

SSB 5804 - H COMM AMD
By Committee on Education

ADOPTED 02/27/2024

1 Strike everything after the enacting clause and insert the
2 following:

3 "Sec. 1. RCW 28A.210.390 and 2019 c 314 s 39 are each amended to
4 read as follows:

5 (1) For the purposes of this section:

6 (a) (~~("High school" means a school enrolling students in any of~~
7 ~~grades nine through twelve;~~

8 ~~(b))~~ "Opioid overdose reversal medication" has the meaning
9 provided in RCW 69.41.095;

10 ~~((c))~~ (b) "Opioid-related overdose" has the meaning provided in
11 RCW 69.41.095; and

12 ~~((d))~~ (c) "Standing order" has the meaning provided in RCW
13 69.41.095.

14 (2) (a) For the purpose of assisting a person at risk of
15 experiencing an opioid-related overdose, a ~~((high))~~ public school may
16 obtain and maintain opioid overdose reversal medication through a
17 standing order prescribed and dispensed in accordance with RCW
18 69.41.095.

19 (b) Opioid overdose reversal medication may be obtained from
20 donation sources, but must be maintained and administered in a manner
21 consistent with a standing order issued in accordance with RCW
22 69.41.095.

23 (c) A school district (~~(with two thousand or more students))~~ must
24 obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal
25 medication doses in each of its ~~((high))~~ public schools as provided
26 in (a) and (b) of this subsection. A school district that
27 demonstrates a good faith effort to obtain the opioid overdose
28 reversal medication through a donation source, but is unable to do
29 so, is exempt from the requirement in this subsection (2) (c).

30 (3) (a) The following personnel may distribute or administer the
31 school-owned opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to
32 symptoms of an opioid-related overdose pursuant to a prescription or

1 a standing order issued in accordance with RCW 69.41.095: (i) A
2 school nurse; (ii) a health care professional or trained staff person
3 located at a health care clinic on public school property or under
4 contract with the school district; or (iii) designated trained school
5 personnel.

6 (b) Opioid overdose reversal medication may be used on school
7 property, including the school building, playground, and school bus,
8 as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from
9 school property. A school nurse or designated trained school
10 personnel may carry an appropriate supply of school-owned opioid
11 overdose reversal medication on field trips or sanctioned excursions.

12 (c) Public schools are encouraged to include opioid overdose
13 reversal medication in each first aid kit maintained on school
14 property and in any coach or sports first aid kits maintained by the
15 public school, provided that these kits are not accessible to people
16 other than school personnel who have been designated to distribute or
17 administer opioid overdose reversal medication under this section.

18 (d) Public schools are encouraged to include at least one
19 location of opioid overdose reversal medication on the school's
20 emergency map.

21 (4) Training for school personnel who have been designated to
22 distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication under
23 this section must meet the requirements for training described in RCW
24 28A.210.395 and any rules or guidelines for such training adopted by
25 the office of the superintendent of public instruction. Each ((high))
26 public school is encouraged to designate and train at least one
27 school personnel to distribute and administer opioid overdose
28 reversal medication if the ((high)) public school does not have a
29 full-time school nurse or trained health care clinic staff.

30 (5) (a) The liability of a person or entity who complies with this
31 section and RCW 69.41.095 is limited as described in RCW 69.41.095.

32 (b) If a student is injured or harmed due to the administration
33 of opioid overdose reversal medication that a practitioner, as
34 defined in RCW 69.41.095, has prescribed and a pharmacist has
35 dispensed to a school under this section, the practitioner and
36 pharmacist may not be held responsible for the injury unless he or
37 she acted with conscious disregard for safety.

38 (6) This section governs school operation and management under
39 RCW 28A.710.040 and 28A.715.020 and applies to charter schools

1 established under chapter 28A.710 RCW and state-tribal education
2 compact schools subject to chapter 28A.715 RCW.

3 **Sec. 2.** RCW 28A.210.395 and 2019 c 314 s 40 are each amended to
4 read as follows:

5 (1) For the purposes of this section:

6 (a) "Opioid overdose reversal medication" has the meaning
7 provided in RCW 69.41.095; and

8 (b) "Opioid-related overdose" has the meaning provided in RCW
9 69.41.095.

10 (2) (a) To prevent opioid-related overdoses and respond to medical
11 emergencies resulting from overdoses, by January 1, 2020, the office
12 of the superintendent of public instruction, in consultation with the
13 department of health and the Washington state school directors'
14 association, shall develop opioid-related overdose policy guidelines
15 and training requirements for public schools and school districts.

16 (b) (i) The opioid-related overdose policy guidelines and training
17 requirements must include information about: The identification of
18 opioid-related overdose symptoms; how to obtain and maintain opioid
19 overdose reversal medication on school property issued through a
20 standing order in accordance with RCW 28A.210.390; how to obtain
21 opioid overdose reversal medication through donation sources; the
22 distribution and administration of opioid overdose reversal
23 medication by designated trained school personnel; free online
24 training resources that meet the training requirements in this
25 section; and sample standing orders for opioid overdose reversal
26 medication.

27 (ii) The opioid-related overdose policy guidelines may: Include
28 recommendations for the storage and labeling of opioid overdose
29 reversal medications that are based on input from relevant health
30 agencies or experts; and allow for opioid-related overdose reversal
31 medications to be obtained, maintained, distributed, and administered
32 by health care professionals and trained staff located at a health
33 care clinic on public school property or under contract with the
34 school district.

35 (c) In addition to being offered by the school, training on the
36 distribution or administration of opioid overdose reversal medication
37 that meets the requirements of this subsection (2) may be offered by
38 nonprofit organizations, higher education institutions, and local
39 public health organizations.

1 (3) (a) By (~~March 1, 2020~~) September 1, 2024, the Washington
2 state school directors' association must collaborate with the office
3 of the superintendent of public instruction and the department of
4 health to either update existing model policy or develop a new model
5 policy that meets the requirements of subsection (2) of this section.

6 (b) (~~Beginning with the 2020-21 school year, the following~~
7 ~~school~~) School districts must adopt an opioid-related overdose
8 policy(~~:(a)[(i)] School districts with a school that obtains,~~
9 ~~maintains, distributes, or administers opioid overdose reversal~~
10 ~~medication under RCW 28A.210.390; and (b) [(ii)] school districts~~
11 ~~with two thousand or more students)~~) in accordance with RCW
12 28A.210.390.

13 (c) The office of the superintendent of public instruction and
14 the Washington state school directors' association must maintain the
15 model policy and procedure on each agency's website at no cost to
16 school districts.

17 (4) Subject to the availability of amounts appropriated for this
18 specific purpose, the office of the superintendent of public
19 instruction shall develop and administer a grant program to provide
20 funding to public schools (~~with any of grades nine through twelve~~)
21 and public higher education institutions to purchase opioid overdose
22 reversal medication and train personnel on the administration of
23 opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to symptoms of an
24 opioid-related overdose. The office must publish on its website a
25 list of annual grant recipients, including award amounts."

26 Correct the title.

EFFECT: Encourages public schools to:

(1) Include opioid overdose reversal medication in each first aid kit maintained on school property and in any coach or sports first aid kits maintained by the public school, provided that these kits are not accessible to people other than the school personnel who have been designated to distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication; and

(2) Include at least one location of opioid overdose reversal medication on the school's emergency map.

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