District 22

Charlotte

District 23

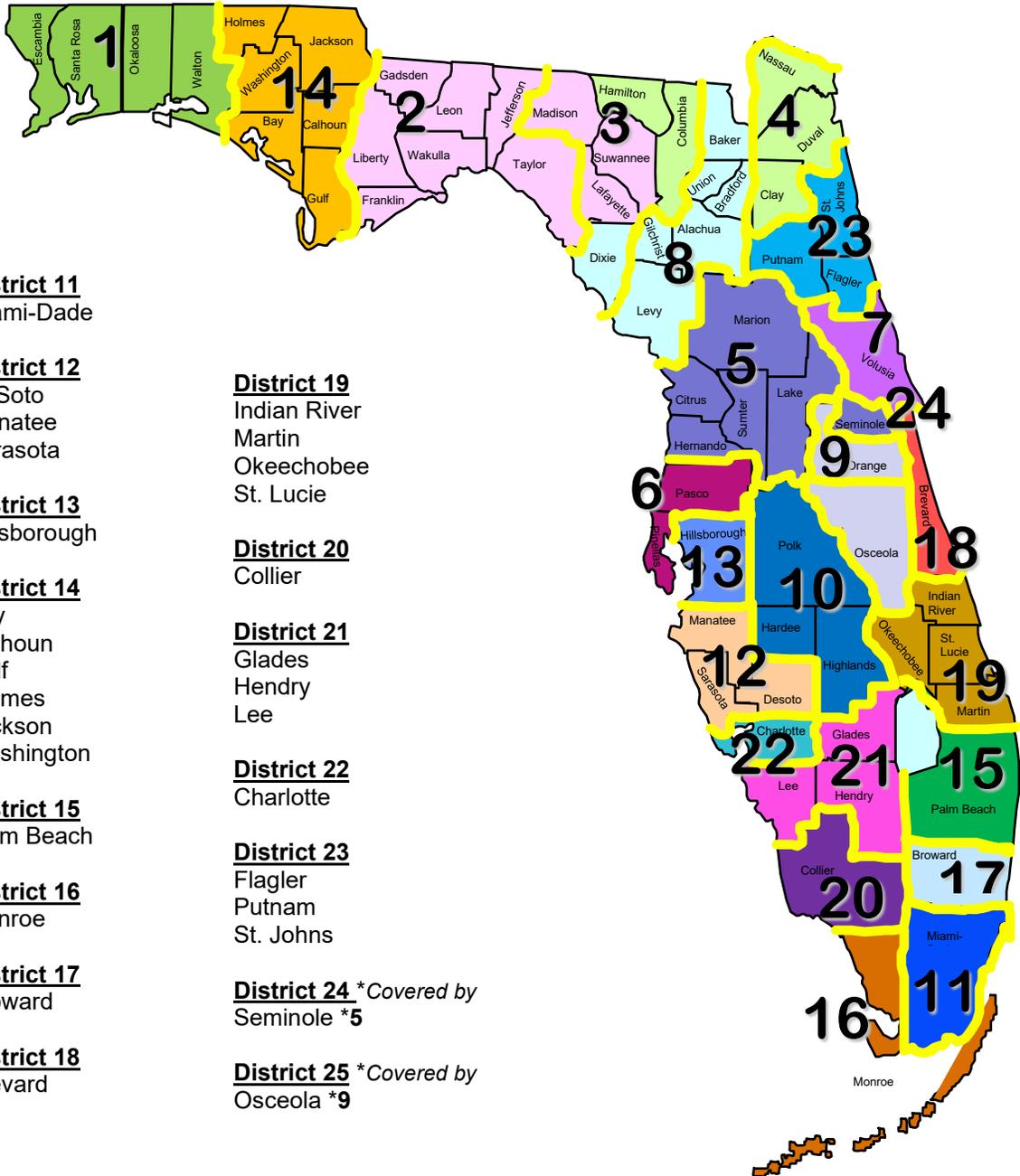
Flagler
Putnam
St. Johns

District 24 *Covered by

Seminole *5

District 25 *Covered by

Osceola *9



Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents 2024

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	566	1,429	1,995
	Methamphetamine	1,500	629	2,129
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	382	604	986
	Chlordiazepoxide	12	64	76
	Clonazepam	94	292	386
	Diazepam	88	229	317
	Lorazepam	31	230	261
	Midazolam	5	263	268
	Nordiazepam	28	286	314
	Oxazepam	4	172	176
	Temazepam	21	219	240
Ethanol		972	4,213	5,185
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP)/PCP Analogs	3	0	3
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	58	42	100
	Tryptamines	0	2	2
Inhalants	Halogenated	32	3	35
	Hydrocarbon	1	0	1

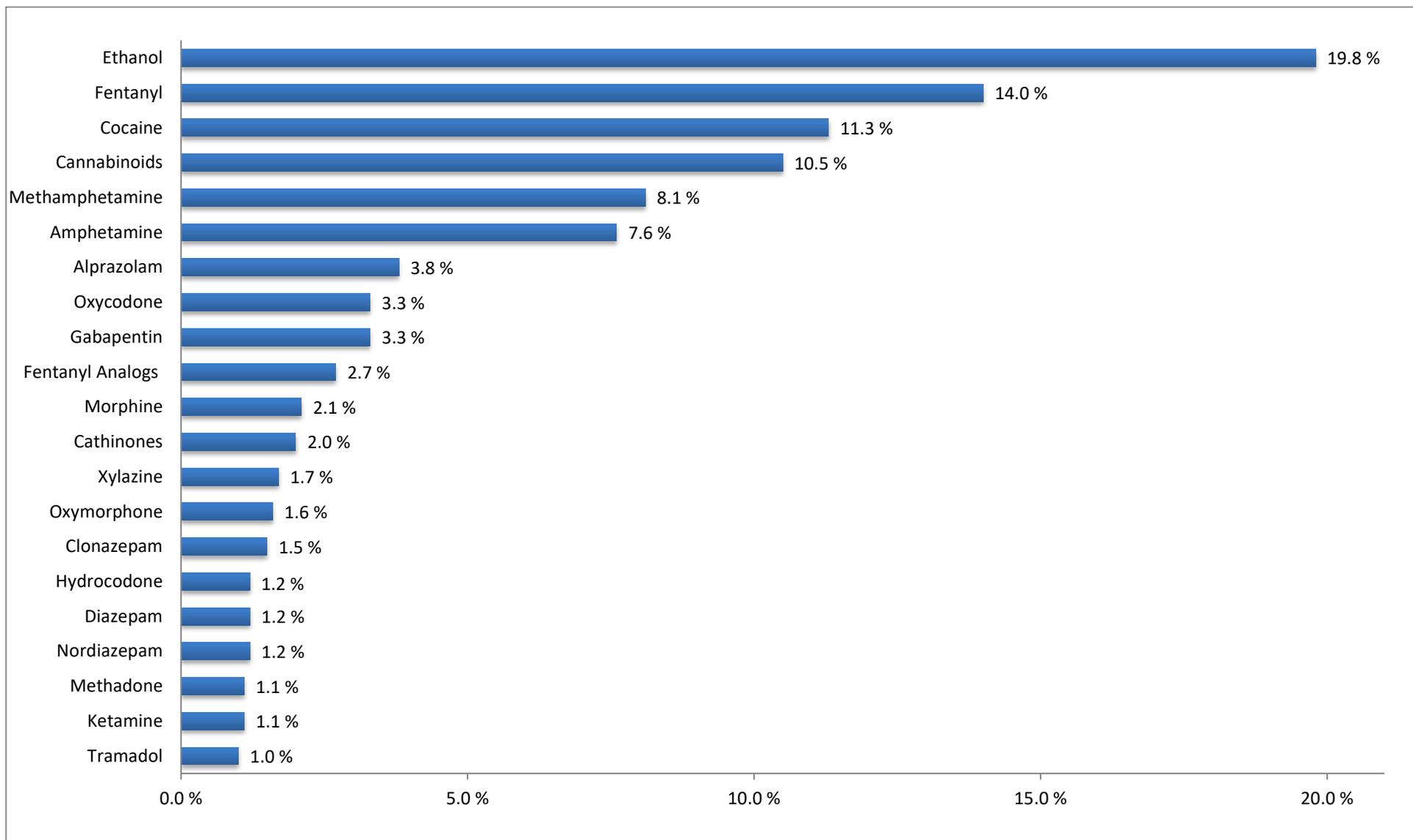
Summary of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

	DRUG PRESENT IN BODY	CAUSE	PRESENT	TOTAL OCCURRENCES
Opioids	Buprenorphine	51	140	191
	Codeine	20	78	98
	Fentanyl	3,224	443	3,667
	Fentanyl Analogs	603	93	696
	Heroin	63	11	74
	Hydrocodone	84	241	325
	Hydromorphone	30	203	233
	Methadone	188	106	294
	Morphine	191	363	554
	Oxycodone	342	526	868
	Oxymorphone	32	378	410
	Tramadol	64	195	259
U-47700	0	0	0	
Other	Cannabinoids	25	2,741	2,766
	Carisoprodol/Meprobamate	8	28	36
	Cathinones	370	147	517
	Cocaine	1,920	1,031	2,951
	GHB	2	1	3
	Gabapentin	138	730	868
	Ketamine	44	234	278
	Mitragynine	131	93	224
	Sympathomimetic Amines	5	25	30
	Synthetic Cannabinoids	24	2	26
	Xylazine	333	125	458
	Zolpidem	31	75	106

Note: The total occurrences for buprenorphine and cannabinoids are under-reported due to the variability in analytical protocols in place at medical examiner offices. Medical examiners were asked to identify any metabolites of parent drugs. Since heroin is rapidly metabolized to morphine, this may lead to a substantial over-reporting of morphine-related deaths as well as significant under-reporting of heroin-related deaths. Many deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death; therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

Frequency of Occurrence of Drugs in Decedents¹

January – December 2024



¹Drugs not included individually constituted less than one percent of occurrences.

Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents 2023 to 2024

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		2023	2024	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Amphetamines	Amphetamine	2,466	1,995	-19.1%
	Methamphetamine	2,682	2,129	-20.6%
Benzodiazepines	Alprazolam	1,106	986	-10.8%
	Chlordiazepoxide	95	76	-20.0%
	Clonazepam	487	386	-20.7%
	Diazepam	334	317	-5.1%
	Lorazepam	296	261	-11.8%
	Midazolam	285	268	-6.0%
	Nordiazepam	352	314	-10.8%
	Oxazepam	209	176	-15.8%
	Temazepam	255	240	-5.9%
Ethanol		5,890	5,185	-12.0%
Hallucinogenics	Phencyclidine (PCP) / PCP Analogs	0	3	*
	Phenethylamines/Piperazines	105	100	-4.8%
	Tryptamines	7	2	*
Inhalants	Halogenated	27	35	29.6%
	Hydrocarbon	1	1	0.0%

*Due to the small number of occurrences, percent changes were not calculated.

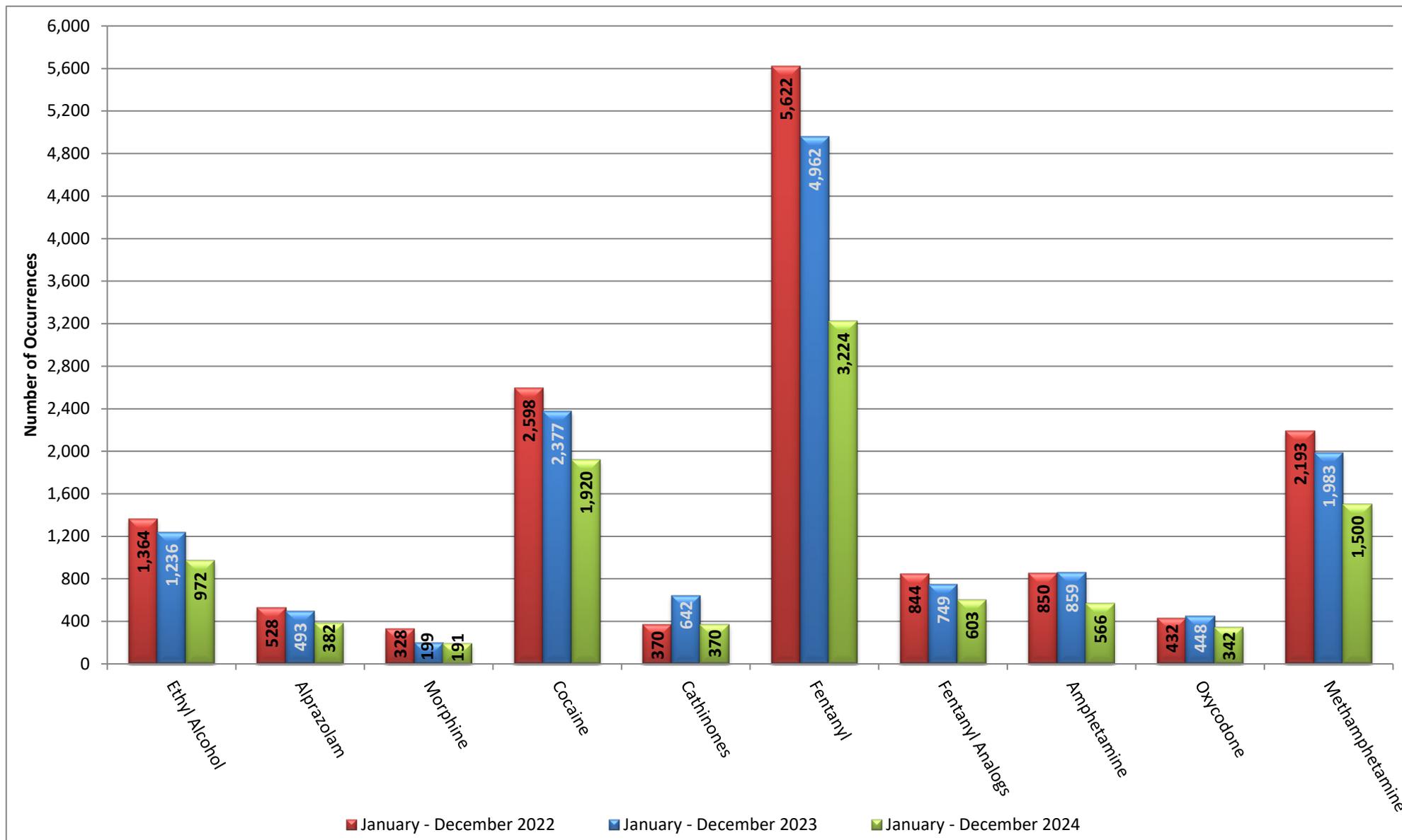
Comparison of Drug Occurrences in Decedents (continued)

DRUG PRESENT IN BODY		2023	2024	PERCENTAGE CHANGE
Opioids	Buprenorphine	188	191	1.6%
	Codeine	121	98	-19.0%
	Fentanyl	5,530	3,667	-33.7%
	Fentanyl Analogs	881	696	-21.0%
	Heroin	93	74	-20.4%
	Hydrocodone	370	325	-12.2%
	Hydromorphone	314	233	-25.8%
	Methadone	270	294	8.9%
	Morphine	635	554	-12.8%
	Oxycodone	1,015	868	-14.5%
	Oxymorphone	475	410	-13.7%
	Tramadol	338	259	-23.4%
	U-47700	1	0	*
	Other	Cannabinoids	3,153	2,766
Carisoprodol/Meprobamate		36	36	0.0%
Cathinones		917	517	-43.6%
Cocaine		3,565	2,951	-17.2%
GHB		2	3	*
Gabapentin		897	868	-3.2%
Ketamine		282	278	-1.4%
Mitragynine		274	224	-18.2%
Sympathomimetic Amines		28	30	7.1%
Synthetic Cannabinoids		18	26	44.4%
Xylazine		550	458	-16.7%
Zolpidem		149	106	-28.9%

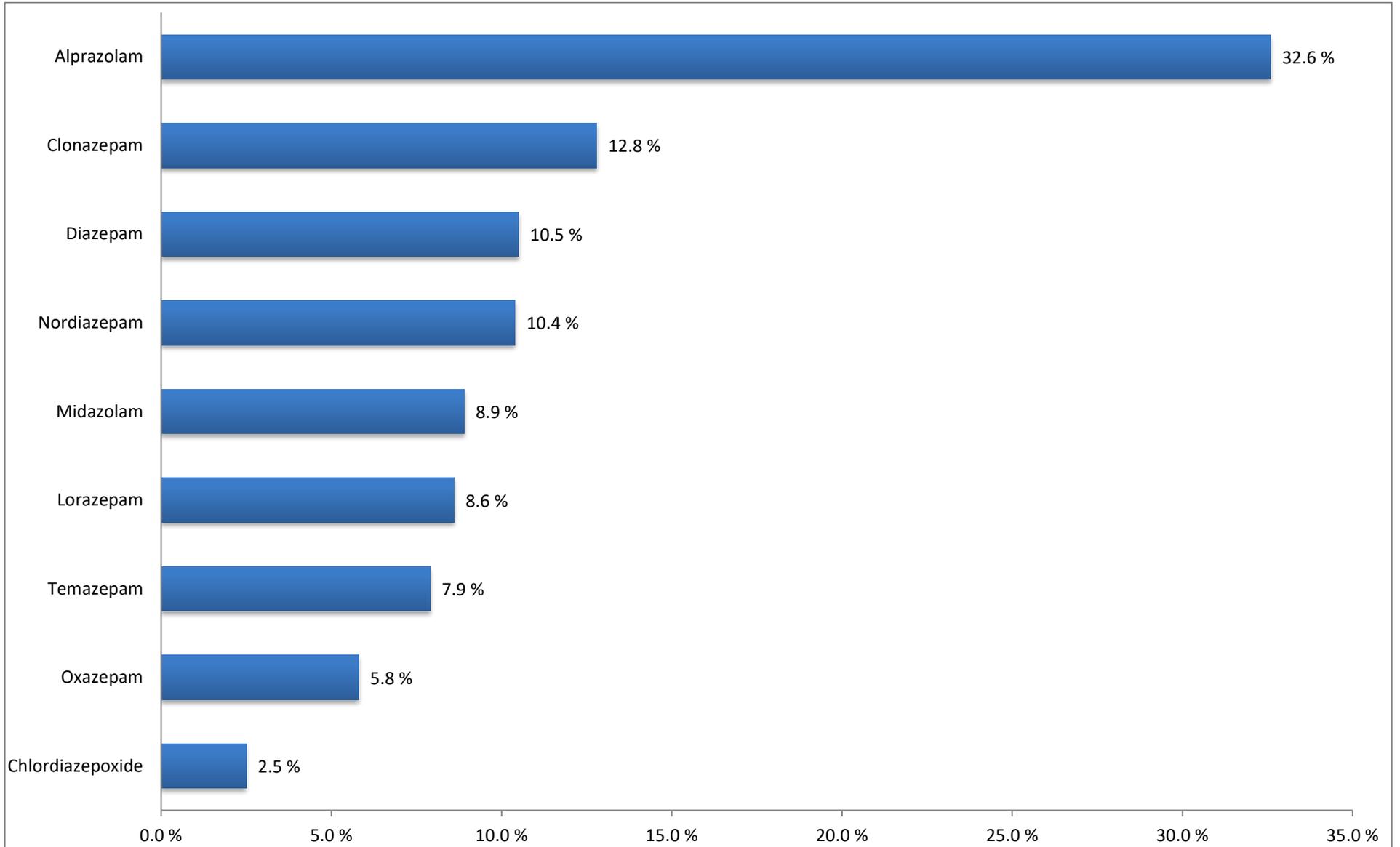
**Due to the small number of occurrences, percent changes were not calculated.*

Note: Many deaths were found to have several drugs contributing to the death; therefore, the count of specific drugs listed is greater than the number of deaths.

Comparison of Drug Caused Deaths 2022 to 2024



Frequency of Occurrence of Benzodiazepines January – December 2024



Note: Several benzodiazepines (for example, diazepam) are metabolized to other benzodiazepines in the body (for example, nordiazepam, oxazepam, and temazepam). Thus, occurrences of nordiazepam, oxazepam and temazepam may be due to the ingestion of diazepam, chlordiazepoxide and/or temazepam.

Alprazolam Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Alprazolam		
Total	Cause	Present
18	8	10
19	4	15
6	1	5
51	17	34
46	12	34
118	56	62
34	21	13
16	3	13
28	9	19
37	13	24
133	30	103
52	27	25
72	36	36
16	4	12
90	21	69
2	2	0
75	37	38
34	14	20
31	12	19
14	8	6
49	26	23
18	11	7
10	4	6
11	4	7
6	2	4
986	382	604

Deaths with Alprazolam Only		
Total	Cause	Present
5	1	4
1	0	1
0	0	0
6	1	5
2	0	2
7	0	7
1	0	1
1	0	1
3	0	3
3	0	3
16	0	16
7	2	5
12	1	11
1	0	1
9	0	9
0	0	0
5	2	3
3	1	2
3	2	1
1	1	0
2	0	2
3	2	1
1	0	1
2	0	2
1	0	1
95	13	82

Deaths with Alprazolam in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
13	7	6
18	4	14
6	1	5
45	16	29
44	12	32
111	56	55
33	21	12
15	3	12
25	9	16
34	13	21
117	30	87
45	25	20
60	35	25
15	4	11
81	21	60
2	2	0
70	35	35
31	13	18
28	10	18
13	7	6
47	26	21
15	9	6
9	4	5
9	4	5
5	2	3
891	369	522

Alprazolam Deaths by Age

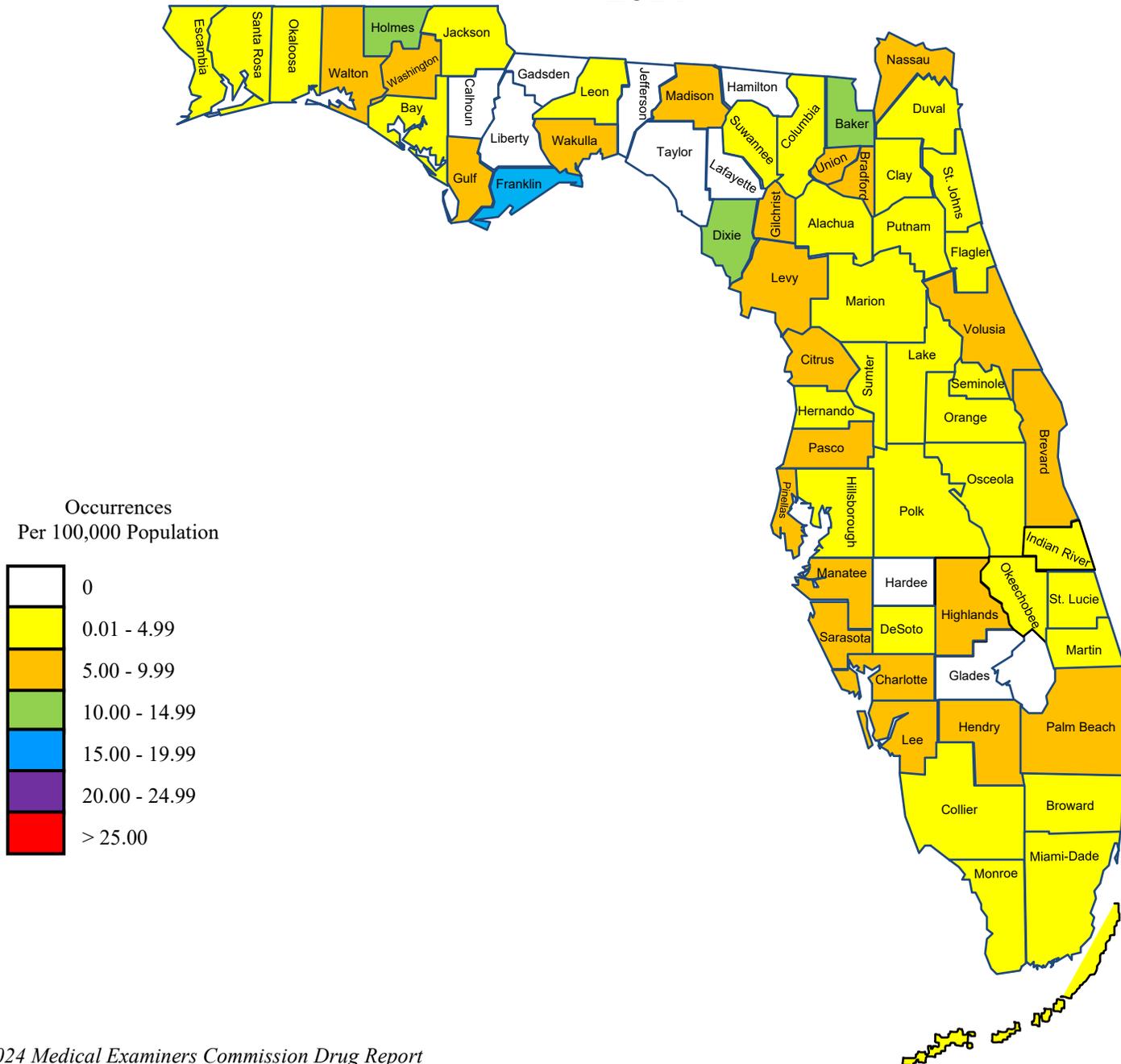
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	18
2	Tallahassee	19
3	Live Oak	6
4	Jacksonville	51
5	Leesburg	46
6	St. Petersburg	118
7	Daytona Beach	34
8	Gainesville	16
9	Orlando	28
10	Lakeland	37
11	Miami	133
12	Sarasota	52
13	Tampa	72
14	Panama City	16
15	West Palm Beach	90
16	Florida Keys	2
17	Ft. Lauderdale	75
18	Melbourne	34
19	Ft. Pierce	31
20	Naples	14
21	Ft. Myers	49
22	Port Charlotte	18
23	St. Augustine	10
24	Sanford	11
25	Kissimmee	6
Statewide Totals		986

Alprazolam Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
8	0	0	1	3	4
4	0	0	1	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
17	0	2	5	4	6
12	0	0	1	6	5
56	0	4	10	24	18
21	0	0	9	2	10
3	0	0	0	2	1
9	0	0	1	4	4
13	0	1	3	4	5
30	0	4	4	9	13
27	0	1	4	10	12
36	0	0	12	12	12
4	0	0	1	1	2
21	1	1	3	10	6
2	0	0	0	2	0
37	0	0	7	13	17
14	0	1	2	6	5
12	0	0	1	4	7
8	0	0	1	2	5
26	0	0	7	9	10
11	0	4	0	2	5
4	0	1	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	3	1
2	0	0	1	0	1
382	1	19	74	136	152

Alprazolam Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
10	0	0	1	3	6
15	0	1	3	5	6
5	0	0	1	2	2
34	1	2	6	11	14
34	0	1	2	8	23
62	1	1	11	22	27
13	0	1	0	9	3
13	0	0	2	6	5
19	0	0	2	10	7
24	0	1	4	8	11
103	1	9	11	26	56
25	0	1	3	4	17
36	0	0	3	5	28
12	0	0	1	3	8
69	0	5	14	20	30
0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	1	3	4	30
20	0	1	3	9	7
19	0	0	2	6	11
6	0	0	1	0	5
23	0	4	3	3	13
7	0	0	0	2	5
6	0	0	2	1	3
7	0	1	1	3	2
4	0	0	0	2	2
604	3	29	79	172	321

Alprazolam Deaths by County 2024



Clonazepam Deaths by Age

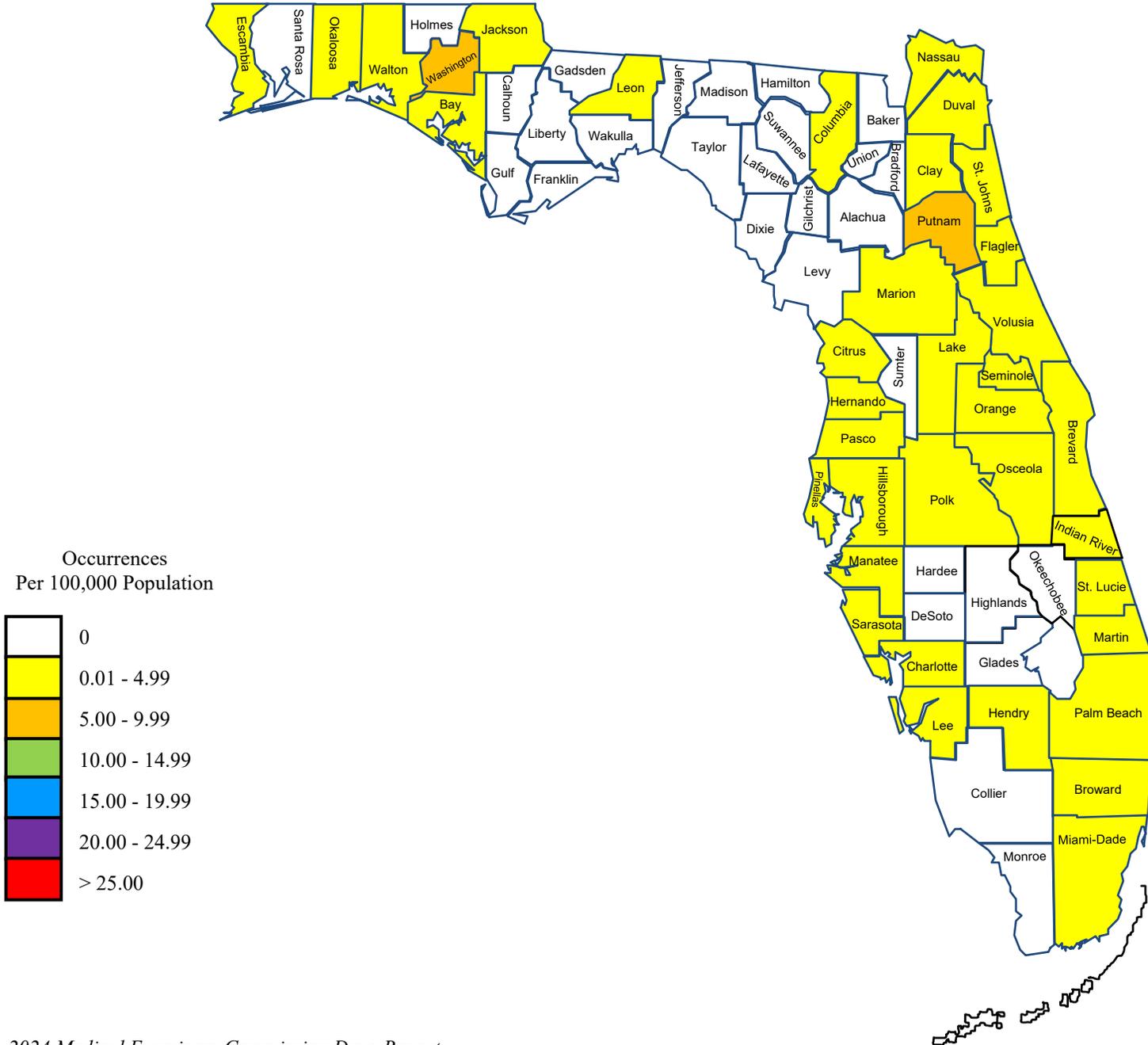
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	10
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	23
5	Leesburg	9
6	St. Petersburg	58
7	Daytona Beach	9
8	Gainesville	0
9	Orlando	23
10	Lakeland	1
11	Miami	65
12	Sarasota	5
13	Tampa	1
14	Panama City	10
15	West Palm Beach	39
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	40
18	Melbourne	11
19	Ft. Pierce	15
20	Naples	0
21	Ft. Myers	20
22	Port Charlotte	10
23	St. Augustine	17
24	Sanford	5
25	Kissimmee	10
Statewide Totals		386

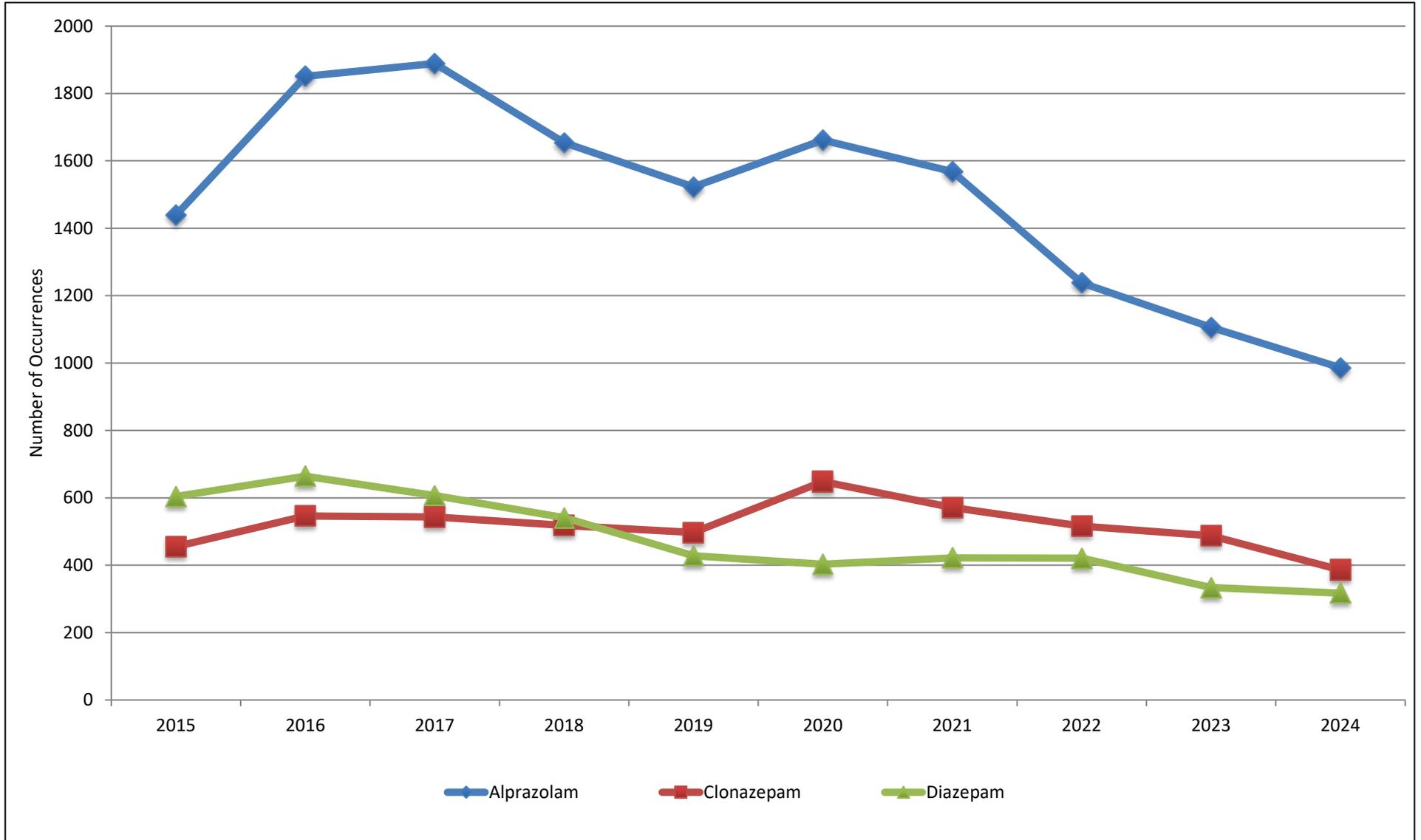
Clonazepam Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	0	0	0	5	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
8	0	0	2	4	2	
3	0	0	1	0	2	
12	0	1	1	4	6	
5	0	0	1	2	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
7	0	0	0	1	6	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
6	0	0	0	3	3	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	0	0	5	4	8	
5	0	0	3	1	1	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	0	7	3	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	0	0	3	0	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
94	0	1	14	34	45	

Clonazepam Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	1	1	2	1	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
15	0	0	5	4	6	
6	0	0	4	0	2	
46	0	0	10	18	18	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
21	0	0	2	8	11	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
58	0	2	8	19	29	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
10	0	0	1	5	4	
33	0	0	8	9	16	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
23	0	1	4	8	10	
6	0	0	2	1	3	
13	0	0	3	3	7	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
10	0	0	1	3	6	
8	0	2	2	1	3	
15	0	1	3	6	5	
2	0	0	1	1	0	
9	0	1	3	1	4	
292	0	8	59	94	131	

Clonazepam Deaths by County 2024



Historical Overview of Alprazolam, Clonazepam and Diazepam Occurrences (Present and Cause) 2015 to 2024



Oxycodone Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Oxycodone		
Total	Cause	Present
30	10	20
22	3	19
10	3	7
42	19	23
51	20	31
87	54	33
26	18	8
16	1	15
28	10	18
27	13	14
84	28	56
32	14	18
86	24	62
13	5	8
68	27	41
3	0	3
66	26	40
37	15	22
39	12	27
11	5	6
48	21	27
14	4	10
18	6	12
4	1	3
6	3	3
868	342	526

Deaths with Oxycodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
4	0	4
1	1	0
1	0	1
3	1	2
7	1	6
4	0	4
3	0	3
5	0	5
3	0	3
6	4	2
1	0	1
7	0	7
7	0	7
1	0	1
7	1	6
0	0	0
4	0	4
3	0	3
4	1	3
3	1	2
9	1	8
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
2	0	2
87	11	76

Deaths with Oxycodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
26	10	16
21	2	19
9	3	6
39	18	21
44	19	25
83	54	29
23	18	5
11	1	10
25	10	15
21	9	12
83	28	55
25	14	11
79	24	55
12	5	7
61	26	35
3	0	3
62	26	36
34	15	19
35	11	24
8	4	4
39	20	19
14	4	10
16	6	10
4	1	3
4	3	1
781	331	450

Oxycodone Deaths by Age

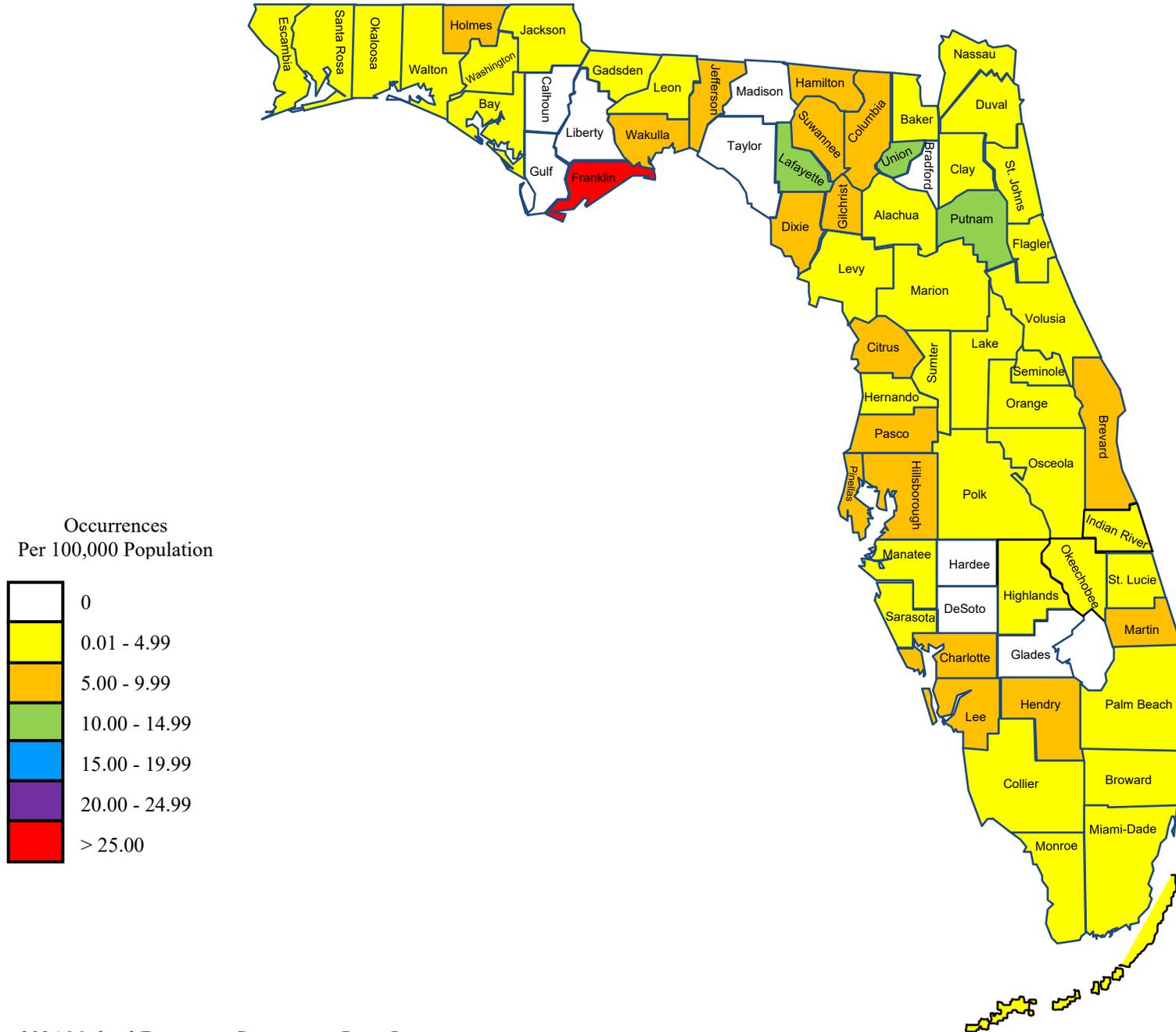
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	30
2	Tallahassee	22
3	Live Oak	10
4	Jacksonville	42
5	Leesburg	51
6	St. Petersburg	87
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	16
9	Orlando	28
10	Lakeland	27
11	Miami	84
12	Sarasota	32
13	Tampa	86
14	Panama City	13
15	West Palm Beach	68
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	66
18	Melbourne	37
19	Ft. Pierce	39
20	Naples	11
21	Ft. Myers	48
22	Port Charlotte	14
23	St. Augustine	18
24	Sanford	4
25	Kissimmee	6
Statewide Totals		868

Oxycodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
10	0	0	1	0	9
3	0	0	0	1	2
3	0	0	0	0	3
19	0	0	3	8	8
20	0	1	1	5	13
54	0	0	6	21	27
18	0	2	0	7	9
1	0	0	0	1	0
10	0	2	0	3	5
13	0	1	1	4	7
28	0	4	7	7	10
14	0	0	0	1	13
24	0	1	1	9	13
5	0	0	0	2	3
27	0	0	4	8	15
0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	2	6	18
15	0	1	0	6	8
12	0	0	0	3	9
5	0	0	0	1	4
21	0	0	2	4	15
4	0	1	0	0	3
6	0	0	1	1	4
1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	1	1	1
342	0	13	30	99	200

Oxycodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
20	0	0	1	3	16
19	0	1	2	8	8
7	0	0	1	3	3
23	0	1	3	6	13
31	0	1	3	9	18
33	0	1	1	12	19
8	0	0	0	1	7
15	0	0	1	5	9
18	0	0	1	4	13
14	0	1	3	3	7
56	1	7	9	9	30
18	0	0	1	3	14
62	0	3	4	9	46
8	0	0	1	1	6
41	0	3	6	13	19
3	0	0	0	1	2
40	0	4	6	9	21
22	0	1	3	6	12
27	0	0	1	3	23
6	0	0	0	0	6
27	0	0	1	2	24
10	0	1	0	4	5
12	0	1	0	1	10
3	0	0	0	1	2
3	1	0	0	1	1
526	2	25	48	117	334

Oxycodone Deaths by County 2024



Hydrocodone Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Hydrocodone		
Total	Cause	Present
38	12	26
8	1	7
10	4	6
21	7	14
23	9	14
38	9	29
12	7	5
4	1	3
20	4	16
9	3	6
7	2	5
15	2	13
21	5	16
14	4	10
22	1	21
1	1	0
13	4	9
10	2	8
6	1	5
3	0	3
11	2	9
8	1	7
5	1	4
3	1	2
3	0	3
325	84	241

Deaths with Hydrocodone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
15	0	15
0	0	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
4	1	3
4	1	3
0	0	0
1	1	0
11	0	11
0	0	0
0	0	0
5	1	4
3	0	3
2	0	2
3	0	3
0	0	0
2	0	2
2	0	2
3	0	3
2	0	2
1	0	1
0	0	0
2	0	2
1	0	1
1	0	1
64	4	60

Deaths with Hydrocodone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
23	12	11
8	1	7
8	4	4
21	7	14
19	8	11
34	8	26
12	7	5
3	0	3
9	4	5
9	3	6
7	2	5
10	1	9
18	5	13
12	4	8
19	1	18
1	1	0
11	4	7
8	2	6
3	1	2
1	0	1
10	2	8
8	1	7
3	1	2
2	1	1
2	0	2
261	80	181

Hydrocodone Deaths by Age

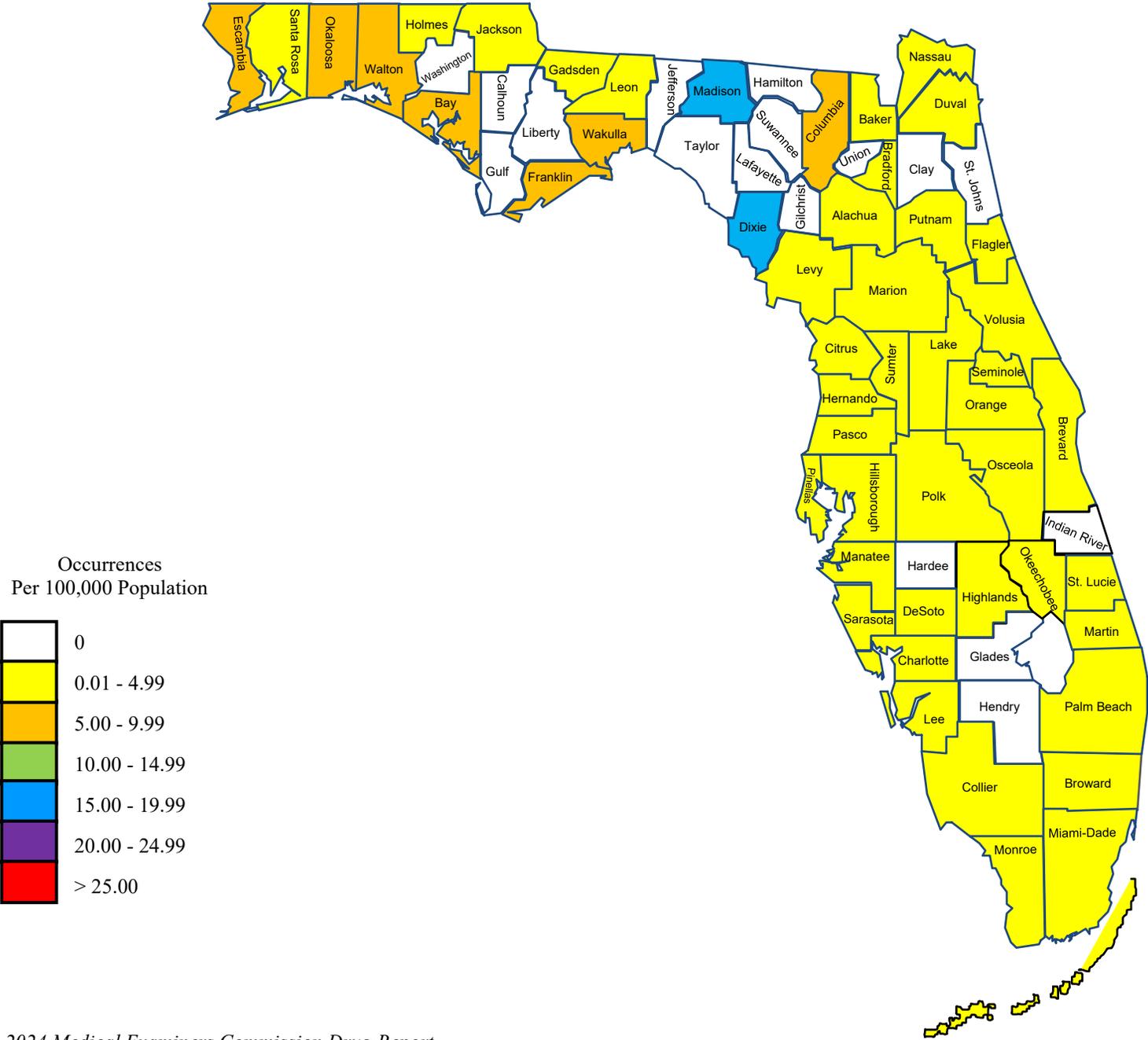
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	38
2	Tallahassee	8
3	Live Oak	10
4	Jacksonville	21
5	Leesburg	23
6	St. Petersburg	38
7	Daytona Beach	12
8	Gainesville	4
9	Orlando	20
10	Lakeland	9
11	Miami	7
12	Sarasota	15
13	Tampa	21
14	Panama City	14
15	West Palm Beach	22
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	13
18	Melbourne	10
19	Ft. Pierce	6
20	Naples	3
21	Ft. Myers	11
22	Port Charlotte	8
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	3
25	Kissimmee	3
Statewide Totals		325

Hydrocodone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	< 18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
12	0	1	0	2	9
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	0	4
7	0	0	0	2	5
9	0	0	1	2	6
9	0	0	0	1	8
7	0	0	0	2	5
1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	2	2
3	0	0	0	0	3
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	0	2
5	0	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	0	1	3
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
4	0	0	0	2	2
2	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
84	0	1	1	20	62

Hydrocodone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
26	0	0	4	2	20
7	0	0	0	3	4
6	0	0	0	2	4
14	0	1	0	2	11
14	0	0	1	1	12
29	0	0	1	5	23
5	0	0	0	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
16	0	0	0	3	13
6	0	0	1	1	4
5	0	1	2	0	2
13	0	0	1	1	11
16	0	0	0	1	15
10	0	0	0	2	8
21	0	0	2	3	16
0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	1	8
8	0	0	0	2	6
5	0	0	0	2	3
3	0	0	0	0	3
9	0	0	0	3	6
7	0	1	0	1	5
4	0	0	0	0	4
2	0	0	0	0	2
3	0	0	1	0	2
241	0	3	13	37	188

Hydrocodone Deaths by County 2024



Methadone Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Methadone		
Total	Cause	Present
8	7	1
5	4	1
2	1	1
29	26	3
26	19	7
39	31	8
17	9	8
11	1	10
24	13	11
3	2	1
2	1	1
15	7	8
27	13	14
3	2	1
11	9	2
1	1	0
13	8	5
11	7	4
8	7	1
6	3	3
12	6	6
2	2	0
9	3	6
7	5	2
3	1	2
294	188	106

Deaths with Methadone Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	2	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
3	2	1
1	1	0
2	1	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
6	3	3
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
5	1	4
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	1	1
0	0	0
2	1	1
1	0	1
1	0	1
34	15	19

Deaths with Methadone in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
6	5	1
4	3	1
2	1	1
26	24	2
25	18	7
37	30	7
16	9	7
10	1	9
18	10	8
3	2	1
2	1	1
13	7	6
22	12	10
3	2	1
11	9	2
0	0	0
12	7	5
9	7	2
8	7	1
6	3	3
10	5	5
2	2	0
7	2	5
6	5	1
2	1	1
260	173	87

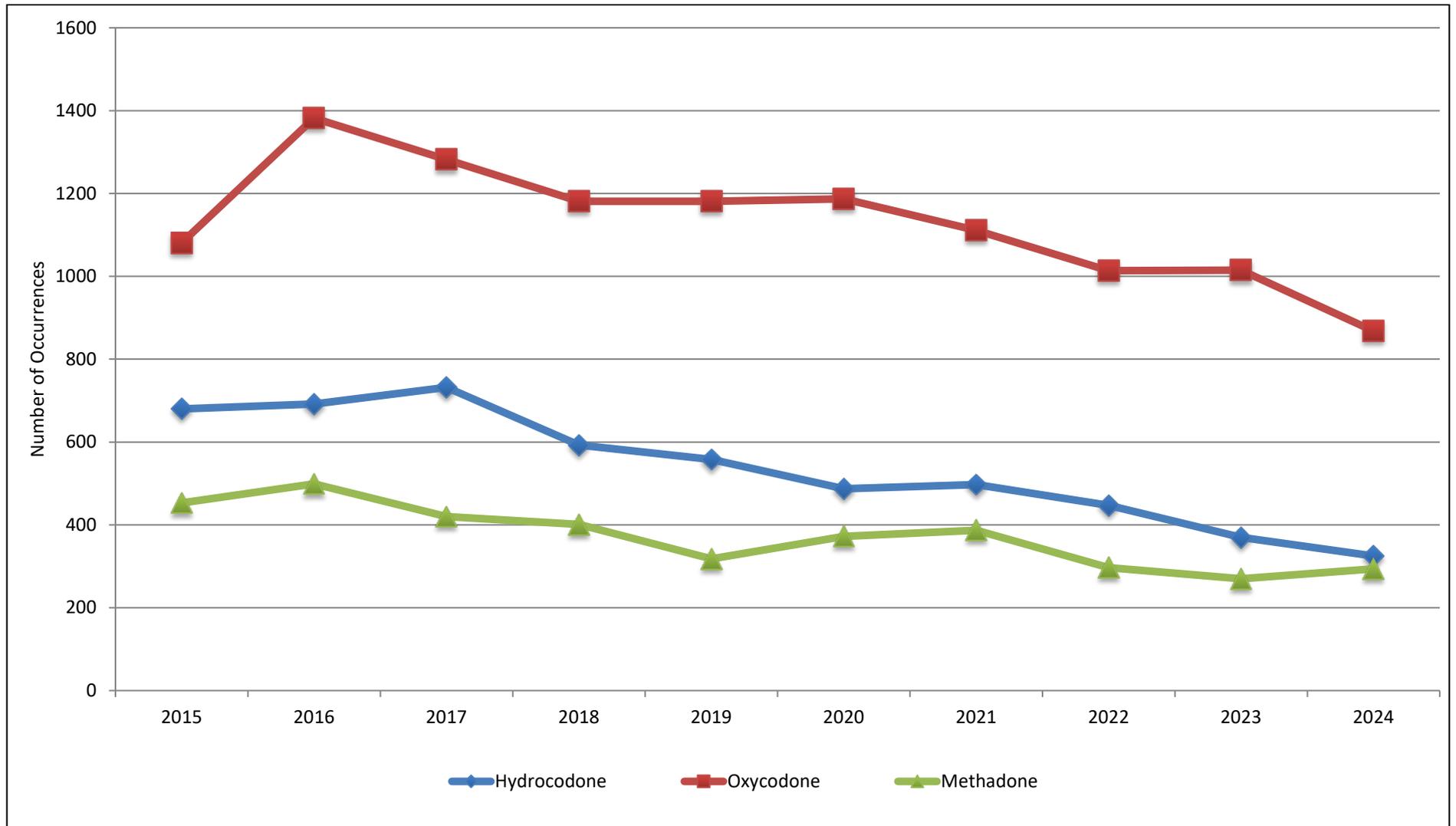
Methadone Deaths by Age January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	8
2	Tallahassee	5
3	Live Oak	2
4	Jacksonville	29
5	Leesburg	26
6	St. Petersburg	39
7	Daytona Beach	17
8	Gainesville	11
9	Orlando	24
10	Lakeland	3
11	Miami	2
12	Sarasota	15
13	Tampa	27
14	Panama City	3
15	West Palm Beach	11
16	Florida Keys	1
17	Ft. Lauderdale	13
18	Melbourne	11
19	Ft. Pierce	8
20	Naples	6
21	Ft. Myers	12
22	Port Charlotte	2
23	St. Augustine	9
24	Sanford	7
25	Kissimmee	3
Statewide Totals		294

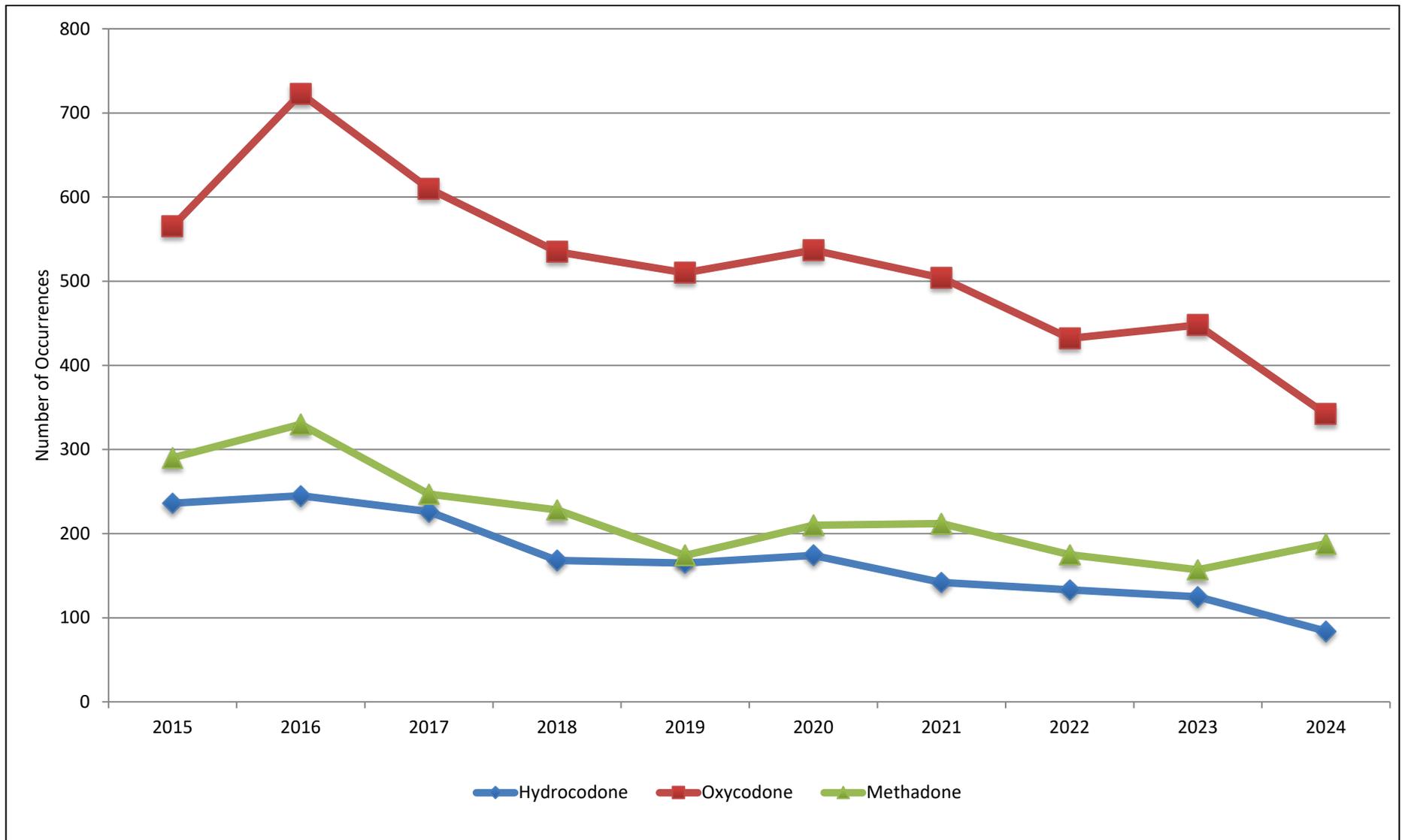
Methadone Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
7	1	1	2	1	2
4	0	0	1	2	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
26	0	0	4	12	10
19	0	1	1	9	8
31	0	0	5	13	13
9	0	1	1	5	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
13	1	1	1	4	6
2	0	0	1	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
7	0	0	1	5	1
13	0	0	2	6	5
2	0	0	0	1	1
9	0	0	1	4	4
1	0	0	1	0	0
8	0	0	0	3	5
7	0	0	1	4	2
7	0	0	3	2	2
3	0	0	1	1	1
6	0	0	1	2	3
2	0	0	1	1	0
3	0	0	0	2	1
5	0	0	1	3	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
188	2	4	29	81	72

Methadone Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
1	0	0	0	0	1
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
3	0	0	0	0	3
7	0	0	2	3	2
8	0	0	0	5	3
8	0	0	0	4	4
10	0	1	0	4	5
11	1	0	2	4	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
8	0	1	0	3	4
14	0	0	1	5	8
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	2	3
4	0	0	0	1	3
1	0	0	0	1	0
3	0	0	0	0	3
6	0	0	1	4	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	0	1	2	3
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	1	1
106	1	2	9	42	52

Historical Overview of Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, and Methadone Occurrences (Present and Cause) 2015 to 2024



Historical Overview of Deaths Caused by Hydrocodone, Oxycodone, and Methadone 2015 to 2024



Morphine Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Morphine		
Total	Cause	Present
19	5	14
4	1	3
3	0	3
19	5	14
34	11	23
36	24	12
14	8	6
7	2	5
77	8	69
23	5	18
38	15	23
25	7	18
50	22	28
11	3	8
53	11	42
3	1	2
27	13	14
18	10	8
16	6	10
11	4	7
33	17	16
6	3	3
11	4	7
4	2	2
12	4	8
554	191	363

Deaths with Morphine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
2	0	2
0	0	0
0	0	0
3	0	3
7	0	7
4	1	3
1	0	1
1	0	1
9	0	9
4	1	3
4	0	4
2	0	2
9	1	8
2	0	2
6	0	6
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	1	1
2	0	2
3	0	3
6	0	6
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
2	0	2
69	4	65

Deaths with Morphine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
17	5	12
4	1	3
3	0	3
16	5	11
27	11	16
32	23	9
13	8	5
6	2	4
68	8	60
19	4	15
34	15	19
23	7	16
41	21	20
9	3	6
47	11	36
3	1	2
27	13	14
16	9	7
14	6	8
8	4	4
27	17	10
6	3	3
11	4	7
4	2	2
10	4	6
485	187	298

Morphine Deaths by Age

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	19
2	Tallahassee	4
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	19
5	Leesburg	34
6	St. Petersburg	36
7	Daytona Beach	14
8	Gainesville	7
9	Orlando	77
10	Lakeland	23
11	Miami	38
12	Sarasota	25
13	Tampa	50
14	Panama City	11
15	West Palm Beach	53
16	Florida Keys	3
17	Ft. Lauderdale	27
18	Melbourne	18
19	Ft. Pierce	16
20	Naples	11
21	Ft. Myers	33
22	Port Charlotte	6
23	St. Augustine	11
24	Sanford	4
25	Kissimmee	12
Statewide Totals		554

Morphine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
5	0	1	0	1	3	
1	0	0	0	1	0	
0	0	0	0	0	0	
5	0	1	0	4	0	
11	0	0	2	4	5	
24	0	0	1	6	17	
8	0	0	2	1	5	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
8	1	2	0	3	2	
5	0	0	0	3	2	
15	1	1	0	11	2	
7	0	0	0	2	5	
22	0	2	5	6	9	
3	0	0	0	1	2	
11	0	0	1	5	5	
1	0	0	0	0	1	
13	0	0	1	1	11	
10	0	0	1	2	7	
6	0	0	1	0	5	
4	0	0	0	2	2	
17	0	0	2	3	12	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
4	0	0	1	2	1	
191	2	7	18	61	103	

Morphine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
14	0	1	1	2	10	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
3	0	0	0	0	3	
14	1	0	2	3	8	
23	0	0	2	4	17	
12	0	0	2	3	7	
6	0	0	0	1	5	
5	0	0	0	2	3	
69	0	1	1	6	61	
18	1	0	2	3	12	
23	0	1	1	6	15	
18	0	1	0	6	11	
28	0	0	0	7	21	
8	0	1	2	3	2	
42	0	3	6	12	21	
2	0	0	0	1	1	
14	1	0	1	4	8	
8	0	0	0	1	7	
10	0	0	0	2	8	
7	0	0	0	1	6	
16	0	0	0	2	14	
3	0	0	0	2	1	
7	0	1	0	1	5	
2	0	0	0	0	2	
8	0	0	0	0	8	
363	3	9	20	74	257	

Fentanyl Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Fentanyl		
Total	Cause	Present
153	135	18
39	33	6
23	16	7
304	267	37
249	213	36
402	383	19
164	156	8
39	33	6
272	208	64
96	78	18
266	227	39
109	96	13
254	236	18
50	35	15
264	227	37
10	10	0
300	278	22
199	171	28
74	68	6
39	39	0
173	149	24
18	17	1
54	50	4
37	31	6
79	68	11
3,667	3,224	443

Deaths with Fentanyl Only		
Total	Cause	Present
20	16	4
6	3	3
2	1	1
20	18	2
37	28	9
27	26	1
8	8	0
2	2	0
38	29	9
9	8	1
3	1	2
3	2	1
42	36	6
7	4	3
13	8	5
1	1	0
15	12	3
13	9	4
6	6	0
3	3	0
18	13	5
2	2	0
4	3	1
3	1	2
16	13	3
318	253	65

Deaths with Fentanyl in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
133	119	14
33	30	3
21	15	6
284	249	35
212	185	27
375	357	18
156	148	8
37	31	6
234	179	55
87	70	17
263	226	37
106	94	12
212	200	12
43	31	12
251	219	32
9	9	0
285	266	19
186	162	24
68	62	6
36	36	0
155	136	19
16	15	1
50	47	3
34	30	4
63	55	8
3,349	2,971	378

Fentanyl Deaths by Age

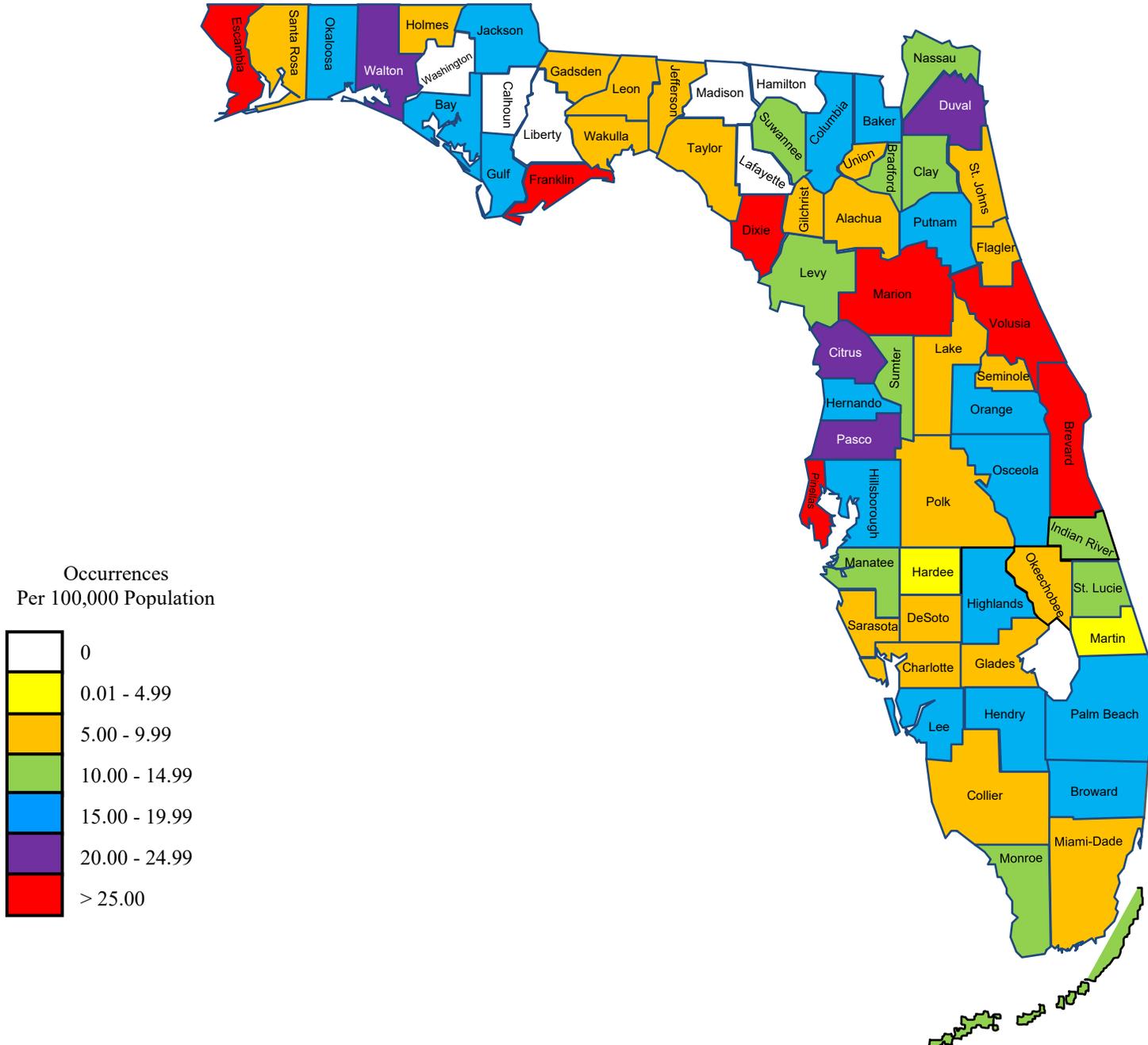
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	153
2	Tallahassee	39
3	Live Oak	23
4	Jacksonville	304
5	Leesburg	249
6	St. Petersburg	402
7	Daytona Beach	164
8	Gainesville	39
9	Orlando	272
10	Lakeland	96
11	Miami	266
12	Sarasota	109
13	Tampa	254
14	Panama City	50
15	West Palm Beach	264
16	Florida Keys	10
17	Ft. Lauderdale	300
18	Melbourne	199
19	Ft. Pierce	74
20	Naples	39
21	Ft. Myers	173
22	Port Charlotte	18
23	St. Augustine	54
24	Sanford	37
25	Kissimmee	79
Statewide Totals		3,667

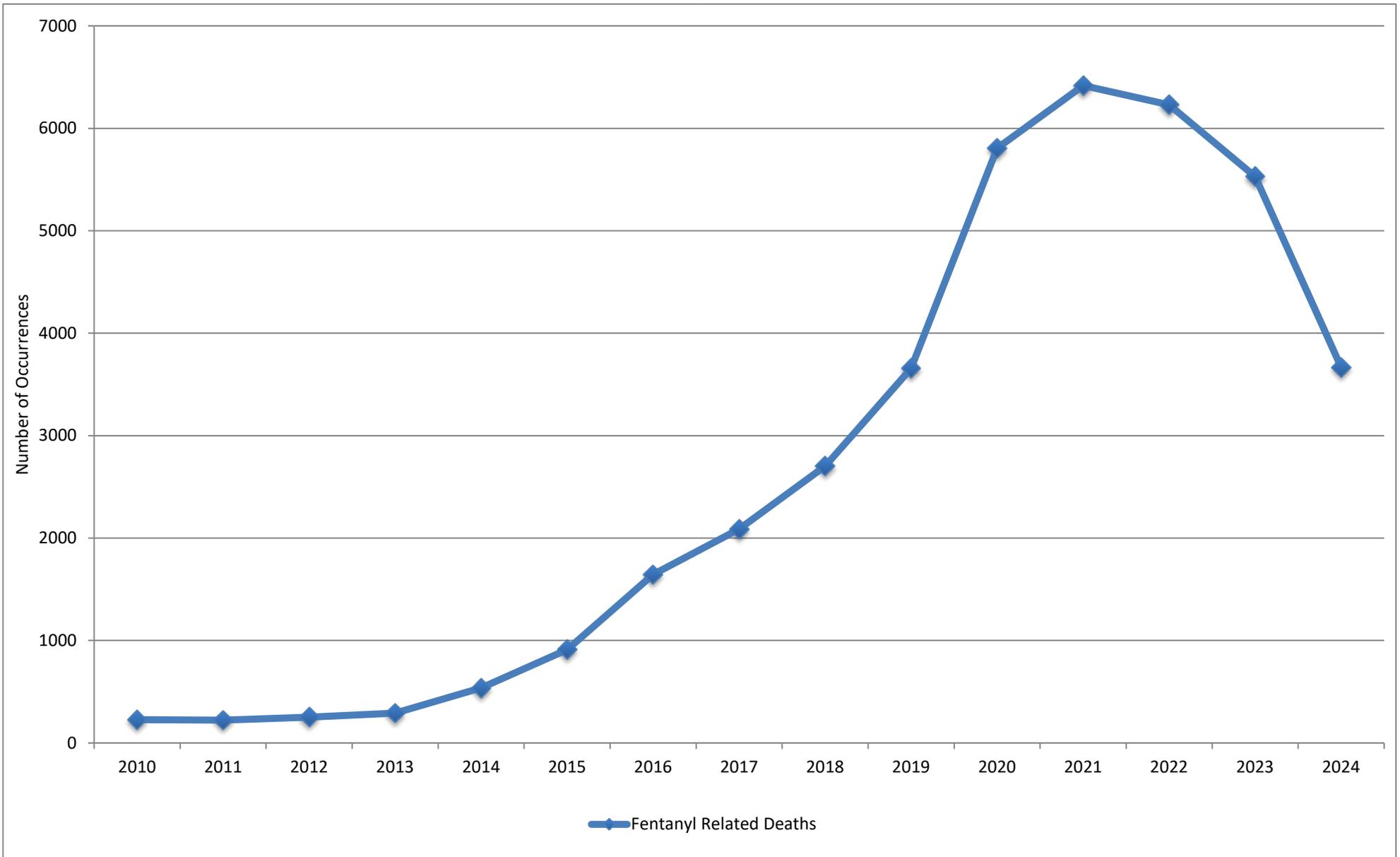
Fentanyl Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
135	2	6	18	68	41
33	0	5	5	15	8
16	0	0	4	8	4
267	7	17	39	125	79
213	1	13	40	101	58
383	6	17	72	169	119
156	1	6	30	71	48
33	0	2	8	15	8
208	7	14	41	88	58
78	0	5	16	40	17
227	2	17	46	88	74
96	0	2	22	42	30
236	2	15	47	110	62
35	1	0	8	21	5
227	2	19	52	102	52
10	0	0	2	4	4
278	2	16	64	109	87
171	0	6	37	75	53
68	0	4	15	27	22
39	1	2	8	19	9
149	2	13	31	56	47
17	0	4	2	6	5
50	0	4	12	17	17
31	0	1	8	15	7
68	0	6	14	30	18
3,224	36	194	641	1,421	932

Fentanyl Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
18	0	4	4	4	6
6	0	0	0	3	3
7	0	0	0	5	2
37	1	1	9	11	15
36	0	0	9	11	16
19	0	0	3	13	3
8	0	0	0	4	4
6	0	0	0	6	0
64	1	5	4	19	35
18	0	1	5	2	10
39	2	2	4	10	21
13	0	0	2	6	5
18	0	1	3	4	10
15	1	2	2	6	4
37	1	3	10	6	17
0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	1	3	11	7
28	0	1	0	10	17
6	0	0	0	4	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	3	2	4	15
1	0	0	0	1	0
4	0	0	0	1	3
6	0	0	0	0	6
11	0	1	2	2	6
443	6	25	62	143	207

Fentanyl Deaths by County 2024



Historical Overview of Fentanyl Occurrences¹ (Present and Cause) 2010 to 2024



¹Prior to 2016, the number of fentanyl occurrences indicated includes occurrences of fentanyl analogs. Starting in 2016, fentanyl analogs were tracked separately.

Prescription Drugs in Medical Examiner Deaths 2023 versus 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	
<p><i>These tables are based on prescription drugs tracked by the Medical Examiners Commission and reported by Florida Medical Examiners. Do not add across columns.</i></p>	

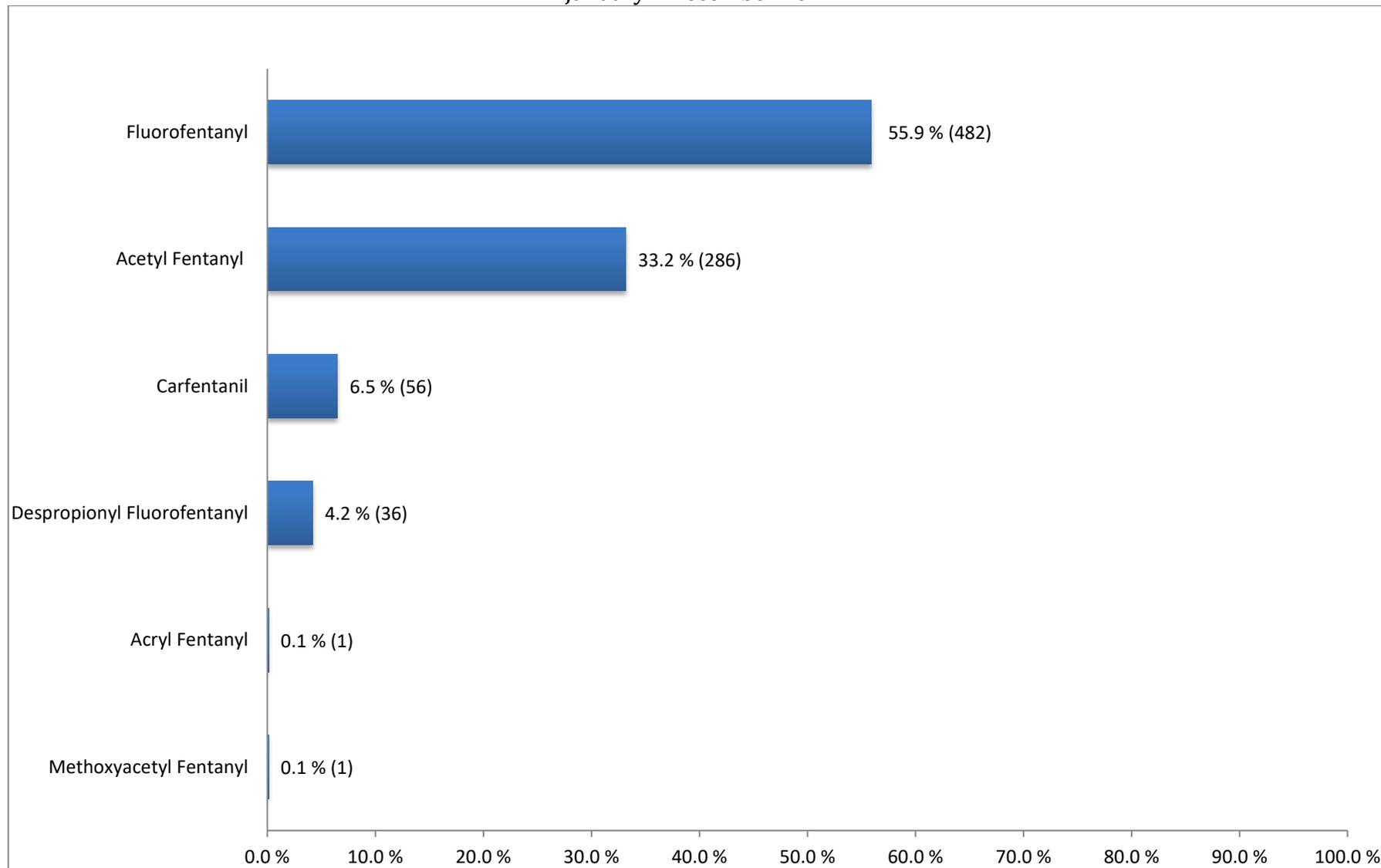
Total Prescription Drug Deaths in ME Deaths (Present and Cause)		
2023	2024	Percent Change
387	272	-29.7%
74	93	25.7%
58	54	-6.9%
756	469	-38.0%
310	396	27.7%
905	669	-26.1%
310	257	-17.1%
85	104	22.4%
735	530	-27.9%
259	206	-20.5%
633	551	-13.0%
356	235	-34.0%
606	458	-24.4%
96	106	10.4%
682	467	-31.5%
27	23	-14.8%
659	478	-27.5%
324	304	-6.2%
240	202	-15.8%
124	82	-33.9%
353	295	-16.4%
71	58	-18.3%
125	123	-1.6%
76	65	-14.5%
210	134	-36.2%
8,461	6,631	-21.6%
<p><i>These individuals died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent and also may have been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol.</i></p>		

Accidental Deaths with Prescription Drugs (Present and Cause)		
2023	2024	Percent Change
307	194	-36.8%
58	58	0%
45	34	-24.4%
581	361	-37.9%
234	285	21.8%
724	513	-29.1%
265	198	-25.3%
67	60	-10.4%
583	407	-30.2%
171	139	-18.7%
413	345	-16.5%
266	153	-42.5%
485	315	-35.1%
70	55	-21.4%
516	305	-40.9%
18	15	-16.7%
521	352	-32.4%
229	205	-10.5%
174	110	-36.8%
97	57	-41.2%
255	206	-19.2%
46	36	-21.7%
97	83	-14.4%
65	48	-26.2%
178	94	-47.2%
6,465	4,628	-28.4%
<p><i>The manner of death for these decedents was reported as accidental. These individuals died with one or more prescription drugs in their system. The drugs were identified as either the cause of death or merely present in the decedent and also may have been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol.</i></p>		

Accidental Deaths Caused by Prescription Drugs		
2023	2024	Percent Change
268	155	-42.2%
49	42	-14.3%
37	22	-40.5%
487	303	-37.8%
198	241	21.7%
645	444	-31.2%
231	177	-23.4%
54	37	-31.5%
354	226	-36.2%
125	91	-27.2%
292	237	-18.8%
236	119	-49.6%
430	265	-38.4%
56	38	-32.1%
438	240	-45.2%
13	14	7.7%
484	297	-38.6%
191	162	-15.2%
137	82	-40.1%
82	43	-47.6%
221	170	-23.1%
33	28	-15.2%
80	62	-22.5%
58	40	-31.0%
140	72	-48.6%
5,339	3,607	-32.4%
<p><i>The manner of death for these decedents was reported as accidental. These individuals died with at least one prescription drug in their system that was identified as causing or contributing to the death. These drugs may also have been mixed with illicit drugs and/or alcohol.</i></p>		

Frequency of Occurrence of Fentanyl Analogs

January – December 2024



Note: Fluorobutyryl / Fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl includes the analytes para-fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, para-fluorobutyryl fentanyl, fluoroisobutyryl fentanyl, and fluorobutyryl fentanyl. Isobutyryl / Butyryl includes the analytes para-isobutyryl and para-butyryl. Fluorofentanyl includes the analytes fluorofentanyl, ortho-fluorofentanyl, and para-fluorofentanyl. Despropionyl fluorofentanyl includes the analytes despropionyl fluorofentanyl, despropionyl ortho-fluorofentanyl, and despropionyl para-fluorofentanyl. Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

Fentanyl Analog* Deaths by Age

January – December 2024

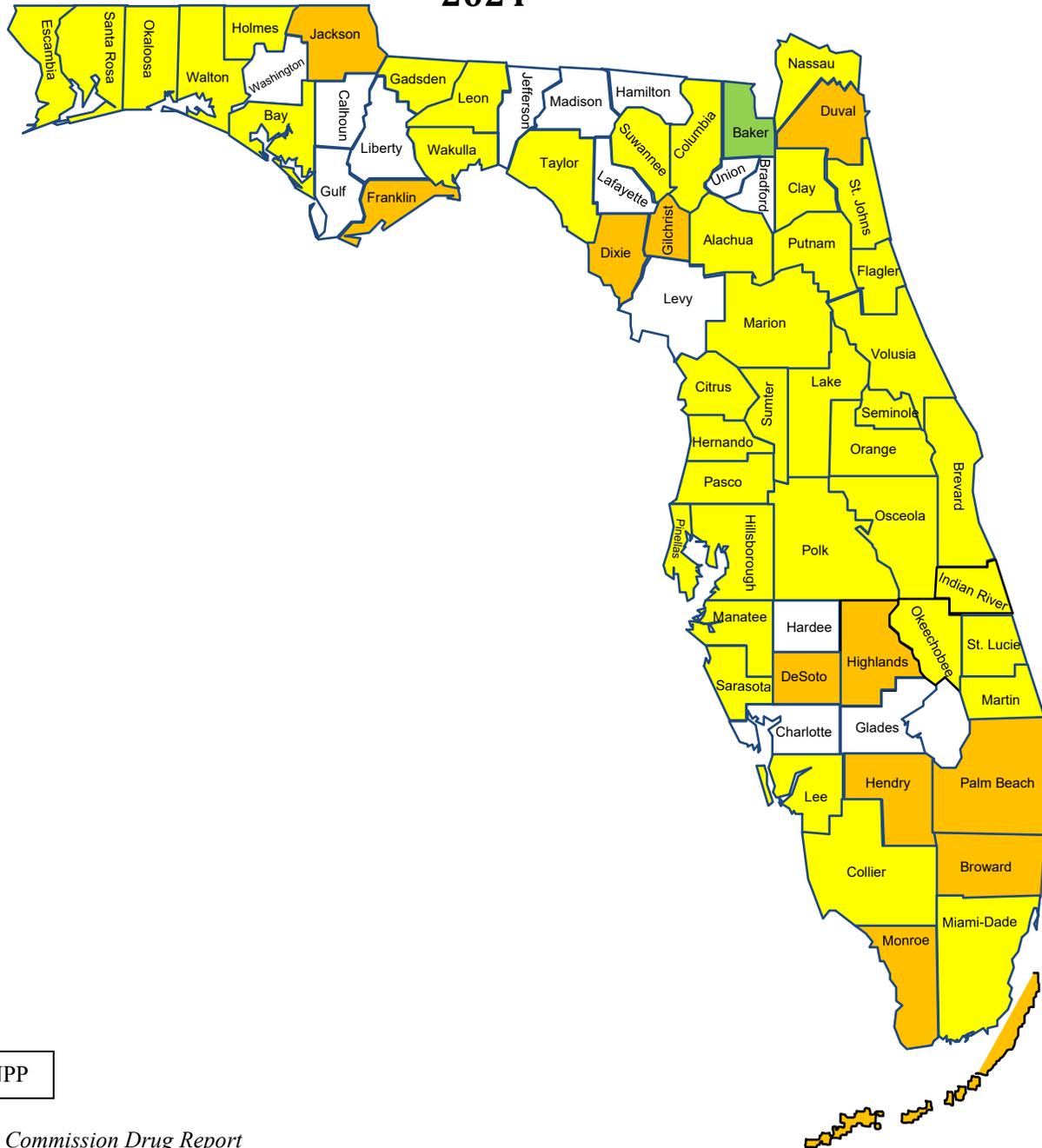
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	16
2	Tallahassee	11
3	Live Oak	4
4	Jacksonville	64
5	Leesburg	18
6	St. Petersburg	28
7	Daytona Beach	24
8	Gainesville	13
9	Orlando	8
10	Lakeland	32
11	Miami	89
12	Sarasota	34
13	Tampa	2
14	Panama City	8
15	West Palm Beach	98
16	Florida Keys	6
17	Ft. Lauderdale	146
18	Melbourne	14
19	Ft. Pierce	19
20	Naples	18
21	Ft. Myers	29
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	12
24	Sanford	1
25	Kissimmee	2
Statewide Totals		696

Fentanyl Analogs Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
15	0	0	3	9	3
11	0	2	1	6	2
3	0	0	1	0	2
59	0	3	13	28	15
18	0	3	3	10	2
19	0	2	7	7	3
21	1	0	5	11	4
9	0	0	3	5	1
7	0	0	3	3	1
18	0	0	7	6	5
82	0	10	18	32	22
18	0	0	6	7	5
2	0	0	0	2	0
8	1	0	1	3	3
93	0	8	26	40	19
0	0	0	0	0	0
141	1	8	31	55	46
11	0	0	2	6	3
15	0	1	4	6	4
9	1	0	2	5	1
29	1	0	9	11	8
0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	1	2	7	2
1	0	0	1	0	0
2	0	0	1	0	1
603	5	38	149	259	152

Fentanyl Analogs Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
1	0	0	1	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	1	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	2	3	4
3	0	0	0	2	1
4	0	0	0	4	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
14	0	1	5	4	4
7	0	0	0	3	4
16	0	0	6	6	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	2	2	1	0
6	0	0	2	3	1
5	0	0	0	4	1
3	0	0	2	0	1
4	0	0	0	3	1
9	0	1	1	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
93	0	4	22	43	24

*Does not include 4-ANPP.

Fentanyl Analog* Deaths by County 2024



Cocaine Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Cocaine		
Total	Cause	Present
85	73	12
27	8	19
15	4	11
262	188	74
93	81	12
298	201	97
127	105	22
55	29	26
238	184	54
79	57	22
342	218	124
130	77	53
197	107	90
22	14	8
278	122	156
15	8	7
258	184	74
117	65	52
57	37	20
25	11	14
112	61	51
16	6	10
24	10	14
28	25	3
51	45	6
2,951	1,920	1,031

Deaths with Cocaine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
11	11	0
6	3	3
3	2	1
44	30	14
16	14	2
41	26	15
12	6	6
10	5	5
49	39	10
14	13	1
34	17	17
24	14	10
47	19	28
3	3	0
31	15	16
2	1	1
41	29	12
17	7	10
12	6	6
2	1	1
20	11	9
3	0	3
5	1	4
6	6	0
12	10	2
465	289	176

Deaths with Cocaine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
74	62	12
21	5	16
12	2	10
218	158	60
77	67	10
257	175	82
115	99	16
45	24	21
189	145	44
65	44	21
308	201	107
106	63	43
150	88	62
19	11	8
247	107	140
13	7	6
217	155	62
100	58	42
45	31	14
23	10	13
92	50	42
13	6	7
19	9	10
22	19	3
39	35	4
2,486	1,631	855

Cocaine Deaths by Age

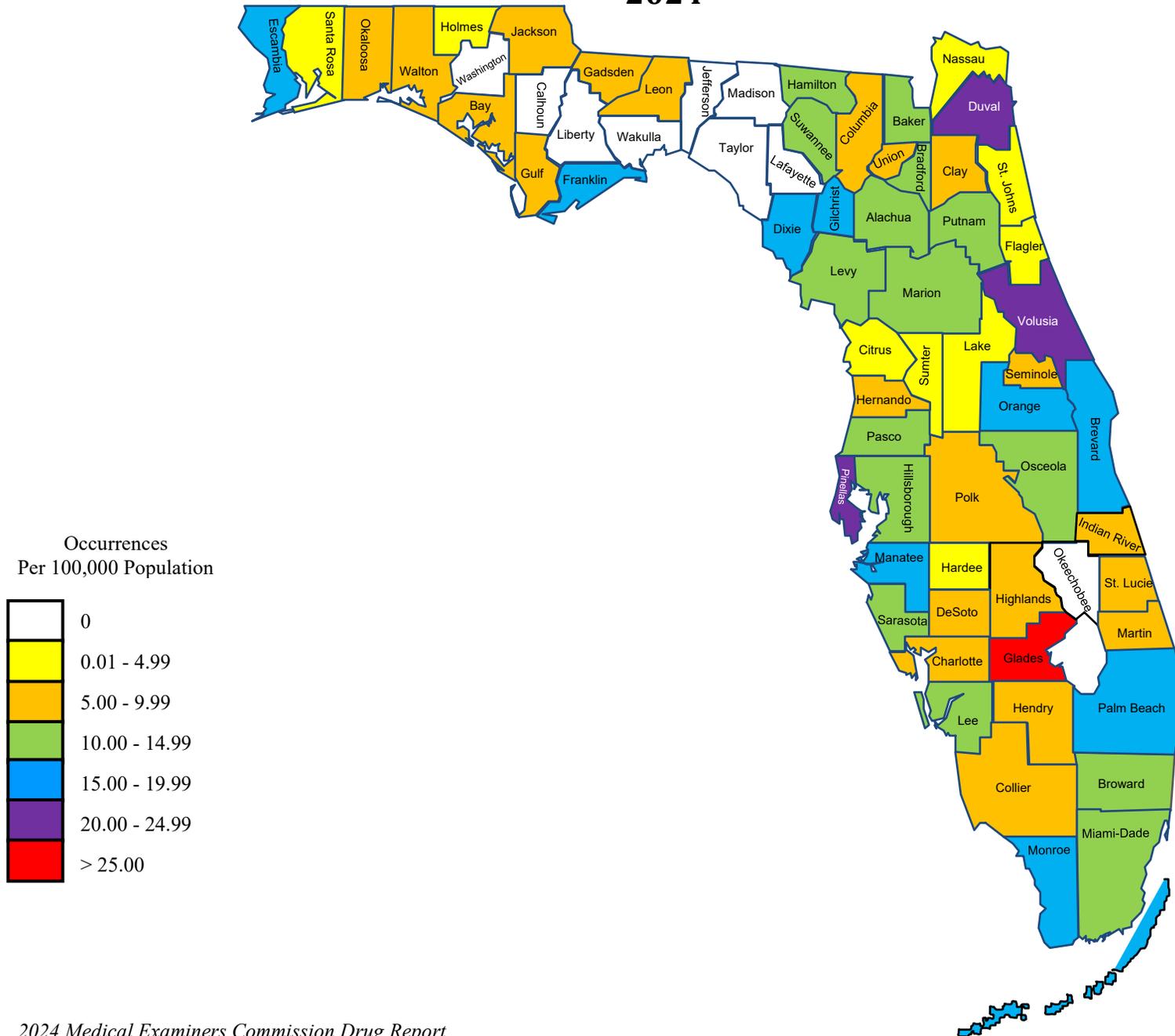
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	85
2	Tallahassee	27
3	Live Oak	15
4	Jacksonville	262
5	Leesburg	93
6	St. Petersburg	298
7	Daytona Beach	127
8	Gainesville	55
9	Orlando	238
10	Lakeland	79
11	Miami	342
12	Sarasota	130
13	Tampa	197
14	Panama City	22
15	West Palm Beach	278
16	Florida Keys	15
17	Ft. Lauderdale	258
18	Melbourne	117
19	Ft. Pierce	57
20	Naples	25
21	Ft. Myers	112
22	Port Charlotte	16
23	St. Augustine	24
24	Sanford	28
25	Kissimmee	51
Statewide Totals		2,951

Cocaine Caused Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
73	0	2	5	24	42	
8	0	0	1	2	5	
4	0	0	1	1	2	
188	1	4	16	79	88	
81	0	2	9	40	30	
201	3	10	31	78	79	
105	1	3	17	32	52	
29	0	1	7	9	12	
184	2	4	21	70	87	
57	0	7	3	17	30	
218	0	5	27	79	107	
77	0	1	11	28	37	
107	0	8	14	35	50	
14	0	0	2	5	7	
122	1	3	26	51	41	
8	0	0	1	4	3	
184	1	2	30	71	80	
65	0	1	12	20	32	
37	0	0	6	14	17	
11	0	0	2	3	6	
61	1	7	11	16	26	
6	0	2	1	1	2	
10	0	0	3	1	6	
25	0	1	2	10	12	
45	0	3	6	18	18	
1,920	10	66	265	708	871	

Cocaine Present at Death						
Age of Decedent						
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50	
12	0	0	3	7	2	
19	0	1	1	7	10	
11	0	0	1	6	4	
74	0	4	10	29	31	
12	0	1	1	7	3	
97	1	4	18	40	34	
22	0	0	4	2	16	
26	0	0	1	14	11	
54	0	2	10	26	16	
22	0	3	4	8	7	
124	2	6	20	60	36	
53	0	5	11	19	18	
90	0	6	20	27	37	
8	1	2	1	3	1	
156	0	19	27	58	52	
7	0	0	1	5	1	
74	0	5	13	23	33	
52	0	3	9	17	23	
20	1	2	1	6	10	
14	0	0	2	8	4	
51	0	5	10	16	20	
10	0	2	0	5	3	
14	0	1	1	6	6	
3	0	0	1	2	0	
6	0	0	4	2	0	
1,031	5	71	174	403	378	

Cocaine Deaths by County 2024



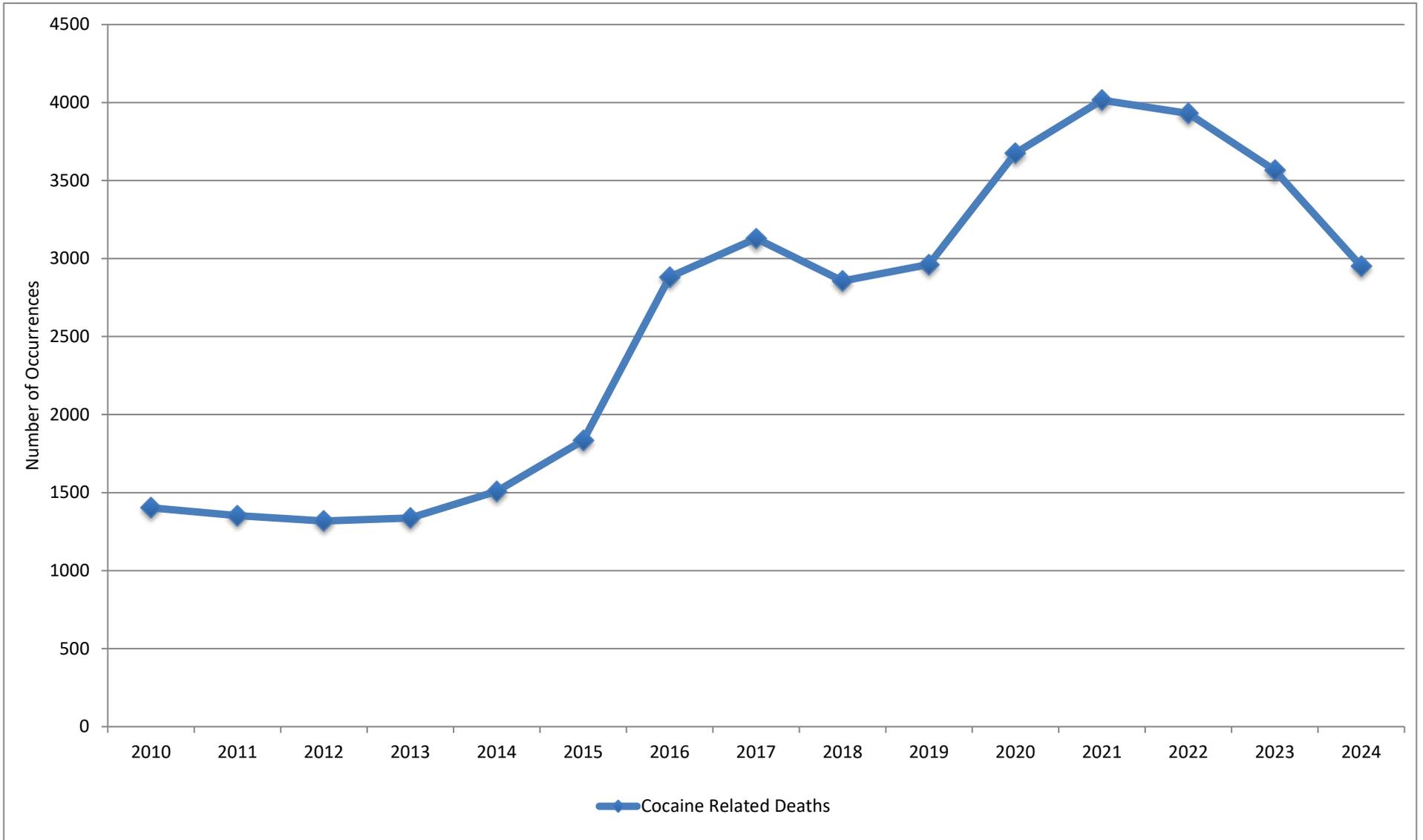
Cocaine Related Deaths by Medical Examiner District
(Present and Cause)
2010 to 2024

District	Area of Florida	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Pensacola	36	34	34	31	56	80	57	58	71	73	93	120	165	121	85
2	Tallahassee	25	36	25	23	20	18	32	15	11	20	27	26	32	21	27
3	Live Oak	9	8	13	10	6	5	10	4	12	7	6	12	15	12	15
4	Jacksonville	115	113	119	119	107	146	266	359	251	279	335	341	357	317	262
5	Leesburg	52	48	46	57	62	54	128	109	84	77	87	98	110	72	93
6	St. Petersburg	134	112	125	100	98	101	157	187	225	250	284	334	354	371	298
7	Daytona Beach	44	43	36	37	34	37	51	88	102	76	127	130	117	106	127
8	Gainesville	39	34	30	29	30	31	41	43	35	46	48	55	60	29	55
9	Orlando	128	124	120	137	181	203	230	234	266	265	290	364	326	318	238
10	Lakeland	42	29	27	37	33	33	53	70	67	50	77	93	95	87	79
11	Miami	198	184	198	226	234	289	439	401	363	418	449	471	425	422	342
12	Sarasota	57	54	60	60	84	134	147	132	96	117	157	158	174	151	130
13	Tampa	83	96	59	74	65	84	108	109	140	140	216	255	241	244	197
14	Panama City	9	9	10	11	13	15	5	15	20	30	26	22	20	16	22
15	West Palm Beach	106	91	87	105	143	173	405	417	338	343	407	434	429	381	278
16	Florida Keys	11	7	13	4	6	13	20	20	11	15	12	15	29	19	15
17	Ft. Lauderdale	127	115	129	102	99	152	328	321	236	277	427	449	423	349	258
18	Melbourne	49	38	52	53	60	86	103	128	114	130	158	132	58	102	117
19	Ft. Pierce	20	40	24	34	50	49	71	88	69	66	89	102	93	72	57
20	Naples	13	23	16	10	29	23	40	32	45	61	58	78	80	54	25
21	Ft. Myers	53	73	56	51	63	71	99	152	146	98	128	135	134	108	112
22	Port Charlotte	5	7	9	2	10	12	9	13	10	12	17	20	15	13	16
23	St. Augustine	23	15	11	11	1	9	23	39	33	24	53	39	35	39	24
24	Sanford	24	20	19	14	24	16	37	41	50	44	33	40	48	28	28
25	Kissimmee							23	54	61	44	71	92	95	113	51
Statewide Total		1,402	1,353	1,318	1,337	1,508	1,834	2,882	3,129	2,856	2,962	3,675	4,015	3,930	3,565	2,951

Prior to 2016, District 9 included Orange and Osceola Counties. Both counties enacted Home Rule authority in 2016 and District 9 was split into two districts, with Orange County staying District 9 and Osceola County becoming District 25

Historical Overview of Cocaine Occurrences

(Present and Cause)
2010 to 2024



Heroin Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Heroin		
Total	Cause	Present
4	4	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
9	7	2
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
1	0	1
11	10	1
3	1	2
10	9	1
1	0	1
6	5	1
0	0	0
9	7	2
1	1	0
2	2	0
3	3	0
4	4	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
74	63	11

Deaths with Heroin Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Deaths with Heroin in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
4	4	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
2	2	0
2	2	0
9	7	2
0	0	0
1	1	0
1	1	0
1	0	1
11	10	1
3	1	2
10	9	1
1	0	1
6	5	1
0	0	0
9	7	2
1	1	0
2	2	0
3	3	0
4	4	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
74	63	11

Heroin Deaths by Age

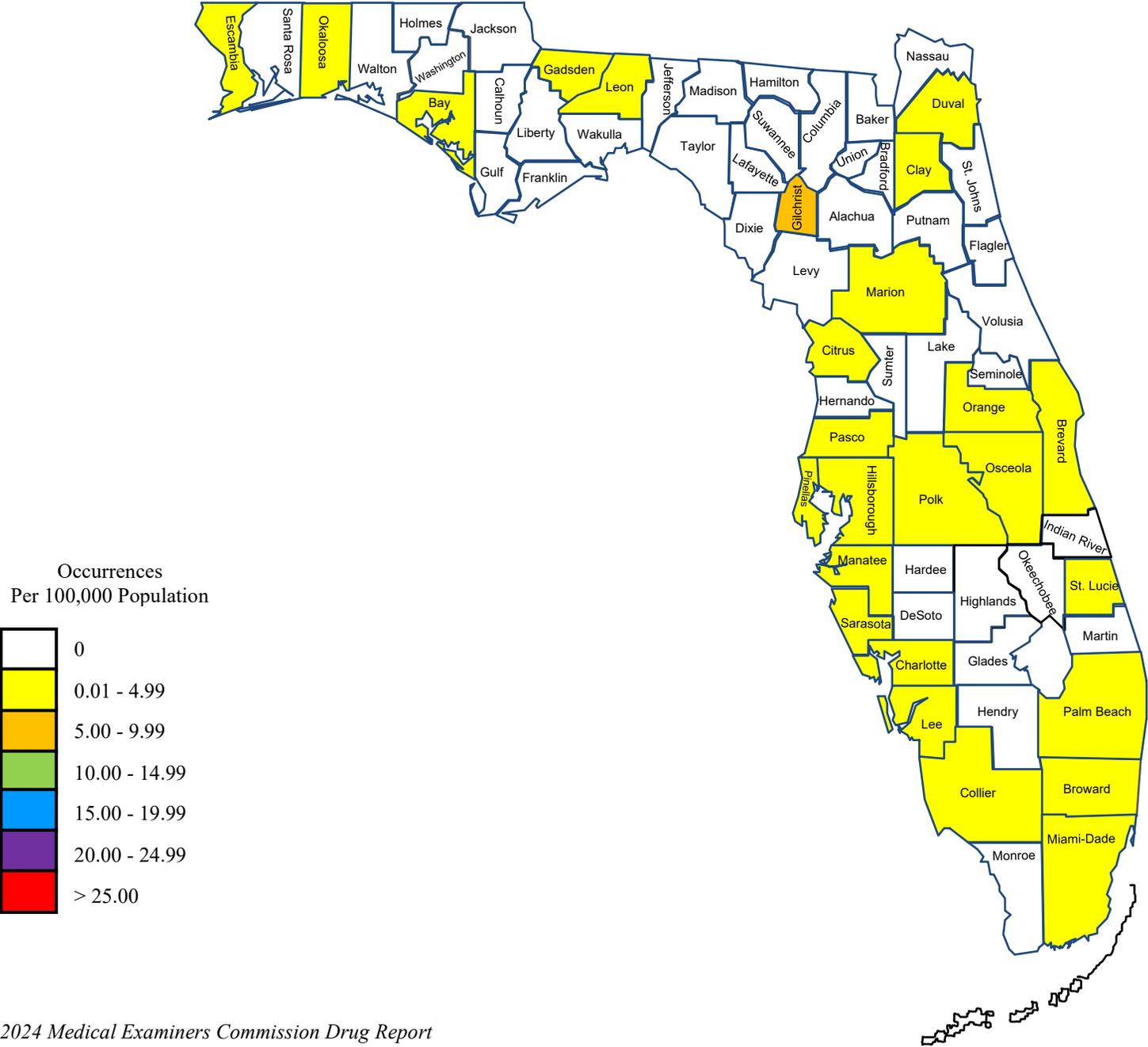
January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	4
2	Tallahassee	2
3	Live Oak	0
4	Jacksonville	2
5	Leesburg	2
6	St. Petersburg	9
7	Daytona Beach	0
8	Gainesville	1
9	Orlando	1
10	Lakeland	1
11	Miami	11
12	Sarasota	3
13	Tampa	10
14	Panama City	1
15	West Palm Beach	6
16	Florida Keys	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	9
18	Melbourne	1
19	Ft. Pierce	2
20	Naples	3
21	Ft. Myers	4
22	Port Charlotte	1
23	St. Augustine	0
24	Sanford	0
25	Kissimmee	1
Statewide Totals		74

Heroin Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
4	0	1	1	1	1
2	0	0	0	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	0	2
2	0	0	0	2	0
7	0	0	1	2	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	1	0	7	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
9	0	0	3	4	2
0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	1	3	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	3	3	1
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	2	0
3	0	0	0	1	2
4	0	0	1	1	2
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
63	0	2	10	32	19

Heroin Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
2	0	0	0	0	2
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	1	1	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	1	6	4

Heroin Deaths by County 2024



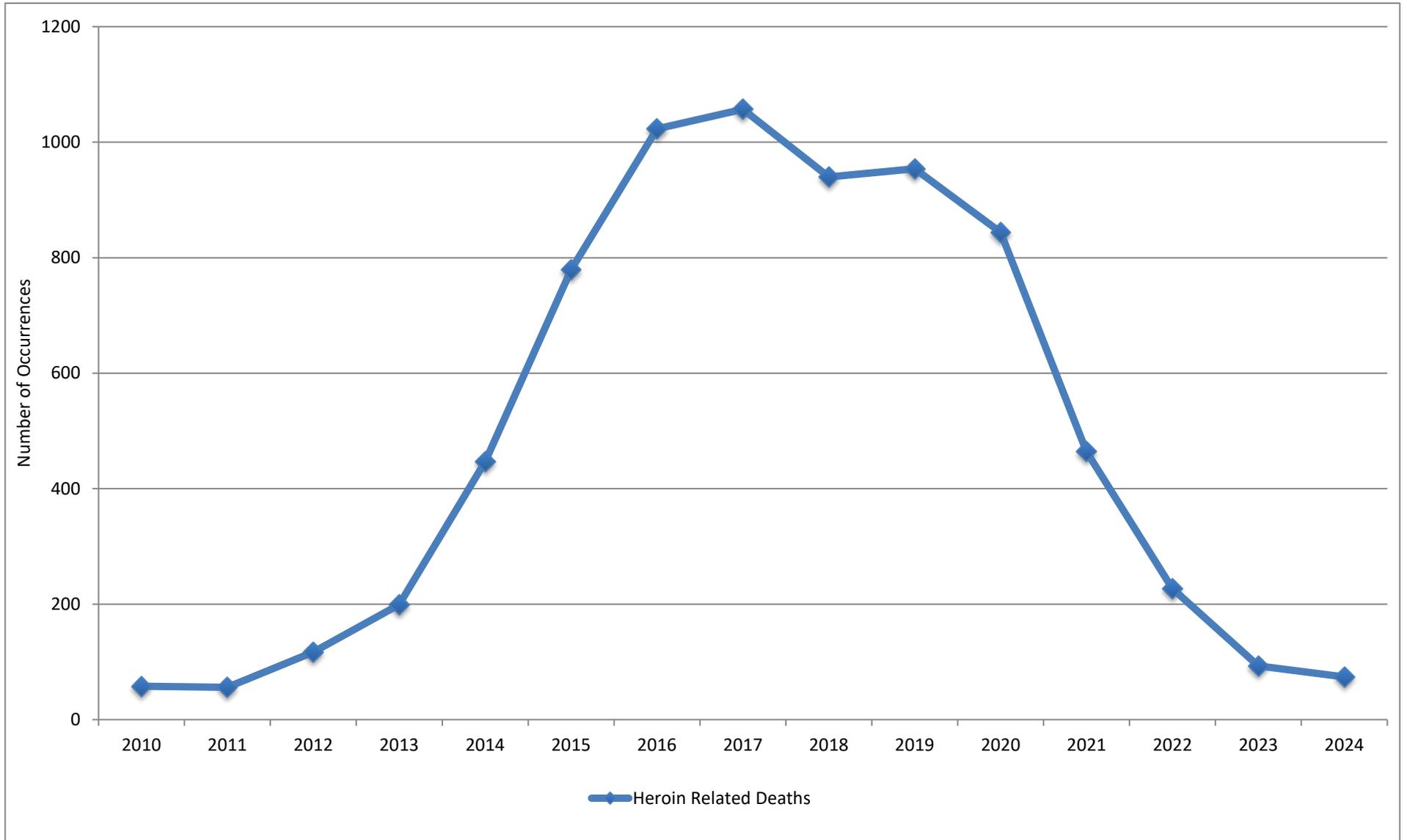
Heroin Related Deaths by Medical Examiner District (Present and Cause) 2010 to 2024

District	Area of Florida	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
1	Pensacola	0	0	1	3	12	28	34	30	35	35	63	46	22	5	4
2	Tallahassee	0	1	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	4	5	4	3	2	2
3	Live Oak	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	0	5	0	0	0	0
4	Jacksonville	1	3	14	15	16	45	81	98	60	50	35	6	7	3	2
5	Leesburg	0	1	3	2	16	8	40	34	44	56	46	30	12	2	2
6	St. Petersburg	3	1	1	4	7	14	18	22	56	73	55	20	12	12	9
7	Daytona Beach	1	0	1	3	4	20	21	37	75	34	44	21	11	0	0
8	Gainesville	0	0	2	1	2	3	2	4	2	5	4	6	2	2	1
9	Orlando	10	18	26	41	83	108	68	59	54	58	37	17	6	2	1
10	Lakeland	1	0	1	4	7	10	11	10	5	11	19	4	6	0	1
11	Miami	26	15	33	40	60	92	139	97	59	68	43	21	8	9	11
12	Sarasota	2	2	8	19	55	68	32	22	17	20	15	6	1	2	3
13	Tampa	1	2	2	3	22	35	52	75	114	77	119	49	32	8	10
14	Panama City	1	0	0	2	2	4	8	4	7	18	12	8	0	2	1
15	West Palm Beach	4	6	6	20	51	165	205	215	174	205	138	98	59	20	6
16	Florida Keys	0	0	1	1	0	1	7	4	0	1	2	1	0	1	0
17	Ft. Lauderdale	5	3	9	11	28	80	180	186	110	133	118	73	32	15	9
18	Melbourne	0	0	0	2	7	12	21	25	18	8	2	4	1	0	1
19	Ft. Pierce	1	1	2	3	7	8	7	13	4	3	3	1	0	0	2
20	Naples	0	0	0	2	14	11	15	15	14	17	24	18	4	1	3
21	Ft. Myers	0	1	4	12	30	43	30	34	35	22	22	10	3	4	4
22	Port Charlotte	0	0	1	1	3	2	3	1	3	4	3	4	0	0	1
23	St. Augustine	1	0	1	1	1	2	6	14	5	11	9	3	1	1	0
24	Sanford	1	2	1	7	18	19	27	33	31	23	7	5	0	1	0
25	Kissimmee							15	21	17	18	14	9	5	1	1
Statewide Totals		58	56	117	199	447	779	1,023	1,057	940	954	844	464	227	93	74

Prior to 2016, District 9 included Orange and Osceola Counties. Both counties enacted Home Rule authority in 2016 and District 9 was split into two districts, with Orange County staying District 9 and Osceola County becoming District 25.

Historical Overview of Heroin Occurrences

(Present and Cause)
2010 to 2024



Methamphetamine Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Methamphetamine		
Total	Cause	Present
150	110	40
55	21	34
36	19	17
178	108	70
195	159	36
281	226	55
91	75	16
38	24	14
81	51	30
153	123	30
122	71	51
76	51	25
131	96	35
67	37	30
49	19	30
4	4	0
60	43	17
111	69	42
39	27	12
18	14	4
78	62	16
23	16	7
33	26	7
16	12	4
44	37	7
2,129	1,500	629

Deaths with Methamphetamine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
4	2	2
1	0	1
0	0	0
4	1	3
1	1	0
2	0	2
0	0	0
1	1	0
3	2	1
2	2	0
0	0	0
4	1	3
17	10	7
2	1	1
2	1	1
0	0	0
3	2	1
0	0	0
7	2	5
0	0	0
2	2	0
0	0	0
1	1	0
0	0	0
4	3	1
60	32	28

Deaths with Methamphetamine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
146	108	38
54	21	33
36	19	17
174	107	67
194	158	36
279	226	53
91	75	16
37	23	14
78	49	29
151	121	30
122	71	51
72	50	22
114	86	28
65	36	29
47	18	29
4	4	0
57	41	16
111	69	42
32	25	7
18	14	4
76	60	16
23	16	7
32	25	7
16	12	4
40	34	6
2,069	1,468	601

Methamphetamine Deaths by Age

January – December 2024

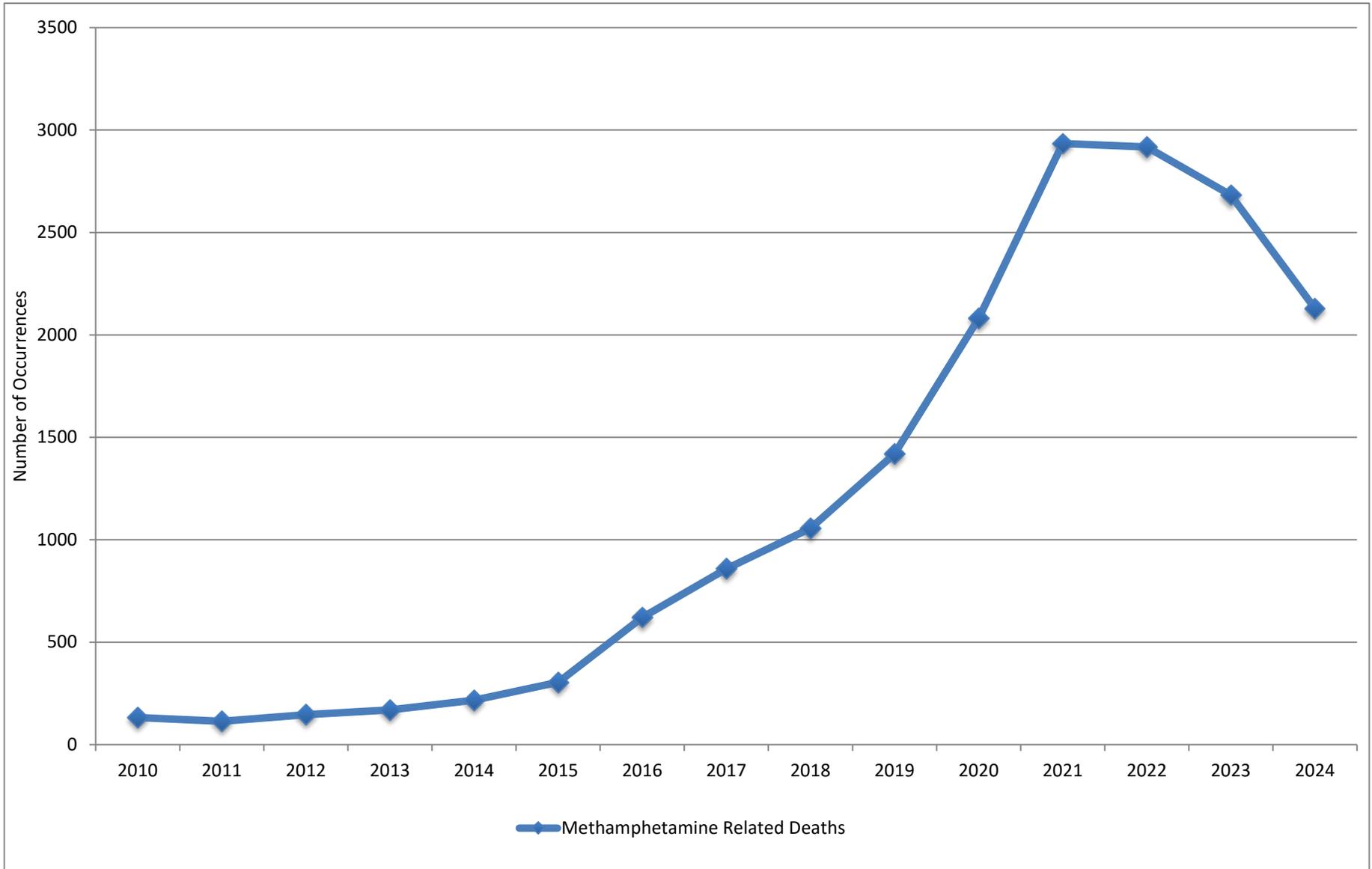
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	150
2	Tallahassee	55
3	Live Oak	36
4	Jacksonville	178
5	Leesburg	195
6	St. Petersburg	281
7	Daytona Beach	91
8	Gainesville	38
9	Orlando	81
10	Lakeland	153
11	Miami	122
12	Sarasota	76
13	Tampa	131
14	Panama City	67
15	West Palm Beach	49
16	Florida Keys	4
17	Ft. Lauderdale	60
18	Melbourne	111
19	Ft. Pierce	39
20	Naples	18
21	Ft. Myers	78
22	Port Charlotte	23
23	St. Augustine	33
24	Sanford	16
25	Kissimmee	44
Statewide Totals		2,129

Methamphetamine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
110	0	2	10	46	52
21	0	0	1	10	10
19	0	0	1	9	9
108	1	7	17	44	39
159	1	5	22	78	53
226	2	6	39	97	82
75	1	3	10	43	18
24	0	1	6	13	4
51	1	1	12	22	15
123	3	0	12	49	59
71	2	2	17	30	20
51	0	1	9	22	19
96	0	4	13	44	35
37	0	1	3	20	13
19	1	0	3	11	4
4	0	0	0	2	2
43	0	0	4	16	23
69	0	2	12	35	20
27	0	0	5	17	5
14	0	0	4	7	3
62	3	2	15	23	19
16	0	3	2	8	3
26	0	0	4	8	14
12	0	0	3	8	1
37	0	2	5	15	15
1,500	15	42	229	677	537

Methamphetamine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
40	0	4	9	19	8
34	0	3	9	13	9
17	0	1	1	10	5
70	1	5	18	32	14
36	0	0	10	15	11
55	0	1	12	27	15
16	0	1	4	5	6
14	0	0	2	10	2
30	0	1	6	17	6
30	1	2	10	12	5
51	3	6	11	21	10
25	0	3	4	11	7
35	0	1	8	19	7
30	0	1	6	13	10
30	0	4	6	12	8
0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	1	3	7	6
42	0	3	8	19	12
12	0	0	2	5	5
4	0	0	1	2	1
16	0	1	1	11	3
7	0	0	0	1	6
7	0	0	1	4	2
4	0	0	1	2	1
7	0	0	1	3	3
629	5	38	134	290	162

Historical Overview of Methamphetamine Occurrences

(Present and Cause)
2010 to 2024



Xylazine Deaths

January – December 2024

Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida	
District	Area of Florida
1	Pensacola
2	Tallahassee
3	Live Oak
4	Jacksonville
5	Leesburg
6	St. Petersburg
7	Daytona Beach
8	Gainesville
9	Orlando
10	Lakeland
11	Miami
12	Sarasota
13	Tampa
14	Panama City
15	West Palm Beach
16	Florida Keys
17	Ft. Lauderdale
18	Melbourne
19	Ft. Pierce
20	Naples
21	Ft. Myers
22	Port Charlotte
23	St. Augustine
24	Sanford
25	Kissimmee
Statewide Totals	

Total Deaths with Xylazine		
Total	Cause	Present
6	6	0
1	0	1
3	2	1
73	56	17
8	8	0
25	15	10
26	26	0
12	2	10
0	0	0
20	9	11
69	67	2
52	7	45
1	1	0
5	5	0
31	28	3
4	2	2
75	72	3
5	3	2
13	11	2
16	1	15
8	8	0
0	0	0
5	4	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
458	333	125

Deaths with Xylazine Only		
Total	Cause	Present
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0
0	0	0

Deaths with Xylazine in Combination with Other Drugs		
Total	Cause	Present
6	6	0
1	0	1
3	2	1
73	56	17
8	8	0
25	15	10
26	26	0
12	2	10
0	0	0
20	9	11
69	67	2
52	7	45
1	1	0
5	5	0
31	28	3
4	2	2
75	72	3
5	3	2
13	11	2
16	1	15
8	8	0
0	0	0
5	4	1
0	0	0
0	0	0
458	333	125

Xylazine Deaths by Age

January – December 2024

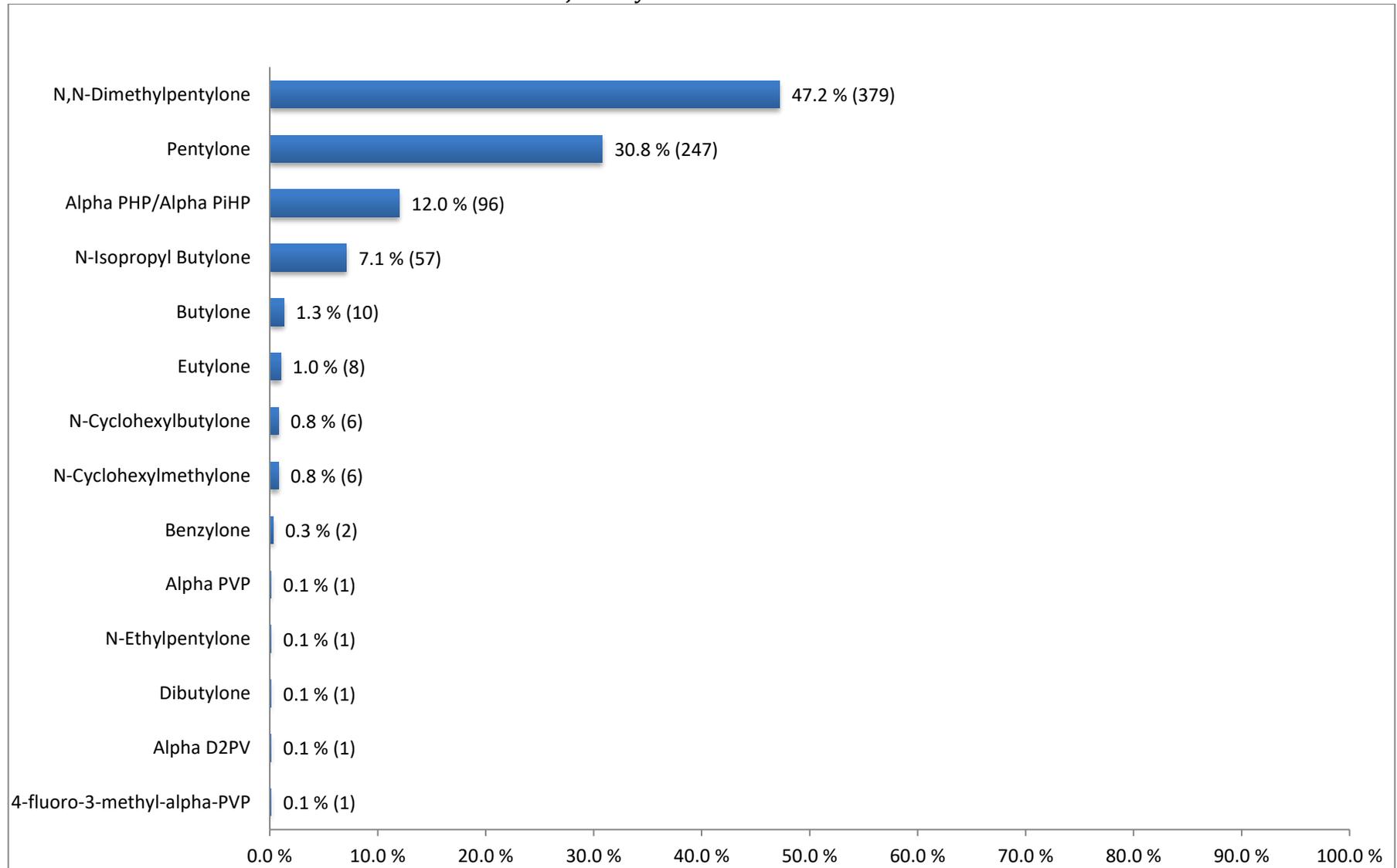
Medical Examiner District and Area of Florida		
District	Area of Florida	Total
1	Pensacola	6
2	Tallahassee	1
3	Live Oak	3
4	Jacksonville	73
5	Leesburg	8
6	St. Petersburg	25
7	Daytona Beach	26
8	Gainesville	12
9	Orlando	0
10	Lakeland	20
11	Miami	69
12	Sarasota	52
13	Tampa	1
14	Panama City	5
15	West Palm Beach	31
16	Florida Keys	4
17	Ft. Lauderdale	75
18	Melbourne	5
19	Ft. Pierce	13
20	Naples	16
21	Ft. Myers	8
22	Port Charlotte	0
23	St. Augustine	5
24	Sanford	0
25	Kissimmee	0
Statewide Totals		458

Xylazine Caused Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
6	0	1	0	2	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
2	0	0	0	2	0
56	1	2	10	25	18
8	1	0	3	2	2
15	0	0	1	9	5
26	1	1	6	12	6
2	0	0	0	1	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	1	3	4	1
67	0	7	10	25	25
7	0	0	2	1	4
1	0	0	0	1	0
5	0	0	3	2	0
28	0	1	11	10	6
2	0	0	0	1	1
72	1	3	11	27	30
3	0	1	1	1	0
11	0	0	2	6	3
1	0	0	0	1	0
8	0	0	4	4	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	1	1	2	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
333	4	18	68	138	105

Xylazine Present at Death					
Age of Decedent					
Total	<18	18-25	26-34	35-50	>50
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	1	0
1	0	0	1	0	0
17	1	1	4	6	5
0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	3	4	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	1	5	4
0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	1	3	5	2
2	0	1	0	0	1
45	0	1	10	20	14
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	3	0	0
2	0	0	2	0	0
3	0	1	0	2	0
2	0	0	0	1	1
2	0	0	0	2	0
15	1	1	3	7	3
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
1	0	0	0	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0
125	2	6	30	53	34

Frequency of Occurrence of Cathinones

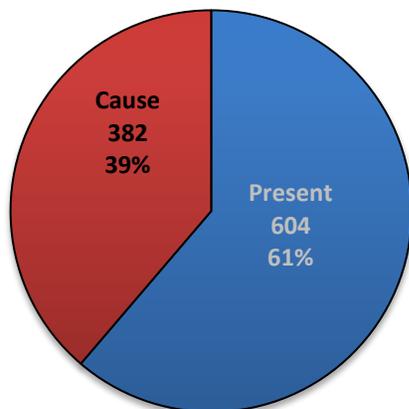
January – December 2024



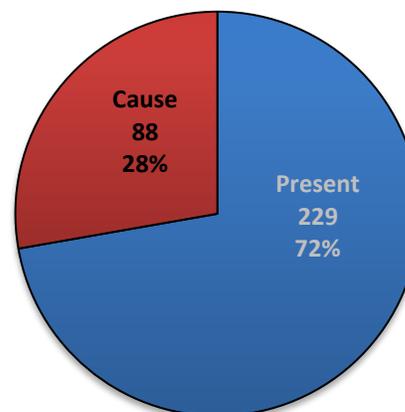
Note: Percentages may not sum to 100 percent because of rounding.

2024 Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

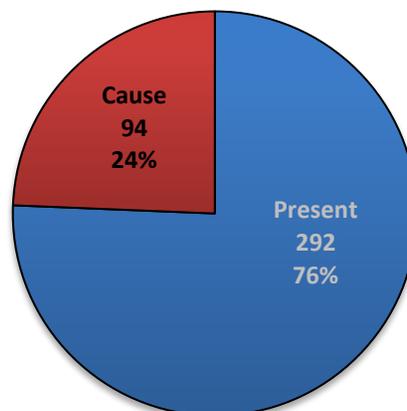
Alprazolam Deaths
Total Occurrences = 986



Diazepam Deaths
Total Occurrences = 317

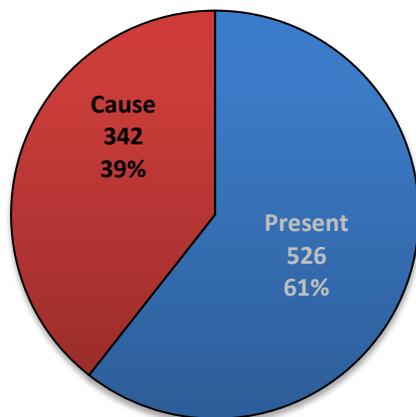


Clonazepam Deaths
Total Occurrences = 386

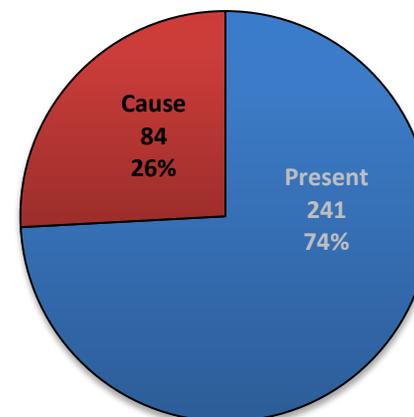


2024 Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

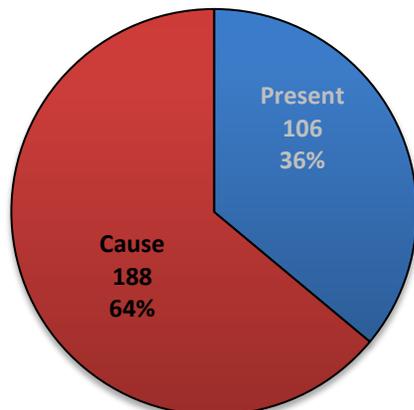
Oxycodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 868



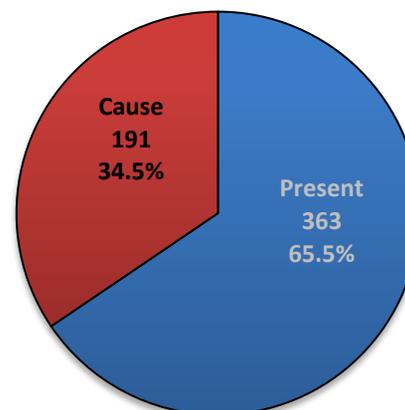
Hydrocodone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 325



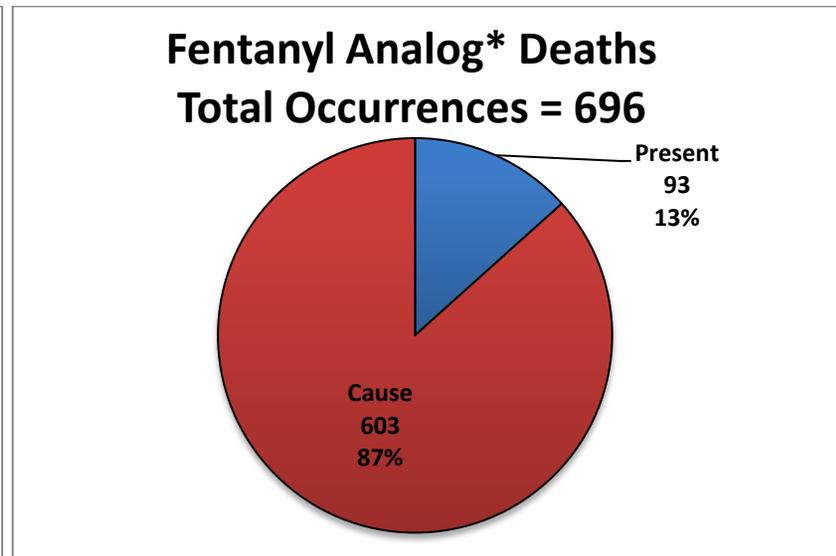
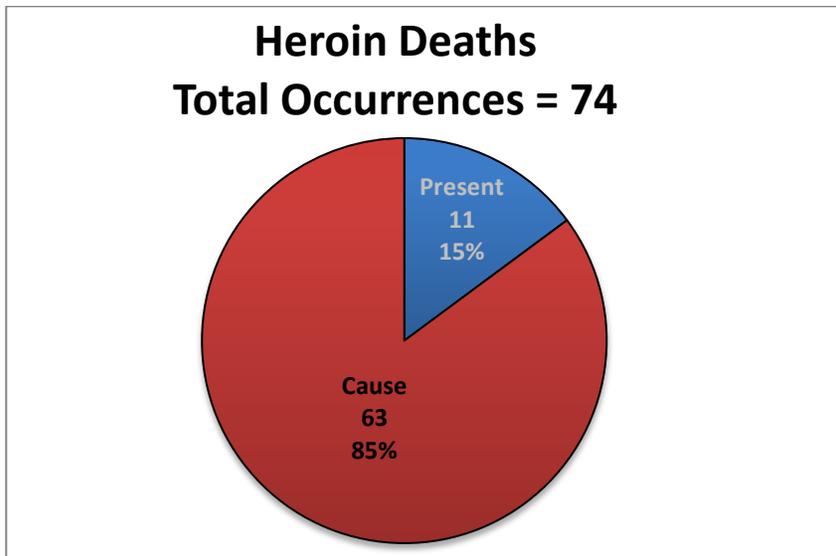
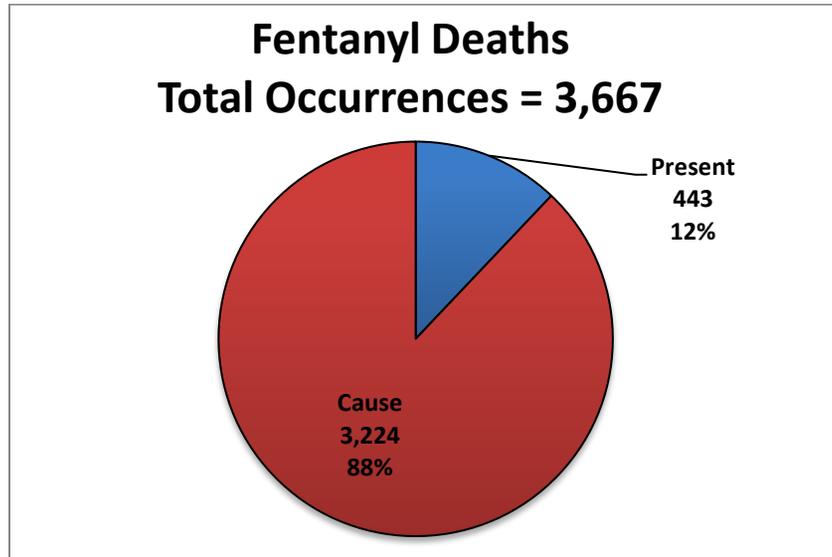
Methadone Deaths
Total Occurrences = 294



Morphine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 554



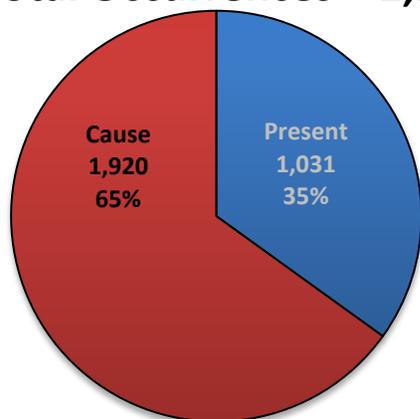
2024 Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present



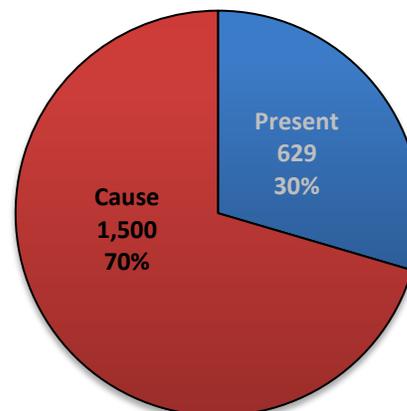
*Does not include 4-ANPP

2024 Drug Detected at Death: Cause vs. Present

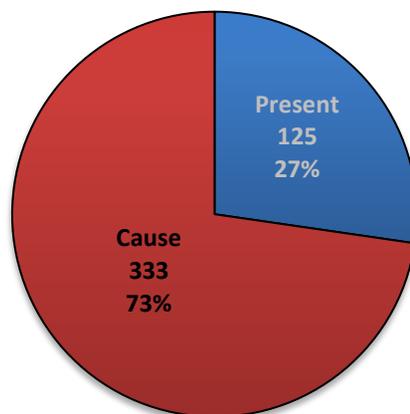
Cocaine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 2,951



Methamphetamine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 2,129

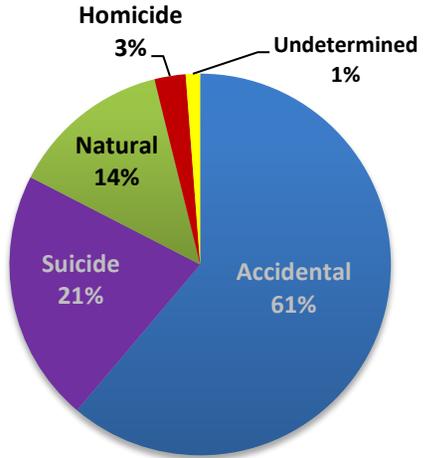


Xylazine Deaths
Total Occurrences = 458

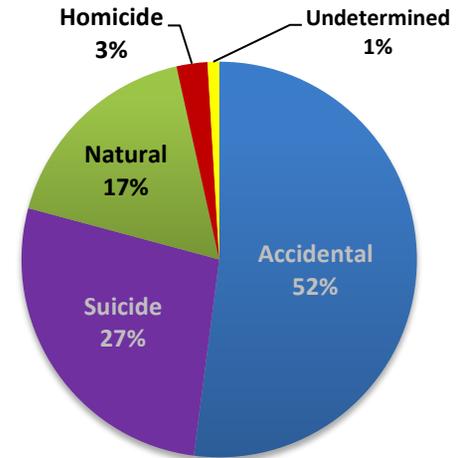


2024 Manner of Death for Reported Drug Occurrences

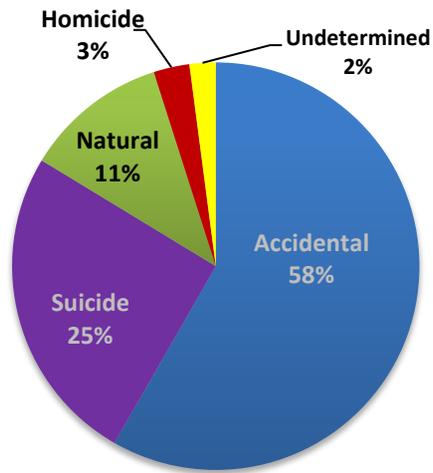
Alprazolam Deaths



Diazepam Deaths



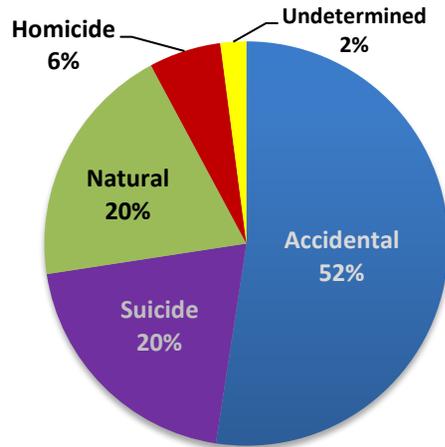
Clonazepam Deaths



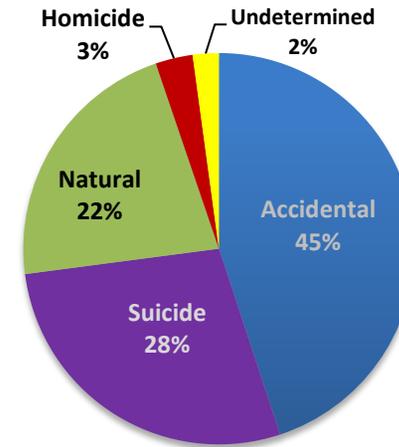
**Due to rounding, sum may not add up to 100.

2024 Manner of Death for Reported Drug Occurrences

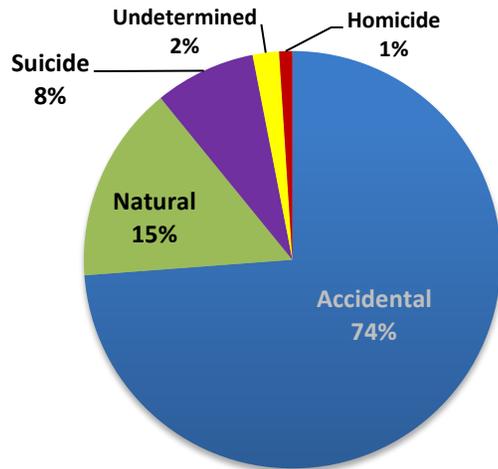
Oxycodone Deaths



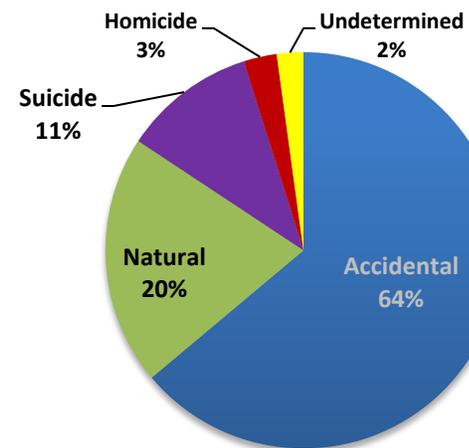
Hydrocodone Deaths



Methadone Deaths

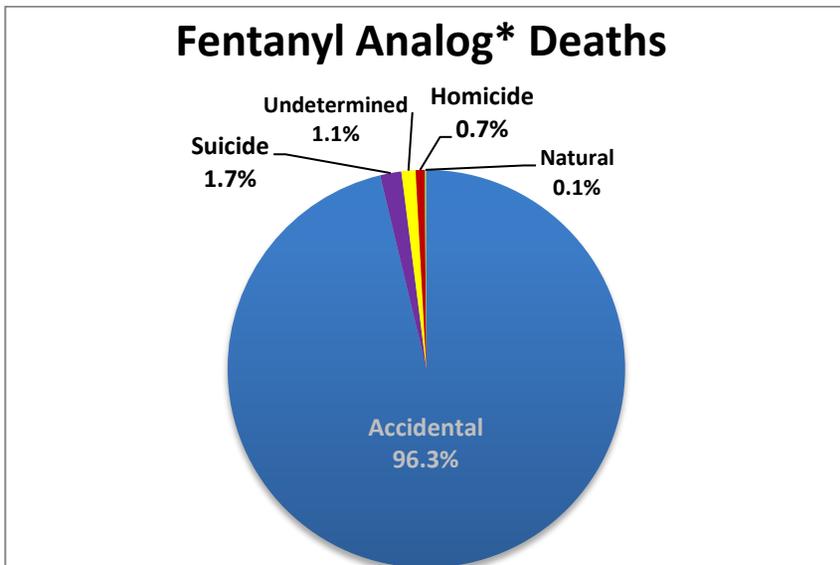
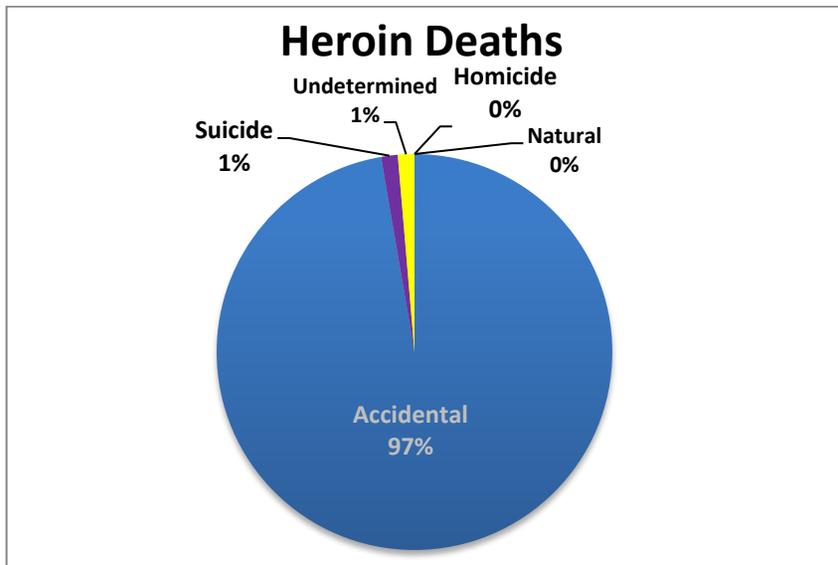
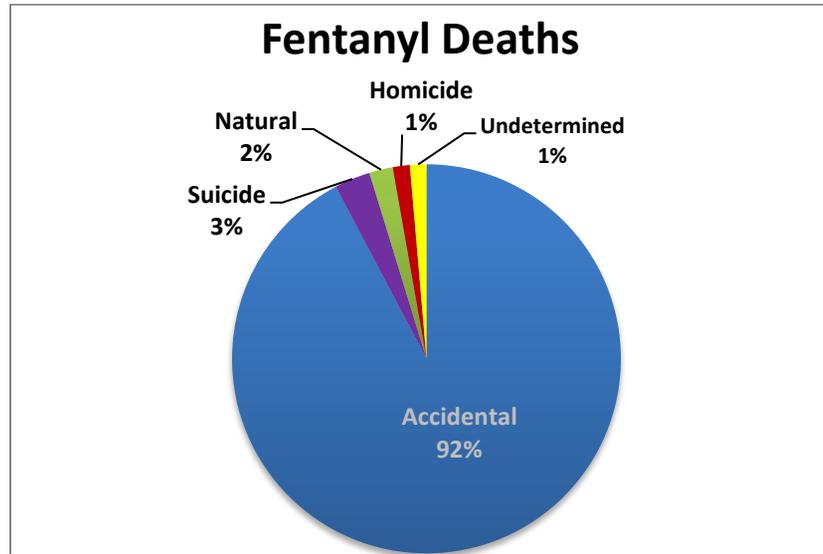


Morphine Deaths



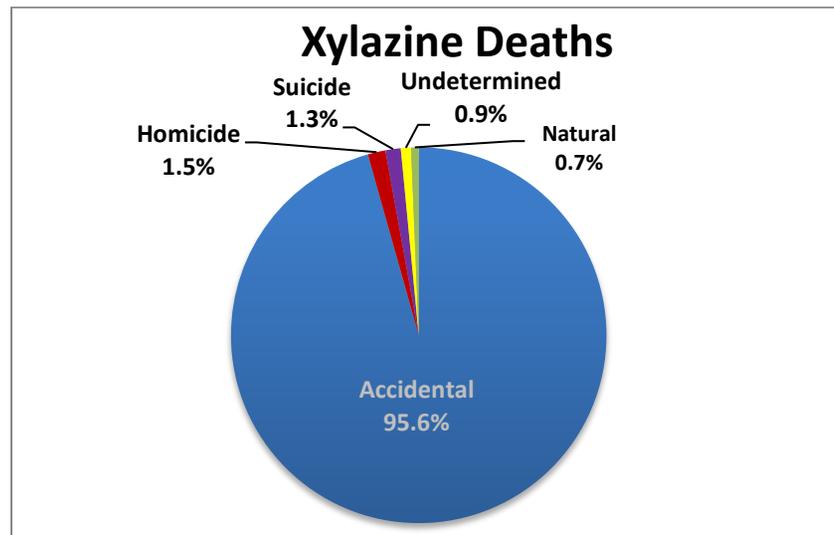
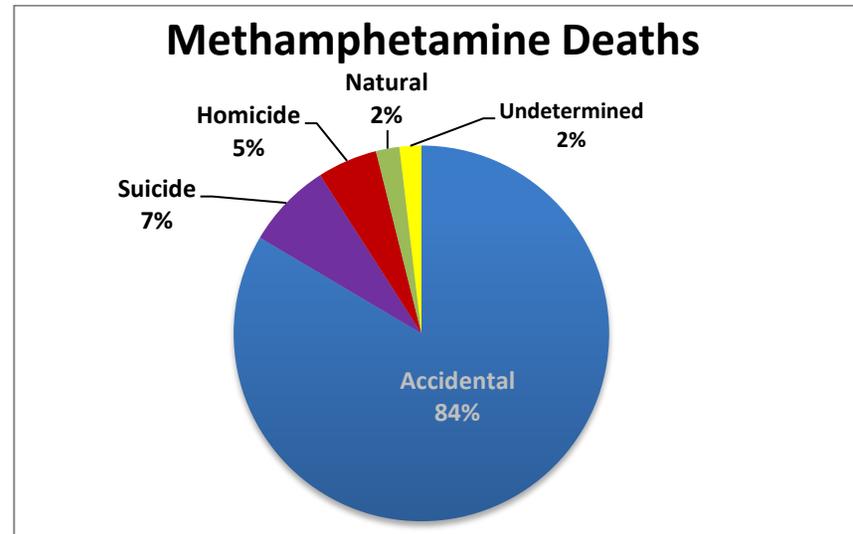
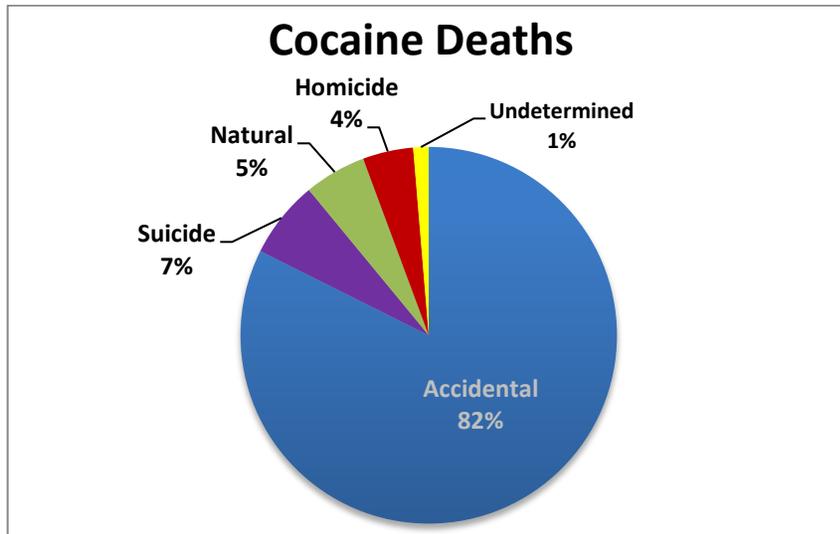
**Due to rounding, sum may not add up to 100.

2024 Manner of Death for Reported Drug Occurrences



*Does not include 4-ANPP **Due to rounding, sum may not add up to 100.

2024 Manner of Death for Reported Drug Occurrences



**Due to rounding, sum may not add up to 100.

Glossary

4-ANPP (despropionyl fentanyl) – A precursor chemical used in the manufacture of illicit fentanyl. 4-ANPP is also a metabolite of illicit fentanyl and fentanyl-related analogs.

Amphetamines – A group of synthetic psychoactive drugs called central nervous system (CNS) stimulants. The collective group of amphetamines includes amphetamine, dextroamphetamine, and methamphetamine. Methamphetamine is also known as “meth,” “crank,” “speed,” and “tina.” Methamphetamine is metabolized to amphetamine, and thus, occurrences of amphetamine may represent methamphetamine ingestion rather than amphetamine ingestion.

Benzodiazepines – A family of sedative-hypnotic drugs indicated for the treatment of stress, anxiety, seizures, and alcohol withdrawal. Benzodiazepines are often referred to as “minor tranquilizers.” Xanax (alprazolam) and Valium (diazepam) are the most commonly prescribed drugs in this drug class. Many benzodiazepines are interconverted to one another, making occurrences of these drugs difficult to interpret. Exceptions include alprazolam, clonazepam, lorazepam, and midazolam.

Buprenorphine – A semi-synthetic opioid known as Buprenex, Suboxone, and Subutex indicated for the treatment of opioid addiction and moderate to severe pain.

Cannabinoids – A series of compounds found in the marijuana plant, the most psychoactive of which is THC, a strong, illicit hallucinogen. Street names for this drug are often associated with a geographic area from which it came but also include generic names like “ganja,” “MJ,” “ragweed,” “reefer,” and “grass.”

Carisoprodol – Muscle relaxant indicated for the treatment of pain, muscle spasms, and limited mobility. It is often abused in conjunction with analgesics for enhanced euphoric effect. It is marketed as Soma.

Cathinones – A family of drugs containing one or more synthetic chemicals related to cathinone, an amphetamine-like stimulant found naturally in the Khat plant. They are cousins of MDMA and the amphetamine family of drugs, which includes amphetamine and methamphetamine.

Cocaine – An illicit stimulant. Powdered cocaine goes by many street names including “C,” “blow,” “snow,” and “nose candy,” while freebase cocaine is mostly commonly known as “crack.”

Ethanol – Ethyl alcohol.

Fentanyl – Synthetic opioid analgesic supplied in transdermal patches and also available for oral, nasal, intravenous, and spinal administration. Fentanyl is also produced illicitly and currently most fentanyl occurrences represent the ingestion of illicit fentanyl rather than pharmaceutically manufactured fentanyl.

Glossary (Continued)

Fentanyl Analog – A synthetic opioid structurally similar to fentanyl. Many analogs of fentanyl are pharmacologically more potent than fentanyl. Carfentanil is an analog of fentanyl approved for veterinary use only.

Flunitrazepam (Rohypnol) – Commonly referred to as a “date rape” drug. It is a sedative-hypnotic drug in the benzodiazepine class. It often goes by the street name “roofies.”

Gabapentin - An anti-epileptic drug also called an anticonvulsant to treat neuropathic pain (nerve pain) caused by herpes virus.

Gamma-Hydroxybutyric Acid (GHB) – A depressant, also known as a “date rape” drug. GHB often goes by the street name “easy lay,” “scoop,” “liquid X,” “Georgia home boy,” and “grievous bodily harm.”

Hallucinogenic Phenethylamines/Piperazines – Includes such drugs as MDMA (Ecstasy, a hallucinogen), MDA (a psychedelic), MDEA (a psychedelic hallucinogenic), and piperazine derivatives. Ecstasy has multiple street names including “Molly,” “E,” “XTC,” “love drug,” and “clarity.” MDMA is often also known by a large variety of embossed logos on the pills such as “Mitsubishis” and “Killer Bees.”

Hallucinogenic Tryptamines – Natural tryptamines are commonly available in preparations of dried or brewed mushrooms, while tryptamine derivatives are sold in capsule, tablet, powder, or liquid forms. Street names include “Foxy-Methoxy,” “alpha-O,” and “5-MEO.”

Halogenated Inhalants – Includes, but is not limited to, halogenated hydrocarbons, especially refrigerants such as difluoroethane, which is a component of “compressed air” electronics cleaners; these and similar halogenated substances are typically used illicitly as inhalants.

Heroin – An illicit narcotic derivative. It is a semi-synthetic product of opium. Heroin also has multiple street names including “H,” “hombre,” and “smack.”

Hydrocarbon Inhalants – Includes toluene, benzene, components of gasoline, and other similar hydrocarbons typically used illicitly as inhalants.

Hydrocodone – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer). Vicodin and Lortab are two common drugs containing hydrocodone.

Hydromorphone – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) used to treat moderate to severe pain. Marketed under the trade name Dilaudid, it is two to eight times more potent than morphine. Commonly used by abusers as a substitute for heroin.

Ketamine – An animal tranquilizer and a chemical relative of PCP. Street names for this drug include “special K,” “vitamin K,” and “cat valium.”

Glossary (Continued)

Meperidine – A synthetic narcotic analgesic (pain killer) sold under the trade name Demerol. It is used for pre-anesthesia and the relief of moderate to severe pain.

Methadone – A synthetic narcotic analgesic (pain killer) commonly associated with heroin detoxification and maintenance programs and is also prescribed to treat severe pain. It has been increasingly prescribed in place of oxycodone for pain management. Dolophine is one form of methadone.

Mitragynine – An alkaloid found in the Kratom plant, which is consumed for its stimulant and analgesic (opioid-like) effects. The leaves of the Kratom plant, either whole or crushed, are smoked, chewed or prepared as tea. In addition, plant extract containing mitragynine is available in tablets and capsules.

Morphine – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) used to treat moderate to severe pain. MS (Morphine Sulfate), Kadian, and MS-Contin are the tablet forms; Roxanol is the liquid form. Heroin is metabolized to morphine, and thus, occurrences of morphine may represent heroin ingestion rather than morphine ingestion.

Nitrous Oxide (N₂O) – Also known as "laughing gas," is an inhalant (gas) that produces light anesthesia and analgesia. "Whippets" are a common form of nitrous oxide.

Oxycodone – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer). OxyContin is one form of this drug and goes by the street name "OC." Percocet, Percodan, Roxicet, Tylox, and Roxicodone also contain oxycodone.

Oxymorphone – A narcotic analgesic (pain killer) that is often prescribed as Opana, Numorphan, and Numorphone.

Phencyclidine (PCP) – An illicit, dissociative anesthetic/hallucinogen. Common street names for this drug include "angel dust," "ace," "DOA," and "wack."

PCP Analog – A drug structurally related to phencyclidine.

Sympathomimetic Amines – A group of stimulants including phentermine (an appetite suppressant) and other sympathomimetic amines not tracked elsewhere in this report.

Synthetic Cannabinoids – Synthetic cannabinoids are man-made chemicals that are applied (often sprayed) onto plant material to mimic the effect of delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol (THC), the psychoactive ingredient in the naturally grown marijuana plant (*cannabis sativa*). Synthetic cannabinoids, commonly known as "synthetic marijuana," "Spice," or "K2," are often sold in retail outlets as "herbal incense" or "potpourri" and are labeled "not for human consumption."

Glossary (Continued)

Tramadol – A synthetic narcotic analgesic sold under the trade name Ultram and Ultracet. Indications include the treatment of moderate to severe pain. It is a chemical analogue to codeine. Not currently a scheduled drug.

U-47700 – A synthetic opioid with a white or light-pink chalky appearance that is found in powder or tablet form. Common street names for this drug include “pink,” “pinky,” or “U4.”

Xylazine - A drug used in veterinary medicine as a sedative with analgesic and muscle relaxant properties. It is often mixed with other drugs such as fentanyl, heroin and cocaine.

Zolpidem – A prescription medication used for the short-term treatment of insomnia; it is commonly known as Ambien.

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1 A bill to be entitled
2 An act relating to community residences for people
3 with disabilities and for recovery communities;
4 amending s. 419.001, F.S.; defining terms; deleting
5 definitions related to community residential living
6 arrangements; creating s. 419.003, F.S.; providing the
7 purpose and duties of a community residence; requiring
8 that the residents of a community residence receive
9 care by supportive staff as may be necessary;
10 authorizing residents to be self-governed or
11 supervised by a certain sponsoring entity; providing
12 that a community residence is not subject to ch. 419,
13 F.S., under certain circumstances; providing that a
14 community residence that constitutes a family may not
15 be used in the calculation of certain spacing
16 distances; requiring that a community residence be
17 licensed or certified, or operate pursuant to a
18 charter from an entity recognized or sanctioned by the
19 Congress of the United States; authorizing a local
20 government to revoke or nullify the siting approval of
21 a community residence under certain circumstances;
22 prohibiting a sponsoring entity whose license,
23 certification, or charter, or application for such
24 license, certification, or charter, has been revoked
25 or denied from operating a community residence;
26 providing for the nullification of zoning approval
27 under certain circumstances; authorizing the
28 sponsoring entity of a community residence to appeal
29 the revocation or denial of its license or

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30 certification; requiring that zoning approval granted
31 to a sponsoring entity be stayed pending the outcome
32 of such appeal; requiring a sponsoring entity of a
33 community residence to notify the designated local
34 government official of the revocation or denial of its
35 license, certification, or charter within a specified
36 timeframe; requiring the sponsoring entity to cease
37 operations within a specified timeframe after
38 receiving notice of the denial or revocation of its
39 license, certification, or charter; requiring the
40 sponsoring entity to arrange for relocation of
41 residents; requiring that enforcement of the denial or
42 revocation of a license, certificate, or charter be
43 stayed pending the outcome of an appeal; providing an
44 exception; providing distance requirements for the
45 siting of a community residence; providing that a
46 community residence constitutes a residential use
47 allowed in certain areas if it complies with specified
48 requirements; providing that a community residence is
49 considered a residential use of a property for
50 purposes of local government land use and zoning
51 codes; providing non-applicability; authorizing a
52 local government to adopt less restrictive zoning for
53 the siting of a community residence; authorizing a
54 local government to require a sponsoring entity for a
55 community residence to cease operations immediately
56 under certain circumstances; requiring a local
57 government to require a sponsoring entity of a
58 community residence to cease operations immediately

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59 under certain circumstances; creating s. 419.005,
60 F.S.; providing that a family community residence or
61 transitional community residence constitutes a
62 residential use allowed in specified zoning districts
63 if certain requirements are met; providing that a
64 family community residence or transitional community
65 residence does not constitute a residential use
66 allowed under certain circumstances; creating s.
67 419.007, F.S.; authorizing a sponsoring entity for a
68 community residence, family community residence, or
69 transitional community residence to apply for a
70 reasonable accommodation if specified requirements are
71 met; requiring a local government to authorize a
72 reasonable accommodation for a proposed community
73 residence, family community residence, or transitional
74 community residence for which the state does not offer
75 a license, certification, or charter if specified
76 requirements are met; requiring a local government to
77 authorize a reasonable accommodation for a community
78 residence, family community residence, or transitional
79 community residence that is intended to house more
80 than 12 unrelated people if specified requirements are
81 met; creating s. 419.009, F.S.; requiring that a
82 recovery community be licensed or certified by a
83 licensing or certifying entity; authorizing a local
84 government to revoke siting approval for a recovery
85 community under certain circumstances; prohibiting a
86 sponsoring entity for a recovery community from
87 operating under certain circumstances; prohibiting a

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88 sponsoring entity for a recovery community whose
89 license or certification has been denied or revoked
90 from operating in this state; providing for the
91 nullification of certain zoning approval; requiring
92 that zoning approval be stayed pending a sponsoring
93 entity's appeal of the revocation or denial of its
94 licensure or certification; requiring a sponsoring
95 entity to notify the designated local government
96 official or other applicable entity within a specified
97 timeframe that its license or certification has been
98 revoked or denied; requiring a sponsoring entity whose
99 license or certification has been revoked or denied to
100 cease operations within a specified timeframe;
101 requiring the sponsoring entity to make arrangements
102 for the relocation of residents; requiring that
103 enforcement of a denial or revocation of a license or
104 certification be stayed pending the outcome of an
105 appeal; providing an exception; providing that a
106 recovery community constitutes a residential use
107 allowed in certain zoning districts if certain
108 conditions are met; providing specifications for the
109 measurement of distance requirements; providing non-
110 applicability; authorizing a local government to adopt
111 less restrictive zoning for siting recovery
112 communities; authorizing a local government to require
113 a sponsoring entity for a recovery community to cease
114 operations immediately under certain circumstances;
115 requiring a local government to require a sponsoring
116 entity of a recovery community to cease operations

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117 immediately under certain circumstances; creating s.
118 419.013, F.S.; requiring that a recovery community in
119 specified locations be allowed a reasonable
120 accommodation if certain requirements are met;
121 creating s. 419.015, F.S.; requiring a local
122 government to respond in writing within a specified
123 timeframe to requests regarding whether a proposed
124 community residence or recovery residence is within a
125 certain spacing distance from certain other
126 residences; requiring that such response include
127 certain information; requiring a local government to
128 provide the sponsoring entity of a community residence
129 or recovery residence with certain information;
130 amending ss. 393.501, 400.464, 400.9972, 429.11,
131 429.67, and 1003.57, F.S.; conforming provisions to
132 changes made by the act; providing an effective date.
133

134 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:
135

136 Section 1. Section 419.001, Florida Statutes, is amended to
137 read:

138 419.001 Community Residences and Recovery Communities Site
139 ~~selection of community residential homes.~~ For the purposes of
140 this chapter, the term:

141 (1) ~~For the purposes of this section, the term:~~

142 ~~(a)~~ "Community residence" means a residential living
143 arrangement, with the exceptions established in s.419.002(1),
144 (2), and (3), for unrelated individuals with disabilities living
145 as a single functional family in a dwelling unit, town home,

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146 duplex, or triplex who need the mutual support furnished by
147 other residents of the dwelling as well as the support services,
148 if any, provided by any staff of the community residence.
149 Residents may be self-governing or supervised by a sponsoring
150 entity or its staff, which provide habilitative or
151 rehabilitative services related to the residents' disabilities.
152 A community residence emulates a biological family to foster
153 normalization of its residents, integrate them into the
154 surrounding community, and use neighbors as role models for
155 those residents capable of going into the community and
156 interacting with neighbors. Supportive inter-relationships
157 between residents are an essential component. Its primary
158 purpose is to provide shelter; foster and facilitate life
159 skills; and meet the physical, emotional, and social needs of
160 the residents in a mutually supportive family-like environment.
161 Community residences include, but are not limited to, those
162 residences licensed by the Florida Agency for Persons with
163 Disabilities, the Florida Department of Elder Affairs, the
164 Florida Agency for Health Care Administration, and the Florida
165 Department of Children and Families, and Recovery Residences
166 certified by the state's designated credentialing entity
167 established under s. 397.487, and recovery residences
168 democratically operated by their residents pursuant to a charter
169 from an entity recognized or sanctioned by Congress. A community
170 residence shall be considered a residential use of property for
171 purposes of all local government land-use and zoning codes.
172 (2) "Congregate living facility" means a group living
173 arrangement that provides long-term care, accommodations, food
174 service, and one or more personal care services to people

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175 without disabilities or to people with disabilities who pose a
176 direct threat to the health or safety of others, and not related
177 to the owner or administrator by blood or marriage. A congregate
178 living facility may be a group living arrangement too large to
179 emulate a family; a group living arrangement in which
180 normalization and community integration and the use of neighbors
181 without the condition of the residents of the congregate living
182 facility as role models are not integral elements; an
183 intermediate care or assisted living facility that does not
184 emulate a family; a group living arrangement that is an
185 alternative to incarceration for people who pose a direct threat
186 to the health or safety of others; a group living arrangement
187 for people undergoing treatment in a program at the same site;
188 or a facility for the treatment of substance use disorder where
189 treatment is the primary purpose and use, whether it provides
190 only services or includes a residential component on site. A
191 congregate living facility is not a community residence or a
192 recovery community.

193 (a) Congregate living facilities include, but are not
194 limited to:

195 1. An intermediate care or assisted living facility that
196 does not operate as the functional equivalent of a family.

197 2. A group living arrangement that is an alternative to
198 incarceration for people who pose a direct threat to the health
199 or safety of others.

200 3. A facility for the treatment of substance use disorders
201 where treatment is the primary purpose and use of the facility.

202 (b) A congregate living facility is not a community
203 residence or a recovery community.

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204 (3) "Disability" means a physical or mental impairment that
205 substantially limits any of an individual's major life
206 activities, impairs an individual's ability to live
207 independently, having a record of such an impairment, or being
208 regarded as having such an impairment as defined in the Federal
209 Fair Housing Act and Americans With Disabilities Act. People
210 with disabilities include, but are not limited to:

211 (a) An elderly person with disabilities as defined in s.
212 429.65(9),

213 (b) A person with physical disabilities as defined in s.
214 760.22(3),

215 (c) A person with development disabilities as defined in
216 s. 393.063 (11),

217 (d) A person with mental illness as defined in s. 394.455
218 (29), and

219 (e) A person in recovery from substance abuse, as defined
220 in s. 397.311(48).

221
222 The term "disability" does not include individuals with
223 substance use disorder who are currently using illegal
224 substances or currently using legal substances to which they are
225 addicted, or to individuals who constitute a direct threat to
226 the health and safety of others.

227 (4) "Family community residence" means a community
228 residence that provides a long term living arrangement of at
229 least 6 months and does not limit how long a resident may live
230 there. Typical uses may include, but are not limited to, the
231 following:

232 (a) A community residential home for people with

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233 disabilities who do not pose a threat to the health and safety
234 of other persons or whose residency would result in substantial
235 physical damage to the property of others.

236 (b) Group homes for people with disabilities that emulate
237 a family, including, but not limited to, people with mental
238 illness, substance use disorder, or physical disabilities.

239 (c) An assisted living facility for the elderly or other
240 people with disabilities licensed under s. 429.07.

241 (d) An adult family-care home licensed under Florida s.
242 429.67.

243 (e) A community residential home licensed by the
244 Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with
245 Disabilities, the Department of Children and Families or the
246 Agency for Health Care Administration which provides a living
247 environment for residents who operate as the functional
248 equivalent of a family.

249 (f) An intermediate care facility for people with
250 developmental disabilities licensed under s.400. 962 that
251 emulates a family.

252 (g) Housing licensed under ch.394.

253 (h) Recovery residences certified under s. 397.487,
254 certified recovery residences, as defined in s. 397.311(5),
255 where residency is typically at least 6 months.

256 (i) Recovery residences democratically operated by their
257 residents pursuant to a charter from an entity recognized or
258 sanctioned by Congress.

259 (5) ~~(b)~~ "Licensing or certifying entity" or "licensing
260 entities" means the Department of Elderly Affairs, the Agency
261 for Persons with Disabilities, ~~the Department of Juvenile~~

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262 ~~Justice,~~ the Department of Children and Families, the Florida
263 Association of Recovery Residences or other certifying or
264 licensing entity as determined by the Department of Children and
265 Families pursuant to s. 397.487, or the Agency for Health Care
266 Administration, ~~all of which are authorized to license a~~
267 ~~community residential home to serve residents.~~

268 (6)(e) "Local government" means a county as set forth in
269 chapter 125 or a municipality incorporated under ~~the provisions~~
270 ~~of~~ chapter 165.

271 (7)(d) "Long term" means a continuous period of 6 or more
272 months "~~Planned residential community~~" means ~~a local government-~~
273 ~~approved, planned unit development that is under unified~~
274 ~~control, is planned and developed as a whole, has a minimum~~
275 ~~gross lot area of 8 acres, and has amenities that are designed~~
276 ~~to serve residents with a developmental disability as defined in~~
277 ~~s. 393.063 but that shall also provide housing options for other~~
278 ~~individuals. The community shall provide choices with regard to~~
279 ~~housing arrangements, support providers, and activities. The~~
280 ~~residents' freedom of movement within and outside the community~~
281 ~~may not be restricted. For the purposes of this paragraph, local~~
282 ~~government approval must be based on criteria that include, but~~
283 ~~are not limited to, compliance with appropriate land use,~~
284 ~~zoning, and building codes. A planned residential community may~~
285 ~~contain two or more community residential homes that are~~
286 ~~contiguous to one another. A planned residential community may~~
287 ~~not be located within a 10-mile radius of any other planned~~
288 ~~residential community.~~

289 (8) "Reasonable accommodation" means providing one or more
290 individuals with a disability and providers of housing for one

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291 or more individuals with a disability the opportunity to receive
292 modification or waiver of certain requirements to land use,
293 zoning, property maintenance code and building code regulations
294 to give such individual or individuals with a disability an
295 equal opportunity to use and enjoy a dwelling, within the
296 meaning of 42 U.S.C §3604(f).

297 (9) "Recovery community" means multiple dwelling units,
298 including adjacent multifamily structures, duplexes, triplexes,
299 and quadraplexes; attached single-family dwellings; a series of
300 adjacent single-family detached dwellings; or a group of such
301 adjacent dwellings which are not held out to the general public
302 for rent or occupancy and which provide a mutually supportive,
303 drug-free and alcohol-free living arrangement for people in
304 recovery from substance use disorder who do not operate as the
305 functional equivalent of a single family and are under the
306 auspices of a single sponsoring entity or group of related
307 sponsoring entities.

308 (a) Recovery communities include land uses for which the
309 sponsoring entity is eligible to apply for certification
310 pursuant to s. 397.487.

311 (b) The term does not include other group living
312 arrangements for people who are not disabled or any community
313 residence, congregate living facility, institutional or medical
314 use facility, shelter, lodging or boarding house, extended stay
315 hotel, nursing home, vacation rental, or other living
316 arrangement for similar use.

317 (10) "Recovery residence" has the same meaning as in s.
318 397.311.

319 (11)-(e) "Resident" means any of the following: a frail

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320 elder as defined in s. 429.65; a person who has a disability as
321 defined in s. 760.22 ~~s. 760.22(3)(a)~~; a person who has a
322 developmental disability as defined in s. 393.063; a
323 nondangerous person who has a mental illness as defined in s.
324 394.455; a person in recovery from a substance use disorder; or
325 live-in staff ~~or a child who is found to be dependent as defined~~
326 ~~in s. 39.01, or a child in need of services as defined in s.~~
327 ~~984.03.~~

328 ~~(12)(f)~~ "Sponsoring entity agency" means an agency or unit
329 of government, a for-profit ~~profit~~ or nonprofit agency, or any
330 other person or organization that ~~which~~ intends to establish or
331 operate a community residence, recovery community, or congregate
332 living facility ~~residential home~~.

333 (13) "Transitional community residence" means a community
334 residence that provides a temporary living arrangement of less
335 than 6 months for unrelated people with disabilities.

336 Transitional community residences include, but are not limited
337 to:

338 (a) A group home for individuals with a disability which
339 operates as the functional equivalent of a family.

340 (b) A community residence for people with disabilities who
341 do not pose a direct threat to the health and safety of other
342 persons or whose residency would not result in substantial
343 physical damage to the property of others.

344 (c) Housing connected to outpatient treatment licensed
345 under chapter 394.

346 (d) A living arrangement licensed by the Department of
347 Elderly Affairs, the Agency for Persons with Disabilities, the
348 Department of Children and Families, or the Agency for Health

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349 Care Administration which provides a living environment for 7 to
350 14 unrelated residents who operate as the functional equivalent
351 of a family.

352 (e) A certified recovery residence as defined in s.
353 397.311, at which residency is typically less than 6 months.

354 (f) A separate residential community housing component,
355 pursuant to s. 397.311(9), of a day or night treatment facility
356 with a community housing license

357 ~~(2) Homes of six or fewer residents which otherwise meet~~
358 ~~the definition of a community residential home shall be deemed a~~
359 ~~single-family unit and a noncommercial, residential use for the~~
360 ~~purpose of local laws and ordinances. Homes of six or fewer~~
361 ~~residents which otherwise meet the definition of a community~~
362 ~~residential home shall be allowed in single-family or~~
363 ~~multifamily zoning without approval by the local government,~~
364 ~~provided that such homes are not located within a radius of~~
365 ~~1,000 feet of another existing such home with six or fewer~~
366 ~~residents or within a radius of 1,200 feet of another existing~~
367 ~~community residential home. Such homes with six or fewer~~
368 ~~residents are not required to comply with the notification~~
369 ~~provisions of this section; provided that, before licensure, the~~
370 ~~sponsoring agency provides the local government with the most~~
371 ~~recently published data compiled from the licensing entities~~
372 ~~that identifies all community residential homes within the~~
373 ~~jurisdictional limits of the local government in which the~~
374 ~~proposed site is to be located in order to show that there is~~
375 ~~not a home of six or fewer residents which otherwise meets the~~
376 ~~definition of a community residential home within a radius of~~
377 ~~1,000 feet and not a community residential home within a radius~~

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378 ~~of 1,200 feet of the proposed home. At the time of home~~
379 ~~occupancy, the sponsoring agency must notify the local~~
380 ~~government that the home is licensed by the licensing entity.~~
381 ~~For purposes of local land use and zoning determinations, this~~
382 ~~subsection does not affect the legal nonconforming use status of~~
383 ~~any community residential home lawfully permitted and operating~~
384 ~~as of July 1, 2016.~~

385 ~~(3) (a) When a site for a community residential home has~~
386 ~~been selected by a sponsoring agency in an area zoned for~~
387 ~~multifamily, the agency shall notify the chief executive officer~~
388 ~~of the local government in writing and include in such notice~~
389 ~~the specific address of the site, the residential licensing~~
390 ~~category, the number of residents, and the community support~~
391 ~~requirements of the program. Such notice shall also contain a~~
392 ~~statement from the licensing entity indicating the licensing~~
393 ~~status of the proposed community residential home and specifying~~
394 ~~how the home meets applicable licensing criteria for the safe~~
395 ~~care and supervision of the clients in the home. The sponsoring~~
396 ~~agency shall also provide to the local government the most~~
397 ~~recently published data compiled from the licensing entities~~
398 ~~that identifies all community residential homes within the~~
399 ~~jurisdictional limits of the local government in which the~~
400 ~~proposed site is to be located. The local government shall~~
401 ~~review the notification of the sponsoring agency in accordance~~
402 ~~with the zoning ordinance of the jurisdiction.~~

403 ~~(b) Pursuant to such review, the local government may:~~

404 ~~1. Determine that the siting of the community residential~~
405 ~~home is in accordance with local zoning and approve the siting.~~
406 ~~If the siting is approved, the sponsoring agency may establish~~

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407 ~~the home at the site selected.~~

408 ~~2. Fail to respond within 60 days. If the local government~~
409 ~~fails to respond within such time, the sponsoring agency may~~
410 ~~establish the home at the site selected.~~

411 ~~3. Deny the siting of the home.~~

412 ~~(c) The local government shall not deny the siting of a~~
413 ~~community residential home unless the local government~~
414 ~~establishes that the siting of the home at the site selected:~~

415 ~~1. Does not otherwise conform to existing zoning~~
416 ~~regulations applicable to other multifamily uses in the area.~~

417 ~~2. Does not meet applicable licensing criteria established~~
418 ~~and determined by the licensing entity, including requirements~~
419 ~~that the home be located to assure the safe care and supervision~~
420 ~~of all clients in the home.~~

421 ~~3. Would result in such a concentration of community~~
422 ~~residential homes in the area in proximity to the site selected,~~
423 ~~or would result in a combination of such homes with other~~
424 ~~residences in the community, such that the nature and character~~
425 ~~of the area would be substantially altered. A home that is~~
426 ~~located within a radius of 1,200 feet of another existing~~
427 ~~community residential home in a multifamily zone shall be an~~
428 ~~overconcentration of such homes that substantially alters the~~
429 ~~nature and character of the area. A home that is located within~~
430 ~~a radius of 500 feet of an area of single-family zoning~~
431 ~~substantially alters the nature and character of the area.~~

432 ~~(4) Community residential homes, including homes of six or~~
433 ~~fewer residents which would otherwise meet the definition of a~~
434 ~~community residential home, which are located within a planned~~
435 ~~residential community are not subject to the proximity~~

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436 ~~requirements of this section and may be contiguous to each~~
437 ~~other. A planned residential community must comply with the~~
438 ~~applicable local government's land development code and other~~
439 ~~local ordinances. A local government may not impose proximity~~
440 ~~limitations between homes within a planned residential community~~
441 ~~if such limitations are based solely on the types of residents~~
442 ~~anticipated to be living in the community.~~

443 ~~(5) All distance requirements in this section shall be~~
444 ~~measured from the nearest point of the existing home or area of~~
445 ~~single-family zoning to the nearest point of the proposed home.~~

446 ~~(6) If agreed to by both the local government and the~~
447 ~~sponsoring agency, a conflict may be resolved through informal~~
448 ~~mediation. The local government shall arrange for the services~~
449 ~~of an independent mediator. Mediation shall be concluded within~~
450 ~~45 days of a request therefor. The resolution of any issue~~
451 ~~through the mediation process shall not alter any person's right~~
452 ~~to a judicial determination of any issue if that person is~~
453 ~~entitled to such a determination under statutory or common law.~~

454 ~~(7) The licensing entity shall not issue a license to a~~
455 ~~sponsoring agency for operation of a community residential home~~
456 ~~if the sponsoring agency does not notify the local government of~~
457 ~~its intention to establish a program, as required by subsection~~
458 ~~(3). A license issued without compliance with the provisions of~~
459 ~~this section shall be considered null and void, and continued~~
460 ~~operation of the home may be enjoined.~~

461 ~~(8) A dwelling unit housing a community residential home~~
462 ~~established pursuant to this section shall be subject to the~~
463 ~~same local laws and ordinances applicable to other~~
464 ~~noncommercial, residential family units in the area in which it~~

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465 ~~is established.~~

466 ~~(9) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to affect the~~
467 ~~authority of any community residential home lawfully established~~
468 ~~prior to October 1, 1989, to continue to operate.~~

469 ~~(10) Nothing in this section shall permit persons to occupy~~
470 ~~a community residential home who would constitute a direct~~
471 ~~threat to the health and safety of other persons or whose~~
472 ~~residency would result in substantial physical damage to the~~
473 ~~property of others.~~

474 ~~(11) The siting of community residential homes in areas~~
475 ~~zoned for single family shall be governed by local zoning~~
476 ~~ordinances. Nothing in this section prohibits a local government~~
477 ~~from authorizing the development of community residential homes~~
478 ~~in areas zoned for single family.~~

479 ~~(12) Nothing in this section requires any local government~~
480 ~~to adopt a new ordinance if it has in place an ordinance~~
481 ~~governing the placement of community residential homes that meet~~
482 ~~the criteria of this section. State law on community residential~~
483 ~~homes controls over local ordinances, but nothing in this~~
484 ~~section prohibits a local government from adopting more liberal~~
485 ~~standards for siting such homes.~~

486 Section 2. Section 419.002, Florida Statutes, is created to
487 read:

488 419.002 Community residences.-

489 (1) PURPOSE AND DUTIES.-

490 (a) A community residence shall do all of the following:

491 1. Provide safe and accommodating shelter for persons with
492 disabilities.

493 2. Emulate a family unit by providing the opportunity for

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494 residents to form supportive relationships that nurture their
495 physical, emotional, and social needs within a family-like
496 relational structure.

497 3. Foster the normalization of residents, assist their
498 integration into the surrounding community, and, when residents
499 are capable, utilize neighbors without disabilities as role
500 models.

501 4. Provide a safe and nurturing space for residents to gain
502 and practice life skills.

503 (b) The residents of a community residence must receive
504 care by supportive staff as may be necessary to meet their
505 physical, emotional, and social needs.

506 (c) Residents may be self-governing or may be supervised by
507 a sponsoring entity that provides habilitative or rehabilitative
508 services related to the residents' disabilities.

509 (2) COMMUNITY RESIDENCES EXEMPTED FROM THIS CHAPTER.—

510 (a) A community residence constitutes a family for purposes
511 of zoning and is not subject to this chapter when:

512 1. The number of occupants of a community residence,
513 including live-in staff, does not exceed the maximum number of
514 unrelated individuals, as determined by the definition of
515 family, family unit, household, or a similar term in the
516 appropriate local government land use code, ordinance, or
517 regulation;

518 2. A local government's land use code, ordinance, or
519 regulation does not stipulate a specific number of unrelated
520 people that constitutes a family, family unit, household, or
521 similar term; or

522 3. A local government's land use code, ordinance, or

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523 regulation does not define family, family unit, household, or a
524 similar term.

525 (b) No community residence that is exempted from this
526 chapter pursuant to subsection 419.002(2)(a)1. shall be included
527 when determining spacing distance requirements.

528 (3) LICENSURE AND OPERATIONS.—

529 (a) A community residence must be licensed or certified
530 when the State of Florida offers licensing or certification, or
531 must operate pursuant to a charter from an entity recognized or
532 sanctioned by the Congress of the United States.

533 (b) A local government may revoke or nullify siting
534 approval of a community residence if:

535 1. The sponsoring entity fails to provide the local
536 government with evidence of permanent licensure or
537 certification; or

538 2. The community residence is not operated pursuant to a
539 charter from an entity recognized or sanctioned by Congress.

540 (c) A sponsoring entity of a community residence whose
541 license, certification, or charter, or application for such
542 license, certification, or charter, has been revoked or denied
543 by a licensing or certifying entity may not operate in this
544 state. Any zoning approval granted to such sponsoring entity
545 becomes null and void upon the revocation or denial of its
546 license, certification, or charter. The sponsoring entity of a
547 community residence may appeal the revocation or denial of its
548 license, certification, or charter. Any zoning approval granted
549 to a sponsoring entity must be stayed pending the outcome of
550 such appeal.

551 (d) The sponsoring entity of a community residence shall

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552 notify the designated local government official within 5
553 calendar days after receiving notice that its license,
554 certification, or charter has been revoked or denied. The
555 sponsoring entity shall cease operations within 60 calendar days
556 after the date on which the sponsoring entity receives notice of
557 the denial or revocation, except that the local government may
558 require operations to cease when continued operation poses a
559 threat to the health and safety of the residents or the
560 community residence. In such event, the sponsoring entity shall
561 coordinate the reunion of the residents with their families or
562 arrange for the relocation of the residents to a safe and secure
563 living environment. Enforcement of a revocation or denial must
564 be stayed pending the outcome of an appeal unless a local
565 government requires the sponsoring entity to cease operations.

566 (4) SITING.—

567 (a) Spacing distances under this section must be measured
568 from the nearest lot line of the existing community residence,
569 recovery community, or congregate living facility closest to the
570 proposed community residence or recovery community to the
571 nearest lot line of the proposed community residence or recovery
572 community. No community residence that is exempted from this
573 chapter pursuant to subsection 419.002(2)(a) shall be included
574 when determining spacing distance requirements. Each street and
575 alley within the specified spacing distance requirement counts
576 as 1 parcel lot.

577 Section 3. Section 419.003, Florida Statutes, is created to
578 read:

579 419.003 Community residences; permitted use.—

580 (1) A family community residence constitutes a residential

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581 use allowed as of right in all zoning districts where residences
582 are allowed as of right, provided that it complies with
583 subsections 419.003(3), 419.003(4), and 419.003 (5).

584 (2) A transitional community residence constitutes a
585 residential use allowed as of right in all zoning districts
586 where multifamily dwellings, duplexes, triplexes, or other forms
587 of multi-family structures are allowed as of right, provided
588 that it complies with subsections 419.003(3) and 419.003(4).

589 (3) Family and transitional community residences
590 referenced in subsections 419.003(1) and 419.003(2) of this
591 section shall be allowed as of right as permitted uses only when
592 in compliance with the following requirements:

593 (a) The proposed community residence will be located at
594 least 660 feet or 7 consecutive parcel lots, including each
595 street and alley as one parcel lot, whichever is a greater
596 distance, from the closest existing community residence,
597 recovery community, or congregate living facility; and

598 (b) The proposed community residence has been issued and
599 maintains:

600 (i) The license, certification or charter required to
601 operate the proposed family community residence; or

602 (ii) A provisional or conditional license, certification or
603 charter during an application process as determined by the
604 designated licensing, certifying or chartering entity.

605 (c) No more than 12 individuals occupy the proposed
606 community residence subject to the local government's standard
607 housing, building, or property maintenance code's provisions
608 related to overcrowding.

609 (4) A community residence is considered a residential use

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610 of property for purposes of local government land use and zoning
611 codes when in compliance with this chapter.

612 (5) EXCEPTIONS.—

613 (a) For purposes of local land use and zoning
614 determinations, this section does not affect:

615 1. The legal nonconforming use status of any community
616 residence lawfully permitted and operating before January 1,
617 2027.

618 2. The authority of any community residence lawfully
619 established before January 1, 2027, to continue to operate.

620 (b) This section does not require a local government to
621 amend its land use code if it has adopted zoning provisions
622 governing the placement of community residences that meet the
623 criteria of s. 419.003 and s. 419.004.

624 (c) This section does not prohibit a local government from
625 adopting less restrictive zoning for siting community
626 residences.

627 (d) No spacing distance may be greater than those
628 specified in this chapter. A local government may adopt spacing
629 distances less than those specified in this chapter or no
630 spacing distance.

631 (6) ENFORCEMENT.—

632 (a) A local government may require a sponsoring entity for
633 a community residence to cease operations immediately if
634 continued operation poses an immediate and significant threat to
635 the health and safety of the residents or the surrounding
636 community.

637 Section 4. Section 419.004, Florida Statutes, is created to
638 read:

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419.004 Community residences; reasonable accommodation.

(1) A proposed community residence that does not comply with standards required in s. 419.003(3)(a) shall be allowed as a reasonable accommodation from the respective local government when the applicant has demonstrated that:

(a) The proposed community residence will not interfere with the normalization and community integration, and, where practical, the use of neighbors without disabilities as role models, of the residents of the closest existing community residence or recovery community and that the closest community residence, recovery community, or congregate living facility will not interfere with the normalization and community integration of the residents of the proposed community residence. Primary factors when determining compliance with this provision include:

(i) The linear distance along the pedestrian right of way between the two uses.

(ii) The likelihood of residents of each site interacting with residents of the other site.

(iii) Whether the residents of both sites have different disabilities or no disability, and

(iv) The proposed community residence in combination with any existing community residences, recovery communities, and/or congregate living facilities will not alter the residential character of the surrounding neighborhood by creating an institutional atmosphere or by creating or intensifying an institutional atmosphere or de facto social service district by clustering community residences, recovery communities, or

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668 congregate living facilities on a block face or concentrating
669 them in a neighborhood.

670 (2) When the State of Florida does not offer a license or
671 certification for the type of community residence proposed and
672 the population it would house, or the community residence
673 proposed is not eligible for a recovery residence democratically
674 operated by its residents from an entity recognized or
675 sanctioned by the Congress of the United States, as required in
676 s. 419.003(4), the local government must authorize a reasonable
677 accommodation for the proposed community residence when the
678 applicant has demonstrated that:

679 (a) The proposed community residence will be operated in a
680 manner effectively similar to that of a licensed, certified, or
681 chartered community residence; and

682 (b) Staff who reside or work in the community residence
683 are adequately trained in accordance with standards typically
684 required by licensing or state certification for a community
685 residence; and

686 (c) The community residence emulates a family unit and
687 operates to achieve normalization, community integration, and,
688 when the residents are capable, the use of neighbors without
689 disabilities as role models; and

690 (d) The rules and practices governing the operation of the
691 community residence operate to protect the residents from abuse,
692 exploitation, fraud, theft, neglect, insufficient support, use
693 of illegal drugs or alcohol, and misuse of prescription
694 medications.

695 (3) When a proposed community residence would house more
696 than 12 unrelated people as required in s. 419.003(4), the local

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697 government must authorize a reasonable accommodation for the
698 proposed community residence when the applicant has demonstrated
699 that:

700 (a) The proposed number of residents greater than 12 is
701 necessary to ensure the therapeutic or financial viability of
702 the proposed community residence;

703 (b) The primary function of the proposed community
704 residence is residential where any medical treatment is merely
705 incidental to the residential use of the property;

706 (c) The proposed community residence will emulate a family
707 unit rather than as a boarding or rooming house; nursing home;
708 short term rental; continuing care facility; motel; hotel;
709 treatment center; rehabilitation center; institutional use
710 facility; assisted living facility or community residential home
711 that does not comport with the definition of community residence
712 in this chapter; or other nonresidential use; and

713 (d) The requested number of residents in the proposed
714 community residence will not interfere with the normalization
715 and community integration of the occupants of the closest
716 existing community residence or recovery community or, when the
717 residents are capable, the use of neighbors without disabilities
718 as role models.

719 (4) A transitional community residence must be allowed to
720 obtain a reasonable accommodation to be sited in a single-family
721 zone where single-family detached dwellings are the only
722 dwellings allowed as permitted uses provided that the applicant
723 demonstrates that:

724 (a) The proposed transitional community residence complies
725 with s. 419.003(3) and, when applicable s. 419.004(1), s.

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726 419.004(2), and s. 419.004(3), and

727 (b) The proposed transitional community residence is found
728 to be compatible with the residential uses allowed as of right
729 in the zoning district.

730 Section 5. Section 419.005, Florida Statutes, is created to
731 read:

732 419.005 Recovery community as a permitted use.—

733 (1) LICENSURE AND OPERATIONS.—

734 (a) A recovery community must be licensed or certified by a
735 licensing or certifying entity. A local government may revoke
736 siting approval of a recovery community if the sponsoring entity
737 fails to provide evidence of permanent licensure or
738 certification.

739 (b) A sponsoring entity for a recovery community whose
740 license or certification has been denied or revoked may not
741 operate in this state. Any zoning approval granted to such
742 sponsoring entity becomes null and void upon the denial or
743 revocation of such license or certification. If a sponsoring
744 entity appeals a revocation or denial of licensure or
745 certification, any zoning approval granted to such sponsoring
746 entity must be stayed pending the outcome of the appeal.

747 (d) The sponsoring entity must notify the designated local
748 government official or other applicable entity that its license
749 or certification has been revoked or denied within 5 calendar
750 days after receiving notice of such revocation or denial. The
751 sponsoring entity must cease operations within 60 calendar days
752 after such notice, except that the local government may require
753 operations to cease when continued operation poses a threat to
754 the health and safety of the residents or the recovery

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755 community. The sponsoring entity must coordinate the reunion of
756 the residents with their families or arrange for the relocation
757 of the residents to a safe and secure living environment.

758 Enforcement of the revocation or denial of a license or
759 certification must be stayed pending the outcome of an appeal
760 unless a local government requires the sponsoring entity to
761 cease operations.

762 (2) SITING AND ZONING.—

763 (a) A recovery community constitutes a residential use
764 allowed in all zoning districts where townhouses, duplexes,
765 triplexes, or other forms of multifamily structures are allowed
766 as permitted uses, provided that the sponsoring entity has
767 received certification from the designated certifying entity as
768 established by s. 397.487 and meets the following requirements:

769 1. A proposed recovery community housing up to 16 occupants
770 is located at least 660 feet or 7 consecutive parcel lots,
771 whichever is the greater distance, with each street and alley
772 counting as 1 parcel lot, from the closest recovery community,
773 community residence, or congregate living facility;

774 2. A proposed recovery community housing 17 to 30 occupants
775 is located at least 900 feet or 9 consecutive parcel lots,
776 consecutive parcel lots, whichever is the greater distance, with
777 each street and alley counting as 1 parcel lot, from the closest
778 recovery community, community residence, or congregate living
779 facility;

780 3. A proposed recovery community housing 31 to 50 occupants
781 is located at least 1,300 feet or 13 consecutive parcel lots,
782 whichever is the greater distance, with each street and alley
783 counting as 1 parcel lot, from the closest recovery community,

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784 community residence, or congregate living facility;

785 4. A proposed recovery community housing 51 to 100
786 occupants is located at least 1,400 feet or 14 consecutive
787 parcel lots, whichever is the greater distance, with each street
788 and alley counting as 1 parcel lot, from the closest recovery
789 community, community residence, or congregate living facility;
790 or

791 5. A proposed recovery community housing more than 100
792 occupants is located at least 1,500 feet or 15 consecutive
793 parcel lots, whichever is the greater distance, with each street
794 and alley counting as 1 parcel lot, from the closest recovery
795 community, community residence, or congregate living facility.

796 (3) EXCEPTIONS.—

797 (a) For purposes of local land use and zoning
798 determinations, this section does not affect:

799 1. The legal nonconforming use status of any recovery
800 community lawfully permitted and operating before January 1,
801 2027.

802 2. The authority of any recovery community lawfully
803 established before January 1, 2027, to continue to operate.

804 (b) This section does not require a local government to
805 amend its land use code if it has adopted zoning provisions
806 governing the placement of recovery communities that meet the
807 criteria of s. 419.005 and s. 419.006.

808 (c) This section does not prohibit a local government from
809 adopting less restrictive zoning for siting recovery
810 communities.

811 (d) No spacing distance may be greater than those
812 specified in this chapter. A local government may adopt spacing

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813 distances less than those specified in this chapter or no
814 spacing distance.

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816 (4) ENFORCEMENT.—

817 (a) A local government may require a sponsoring entity of a
818 recovery community to cease operations immediately if continued
819 operation poses an immediate and significant threat to the
820 health and safety of the residents or the surrounding community.

821 (b) This section does not permit persons to occupy a
822 recovery community who would constitute a direct threat to the
823 health and safety of other persons or whose residency would
824 result in substantial physical damage to the property of others.

825 Section 6. Section 419.006, Florida Statutes, is created to
826 read:

827 419.006 Recovery communities as reasonable accommodation.—

828 (1) A recovery community proposed to be located within the
829 distance requirements specified in s. 419.006(2) (a) from the
830 closest existing community residence, recovery community, or
831 congregate living facility must be allowed a reasonable
832 accommodation if the sponsoring entity demonstrates that:

833 (a) The proposed recovery community will not interfere
834 with the normalization and community integration of the
835 residents of the closest existing community residence or
836 recovery community and that the closest existing community
837 residence, recovery community or congregate living facility will
838 not interfere with the normalization community integration, or,
839 when the residents are capable, the use of neighbors without
840 disabilities as role models. Primary factors when determining
841 compliance with this provision include:

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842 1. The linear distance along the pedestrian right-of-way
843 between the two residences.

844 2. The likelihood of residents of one site interacting with
845 residents of the other site.

846 3. Whether the residents of both sites have different
847 disabilities or no disability.

848 (b) The proposed recovery community in combination with
849 any existing community residences, recovery communities, or
850 congregate living facilities will not alter the residential
851 character of the surrounding neighborhood by creating an
852 institutional atmosphere or by creating or intensifying an
853 institutional atmosphere or de facto social service district by
854 clustering recovery communities, community residences, or
855 congregate living facilities on a block face or concentrating
856 them in a neighborhood.

857 Section 7. Section 419.007, Florida Statutes, is created to
858 read:

859 419.007 Community residences and recovery communities;
860 applicable spacing distance; assistance.-

861 (1) A local government shall respond in writing within 10
862 business days to a request from a housing provider as to whether
863 a proposed site for a community residence or recovery community
864 is within the applicable spacing distance established by this
865 chapter from the closest existing community residence or
866 recovery community. The response shall include the calculated
867 distance relied upon to deny an otherwise permitted use.

868 (2) If the proposed community residence or recovery
869 community is within the applicable spacing distance specified in
870 s. 419.003(3) (a) and s. 419.005(2) (a), the local government

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871 must, upon request by the sponsoring entity, provide, at no
872 charge and in writing within 20 business days after receiving
873 the request, all of the following information:

874 (a) The address of the existing community residence,
875 recovery community, or congregate living facility within the
876 applicable spacing distance from the proposed community
877 residence or recovery community.

878 (b) The exact linear distance along the pedestrian pathway
879 of the proposed community residence or recovery community from
880 the closest existing community residence, recovery community, or
881 congregate living facility.

882 (c) The addresses and general nature of the residents'
883 disabilities in all existing community residences and recovery
884 communities as well as the nature of the population served at
885 any congregate living facilities within a one-half mile radius
886 of the proposed community residence or recovery community.

887 Section 8. Subsection (2) of section 393.501, Florida
888 Statutes, is amended to read:

889 393.501 Rulemaking.—

890 (2) Such rules must address the number of facilities on a
891 single lot or on adjacent lots, except that there is no
892 restriction on the number of facilities designated as community
893 residences as defined in s. 419.001 ~~residential homes located~~
894 ~~within a planned residential community as those terms are~~
895 ~~defined in s. 419.001(1).~~

896 Section 9. Paragraph (k) of subsection (6) of section
897 400.464, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

898 400.464 Home health agencies to be licensed; expiration of
899 license; exemptions; unlawful acts; penalties.—

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900 (6) The following are exempt from licensure as a home
901 health agency under this part:

902 (k) The delivery of community residential services for
903 which the community residence ~~residential home~~ is licensed under
904 chapter 419, to serve the residents in its facility.

905 Section 10. Paragraph (c) of subsection (3) of section
906 400.9972, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

907 400.9972 License required; fee; application.-

908 (3) An applicant for licensure must provide:

909 (c) Proof of compliance with local zoning requirements,
910 including compliance with the requirements of chapter 419 if the
911 proposed facility is a community residence ~~residential home~~.

912 Section 11. Subsection (3) of section 429.11, Florida
913 Statutes, is amended to read:

914 429.11 Initial application for license.-

915 (3) If the applicant is a community residence ~~residential~~
916 ~~home~~, the applicant must provide proof that it has met the
917 requirements specified in chapter 419.

918 Section 12. Subsection (5) of section 429.67, Florida
919 Statutes, is amended to read:

920 429.67 Licensure.-

921 (5) Unless the adult family-care home is a community
922 residence ~~residential home~~ subject to chapter 419, the applicant
923 must provide documentation, signed by the appropriate
924 governmental official, that the home has met local zoning
925 requirements for the location for which the license is sought.

926 Section 13. Paragraph (e) of subsection (2) of section
927 1003.57, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

928 1003.57 Exceptional students instruction.-

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929 (2)

930 (e) This subsection applies to any nonresident student with
931 a disability who resides in a residential facility and who
932 receives instruction as an exceptional student with a disability
933 in any type of residential facility in this state, including,
934 but not limited to, a public school, a private school, a group
935 home facility as defined in s. 393.063, an intensive residential
936 treatment program for children and adolescents as defined in s.
937 395.002, a facility as defined in s. 394.455, an intermediate
938 care facility for the developmentally disabled or ICF/DD as
939 defined in s. 393.063 or s. 400.960, or a community residence
940 ~~residential home~~ as defined in s. 419.001.

941 Section 14. This act shall take effect July 1, 2026.

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<https://www.wsj.com/us-news/drug-rehabs-insurance-curbing-6c56ded6>

U.S.

Drug Rehabs Lure In Patients for Insurance Money— Then Leave Them on the Street

Operators promise high-end treatment, help addicts sign up for insurance then pile on charges for little in return, say former patients and insurers



Penny Lamb and her partner were flown from Oklahoma to a drug rehab in California. It didn't go as expected.

By [Zusha Elinson](#) [Follow](#) and [Julie Wernau](#) [Follow](#) | Photographs by Isadora Kosofsky for WSJ

Oct. 8, 2025 9:00 pm ET

SIMI VALLEY, Calif.—Penny Lamb and Jeffery Lichtenberg were 1,500 miles from their home in Oklahoma with no money and no prospects when they were kicked out of their drug rehab program.

None of it had gone as expected. Months earlier, Lichtenberg said, a man he knew from a past prison stay had promised to help if they ever wanted to kick their meth habits. The man texted photos of rehabs that looked like Hollywood mansions for movie stars, with swimming pools and hot tubs. They wouldn't have to pay a cent, he said, including for their flight to California—and he would help them sign up for a health insurance policy that would cover the rehab costs.

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Dear Fellow Recovery Providers,

We're reaching out to our fellow community providers to request support on amending CS/CS/CS/HB 1065 (2024), specifically lines, 192-198: "Beginning January 1, 2025, a certified recovery residence may not deny an individual access to housing solely on the basis that he or she has been prescribed federally approved medication that assists with treatment for substance use disorders by a licensed physician, a physician's assistant, or an advanced practice registered nurse registered under s.464.0123."

While we recognize the bill's intent to expand access and reduce stigma, this provision risks undermining the principles of our FARR-certified programs (Levels I-III). Our collective goal is to restore discretion to providers, allowing us to design admissions for both MAT and abstinence-based clients in ways that prioritize program integrity, resident safety, and evidence-informed outcomes.

Substance use recovery is not a one-size-fits-all journey - it demands nuanced, provider-led decision-making to match individuals with the most compatible continuum of care. Mandating the acceptance of MAT clients in abstinence-focused residences, without regard for the programs and operations of the providers, inadvertently compromises peer-led recovery and threatens our success.

By supporting this amendment, we will enable Level I-III residences to refer MAT clients to hybrid or dedicated facilities while reserving spaces for those thriving in abstinence-based programs. This isn't exclusion - it's safeguarding the proven models that have saved lives and continue to transform our communities.

To advance this amendment in the upcoming legislative cycle, we need your partnership.

Attached, we have provided a letter template for a simple signature of support. You may also draft and submit your own letter, stating your experiences and how discretion preserves program efficacy, protects vulnerable residents, and upholds FARR standards.

Sincerely,

Katherine Russell

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