

Opioid Related Overdose Reversal

The board recognizes that the opioid epidemic is a public health crisis and access to opioid-related overdose reversal medication can be life-saving. To assist a person at risk of experiencing an opioid-related overdose, the district will seek to obtain and maintain at least one (1) set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses in each of its secondary schools.

The district has authority to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication either through a standing order, prescribed and dispensed according to RCW 69.41.095(5), or through one (1) or more donation sources. The district will seek at least one (1) set of opioid reversal medication doses for each of its secondary schools. However, if the district documents a good faith effort to obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication through a donation source, and is unable to do so, the district is exempt from the obligation to have a set of opioid reversal medication doses for each secondary school.

The following staff members may distribute or administer the school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to symptoms of an opioid-related overdose:

- A school nurse,
- School staff member(s) who become designated trained responders, or
- A health care professional or trained staff member located at a health care clinic on district property or under contract with the district.

Training for school member(s) to become designated trained responders and distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication will meet the requirements for training described in the statute and any rules or guidelines for such training adopted by the Office of Superintendent Public Instruction (OSPI). If a district secondary school does not have a full-time school nurse or trained health care clinic staff member, the district will identify at least one (1) member of each secondary school's personnel to become a designated trained responder who can distribute and administer opioid overdose reversal medication.

No trained school staff member will be liable for civil damages which may result from acts of omissions relating to the use of the opioid antagonist which may constitute ordinary negligence: nor will any school staff member be subject to criminal prosecution which may result from acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton conduct. No school staff member will be subject to penalty or disciplinary action for refusing to be trained in the administration of any opioid antagonist.

Opioid overdose reversal medication may be used on school property, including the school building, playground, and school bus, as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from school property. A school nurse or a designated trained responder may carry an appropriate supply of school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication on in-state field trips and sanctioned in-state excursions.

Individuals who have been directly prescribed opioid overdose reversal medication according to RCW 69.41.095 lawfully possess and administer opioid overdose reversal medication, based on their personal prescription. However, such “self-carrying” individuals must show proof of training as verified by a licensed registered professional nurse employed or contracted by the district or participate in district training as specified in the accompanying procedure.

If any type of overdose is suspected, including an opioid related overdose, district staff member(s) will call 9-1-1 and alert a first responder. The school nurse, designated trained responder, or trained staff member located at a health care clinic on district property or under contract with the school district will follow the [Washington Department of Health](#) steps for administering naloxone for a suspected opioid related overdose.

Cross References: 3410 Student Health
 3416 - Medication at School
 3418 - Emergency Treatment
 4310 - Relationships with Law Enforcement and other
 Government Agencies
 5201 - Drug-Free Schools, Community and Workplace

Legal References: Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Drug-related overdose
 Chapter 69.50.315 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements
 Chapter 28A.210 RCW – Health Screening and Requirements

Adoption Date: 3/26/2020

Revised Dates: