

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2025-2026 SIMULATION SESSION

SENATE BILL

NO 66

Introduced by Senator Umberg

October 1, 2025

An act to require all first responders and emergency response officers to carry opioid antagonists on their persons and/or vehicle in case of an opioid overdose.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL’S DIGEST

SB 66, as introduced, Umberg. Opioid Antagonists.

Almost 80,000 Americans died from an opioid overdose in 2023, and 10.1 million people were recorded to have misused prescription opioids in 2020. Opioid deaths have been increasing substantially for the past twenty years with only a slight decrease in the past five years. Opioid misuse and opioid-related deaths are a major crisis and a problem that is prevalent in California and needs to be addressed now.

This bill would require first responders and emergency response officers to carry opioid antagonists,, providing an extra layer of security and a way to safely prevent an overdose and death due to opioid misuse. First responders are already trained on the administration of opioid antagonists, but this training is insufficient if there are no opioid antagonists available to use.

Vote: majority Appropriation: yes Fiscal Committee: yes Local Program: yes

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

SECTION 1. Part 6.21 (Starting with Section 1179.801) is added to Division 1 of the Health and Safety Code, to read:

PART 6.21. Opioid Antagonists for Emergency Response Officers

1179.801. (a) In order to reduce the rate of fatal overdose from opioid drugs, the State Department of Health shall, subject to an appropriation by the Legislature for this purpose, require all first responders who have completed proper training to carry opioid antagonists, in their vehicles or on their persons to respond to cases of possible opioid overdose.

(b) In establishing and administering the program described in subdivision (a), the department shall do all of the following:

(1) Require training for all first responders on the proper identification of a possible opioid overdose and the proper administration of opioid antagonists, which should address the following:

(A) A basic overview of drug use and addiction

(B) How to recognize the symptoms of overdose

(C) When and how to administer opioid antagonists

(D) What dosage of antagonist is necessary

(E) How to work with people coming out of an overdose

(F) What to do once the person is stabilized

(2) Provide up-to-date, unexpired opioid antagonists for all first responders to store in their vehicles or on their persons

(3) Provide a log for first responders to track what has been administered and a way to resupply their vehicles with opioid antagonists.

SEC 2. For the purpose of this section, a "first responder" is defined as a state or local public agency employee who provides emergency response services, including peace officers, firefighters, paramedics, emergency medical technicians.

SEC 3. (a) \$3 million dollars from the budget should be allocated annually for the implementation and supply of opioid antagonists and training programs.

(b) Funding for the program is to be from the DHCS Opioid Settlement Funds, with additional funds provided through the State budget process, as appropriated.