

AMENDED IN SENATE AUGUST 1, 2016
AMENDED IN SENATE JUNE 20, 2016
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MAY 11, 2016
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 25, 2016
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 14, 2016
AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY MARCH 18, 2016
CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 1748

Introduced by Assembly Member Mayes

February 2, 2016

An act to add Section 4119.8 to the Business and Professions Code, and to add Section 49414.3 to the Education Code, relating to pupils.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1748, as amended, Mayes. Pupils: pupil health: opioid antagonist.

(1) Existing law authorizes a pharmacy to furnish epinephrine auto-injectors to a school district, county office of education, or charter school if certain conditions are met. Existing law requires the school district, county office of education, or charter school to maintain records regarding the acquisition and disposition of epinephrine auto-injectors furnished by the pharmacy for a period of 3 years from the date the records were created.

This bill would authorize a pharmacy to furnish naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to a school district, county office of education, or charter school if certain conditions are met. The bill would require the school district, county office of education, or

charter school to maintain records regarding the acquisition and disposition of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist furnished by the pharmacy for a period of 3 years from the date the records were created.

(2) Under existing law, the governing board of a school district is required to give diligent care to the health and physical development of pupils and may employ properly certified persons for that work. Existing law requires school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide emergency epinephrine auto-injectors to school nurses or trained volunteer personnel and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an anaphylactic reaction, as provided.

This bill would authorize a school district, county office of education, or charter school to provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to school nurses and trained personnel who have volunteered, as specified, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose. The bill would expressly authorize each public and private elementary and secondary school in the state to voluntarily determine whether or not to make emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist and trained personnel available at its school and to designate one or more school personnel to receive prescribed training regarding naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist from individuals in specified positions. ~~The~~

The bill would require the Superintendent of Public Instruction to establish minimum standards of training for the administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, to review these standards every 5 years or sooner as specified, and to consult with organizations and providers with expertise in administering naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist and administering medication in a school environment in developing and reviewing those standards. The bill would require the State Department of Education to include on its Internet Web site a clearinghouse for best practices in training nonmedical personnel to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to pupils. ~~The~~

The bill would require a school district, county office of education, or charter school choosing to exercise the authority to provide

emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to provide the training for the volunteers at no cost to the volunteers and during the volunteers' regular working hours. The bill would require a qualified supervisor of health or administrator at a school district, county office of education, or charter school electing to utilize naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist for emergency medical aid to obtain the prescription for naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist from an authorizing physician and surgeon, as defined, and would authorize the prescription to be filled by local or mail order pharmacies or naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist manufacturers. ~~The~~

The bill would authorize school nurses or, if the school does not have a school nurse, a person who has received training regarding naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to immediately administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist under certain circumstances. The bill would provide that volunteers may administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist only by nasal spray or by auto-injector, as specified. ~~The~~

The bill would prohibit an authorizing physician and surgeon from being subject to professional review, being liable in a civil action, or being subject to criminal prosecution for any act in the issuing of a prescription or order, pursuant to these provisions, unless the act constitutes gross negligence or willful or malicious conduct. The bill would prohibit a person trained under these provisions who administers naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, in good faith and not for compensation, to a person who appears to be experiencing an opioid overdose from being subject to professional review, being liable in a civil action, or being subject to criminal prosecution for this administration.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.
State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. Section 4119.8 is added to the Business and
- 2 Professions Code, to read:
- 3 4119.8. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacy may
- 4 furnish naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to a
- 5 school district, county office of education, or charter school

1 pursuant to Section 49414.3 of the Education Code if all of the
2 following are met:

3 (1) The naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist is
4 furnished exclusively for use at a school district schoolsite, county
5 office of education schoolsite, or charter school.

6 (2) A physician and surgeon provides a written order that
7 specifies the quantity of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
8 antagonist to be furnished.

9 (b) Records regarding the acquisition and disposition of
10 naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist furnished
11 pursuant to subdivision (a) shall be maintained by the school
12 district, county office of education, or charter school for a period
13 of three years from the date the records were created. The school
14 district, county office of education, or charter school shall be
15 responsible for monitoring the supply of naloxone hydrochloride
16 or another opioid antagonist and ensuring the destruction of expired
17 naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist.

18 SEC. 2. Section 49414.3 is added to the Education Code, to
19 read:

20 49414.3. (a) School districts, county offices of education, and
21 charter schools may provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride
22 or another opioid antagonist to school nurses or trained personnel
23 who have volunteered pursuant to subdivision (d), and school
24 nurses or trained personnel may use naloxone hydrochloride or
25 another opioid antagonist to provide emergency medical aid to
26 persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an
27 opioid overdose.

28 (b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the
29 following meanings:

30 (1) “Authorizing physician and surgeon” may include, but is
31 not limited to, a physician and surgeon employed by, or contracting
32 with, a local educational agency, a medical director of the local
33 health department, or a local emergency medical services director.

34 (2) “Auto-injector” means a disposable delivery device designed
35 for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose of an opioid
36 antagonist into the human body and approved by the federal Food
37 and Drug Administration for layperson use.

38 (3) “Opioid antagonist” means naloxone hydrochloride or
39 another drug approved by the federal Food and Drug
40 Administration that, when administered, negates or neutralizes in

1 whole or in part the pharmacological effects of an opioid in the
2 body, and has been approved for the treatment of an opioid
3 overdose.

4 (4) “Qualified supervisor of health” may include, but is not
5 limited to, a school nurse.

6 (5) “Volunteer” or “trained personnel” means an employee who
7 has volunteered to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another
8 opioid antagonist to a person if the person is suffering, or
9 reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose, has
10 been designated by a school, and has received training pursuant
11 to subdivision (d).

12 (c) Each public and private elementary and secondary school
13 in the state may voluntarily determine whether or not to make
14 emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist
15 and trained personnel available at its school. In making this
16 determination, a school shall evaluate the emergency medical
17 response time to the school and determine whether initiating
18 emergency medical services is an acceptable alternative to naloxone
19 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist and trained personnel.
20 A private elementary or secondary school choosing to exercise the
21 authority provided under this subdivision shall not receive state
22 funds specifically for purposes of this subdivision.

23 (d) (1) Each public and private elementary and secondary school
24 in the state may designate one or more volunteers to receive initial
25 and annual refresher training, based on the standards developed
26 pursuant to subdivision (e), regarding the storage and emergency
27 use of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist from
28 the school nurse or other qualified person designated by an
29 authorizing physician and surgeon. A benefit shall not be granted
30 to or withheld from any individual based on his or her offer to
31 ~~volunteer~~ *volunteer*; and there shall be no retaliation against any
32 individual for rescinding his or her offer to volunteer, including
33 after receiving training. Any school district, county office of
34 education, or charter school choosing to exercise the authority
35 provided under this subdivision shall provide the training for the
36 volunteers at no cost to the volunteer and during the volunteer’s
37 regular working hours.

38 (2) An employee who volunteers pursuant to this section may
39 rescind his or her offer to administer emergency naloxone

1 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist at any time, including
2 after receipt of training.

3 (e) (1) The Superintendent shall establish minimum standards
4 of training for the administration of naloxone hydrochloride or
5 another opioid antagonist that satisfies the requirements of
6 paragraph (2). Every five years, or sooner as deemed necessary
7 by the Superintendent, the Superintendent shall review minimum
8 standards of training for the administration of naloxone
9 hydrochloride or other opioid antagonists that satisfy the
10 requirements of paragraph (2). For purposes of this subdivision,
11 the Superintendent shall consult with organizations and providers
12 with expertise in administering naloxone hydrochloride or another
13 opioid antagonist and administering medication in a school
14 environment, including, but not limited to, the State Department
15 of Public Health, *California Society of Addiction Medicine*, the
16 Emergency Medical Services Authority, the California School
17 Nurses Organization, the California Medical Association, the
18 American Academy of Pediatrics, and others.

19 (2) Training established pursuant to this subdivision shall include
20 all of the following:

21 (A) Techniques for recognizing symptoms of an opioid
22 overdose.

23 (B) Standards and procedures for the storage, restocking, and
24 emergency use of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
25 antagonist.

26 (C) Basic emergency followup procedures, including, but not
27 limited to, a requirement for the school or charter school
28 administrator or, if the administrator is not available, another school
29 staff member to call the emergency 911 telephone number and to
30 contact the pupil's parent or guardian. ~~The requirement for the
31 school or charter school administrator or other school staff member
32 to call the emergency 911 telephone number shall not require a
33 pupil to be transported to an emergency room.~~

34 (D) Recommendations on the necessity of instruction and
35 certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

36 (E) Written materials covering the information required under
37 this subdivision.

38 (3) Training established pursuant to this subdivision shall be
39 consistent with the most recent guidelines for medication
40 administration issued by the department.

1 (4) A school shall retain for reference the written materials
2 prepared under subparagraph (E) of paragraph (2).

3 (5) The department shall include on its Internet Web site a
4 clearinghouse for best practices in training nonmedical personnel
5 to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist
6 to pupils.

7 (f) Any school district, county office of education, or charter
8 school electing to utilize naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
9 antagonist for emergency aid shall distribute a notice at least once
10 per school year to all staff that contains the following information:

11 (1) A description of the volunteer request stating that the request
12 is for volunteers to be trained to administer naloxone hydrochloride
13 or another opioid antagonist to a person if the person is suffering,
14 or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose.

15 (2) A description of the training that the volunteer will receive
16 pursuant to subdivision (d).

17 (3) The right of an employee to rescind his or her offer to
18 volunteer pursuant to this section.

19 (4) A statement that no benefit will be granted to or withheld
20 from any individual based on his or her offer to volunteer and that
21 there will be no retaliation against any individual for rescinding
22 his or her offer to volunteer, including after receiving training.

23 (g) (1) A qualified supervisor of health at a school district,
24 county office of education, or charter school electing to utilize
25 naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist for emergency
26 aid shall obtain from an authorizing physician and surgeon a
27 prescription for each school for naloxone hydrochloride or another
28 opioid antagonist. A qualified supervisor of health at a school
29 district, county office of education, or charter school shall be
30 responsible for stocking the naloxone hydrochloride or another
31 opioid antagonist and restocking it if it is used.

32 (2) If a school district, county office of education, or charter
33 school does not have a qualified supervisor of health, an
34 administrator at the school district, county office of education, or
35 charter school shall carry out the duties specified in paragraph (1).

36 (3) A prescription pursuant to this subdivision may be filled by
37 local or mail order pharmacies or naloxone hydrochloride or
38 another opioid antagonist manufacturers.

39 (4) An authorizing physician and surgeon shall not be subject
40 to professional review, be liable in a civil action, or be subject to

1 criminal prosecution for the issuance of a prescription or order
2 pursuant to this section, unless the physician and surgeon's issuance
3 of the prescription or order constitutes gross negligence or willful
4 or malicious conduct.

5 (h) (1) A school nurse or, if the school does not have a school
6 nurse or the school nurse is not onsite or available, a volunteer
7 may administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
8 antagonist to a person exhibiting potentially life-threatening
9 symptoms of an opioid overdose at school or a school activity
10 when a physician is not immediately available. If the naloxone
11 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist is used it shall be
12 restocked as soon as reasonably possible, but no later than two
13 weeks after it is used. Naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
14 antagonist shall be restocked before its expiration date.

15 (2) Volunteers may administer naloxone hydrochloride or
16 another opioid antagonist only by nasal spray or by auto-injector.

17 (3) A volunteer shall be allowed to administer naloxone
18 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist in a form listed in
19 paragraph (2) that the volunteer is most comfortable with.

20 (i) A school district, county office of education, or charter school
21 electing to utilize naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid
22 antagonist for emergency aid shall ensure that each employee who
23 volunteers under this section will be provided defense and
24 indemnification by the school district, county office of education,
25 or charter school for any and all civil liability, in accordance with,
26 but not limited to, that provided in Division 3.6 (commencing with
27 Section 810) of Title 1 of the Government Code. This information
28 shall be reduced to writing, provided to the volunteer, and retained
29 in the volunteer's personnel file.

30 (j) (1) Notwithstanding any other law, a person trained as
31 required under subdivision (d), who administers naloxone
32 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist, in good faith and not
33 for compensation, to a person who appears to be experiencing an
34 opioid overdose shall not be subject to professional review, be
35 liable in a civil action, or be subject to criminal prosecution for
36 his or her acts or omissions in administering the naloxone
37 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist.

38 (2) The protection specified in paragraph (1) shall not apply in
39 a case of gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct of

1 the person who renders emergency care treatment by the use of
2 naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist.

3 (3) Any public employee who volunteers to administer naloxone
4 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist pursuant to subdivision
5 (d) is not providing emergency medical care “for compensation,”
6 notwithstanding the fact that he or she is a paid public employee.

7 (k) A state agency, the department, or a public school may
8 accept gifts, grants, and donations from any source for the support
9 of the public school carrying out the provisions of this section,
10 including, but not limited to, the acceptance of naloxone
11 hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist from a manufacturer
12 or wholesaler.

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