



COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

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January 15, 2025

MEMORANDUM

TO: The Honorable Glenn Youngkin
Governor of Virginia

The Honorable Mark D. Sickles
Chair, House Committee on Health and Human Services

The Honorable Ghazala F. Hashmi
Chair, Senate Committee on Education and Health

FROM: Karen Shelton, MD
State Health Commissioner, Virginia Department of Health

SUBJECT: 2024 Report on the Plan for Opioid Reversal Agents in State Agencies

This report is submitted in compliance with Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of the Assembly – Section 3 of §54.1-3408, which states:

That the Department of Health shall develop a plan for (i) the procurement and distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for opioid overdose reversal to each state agency and (ii) the possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal by each state agency. The Department of Health shall report its progress in developing such plan to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024.

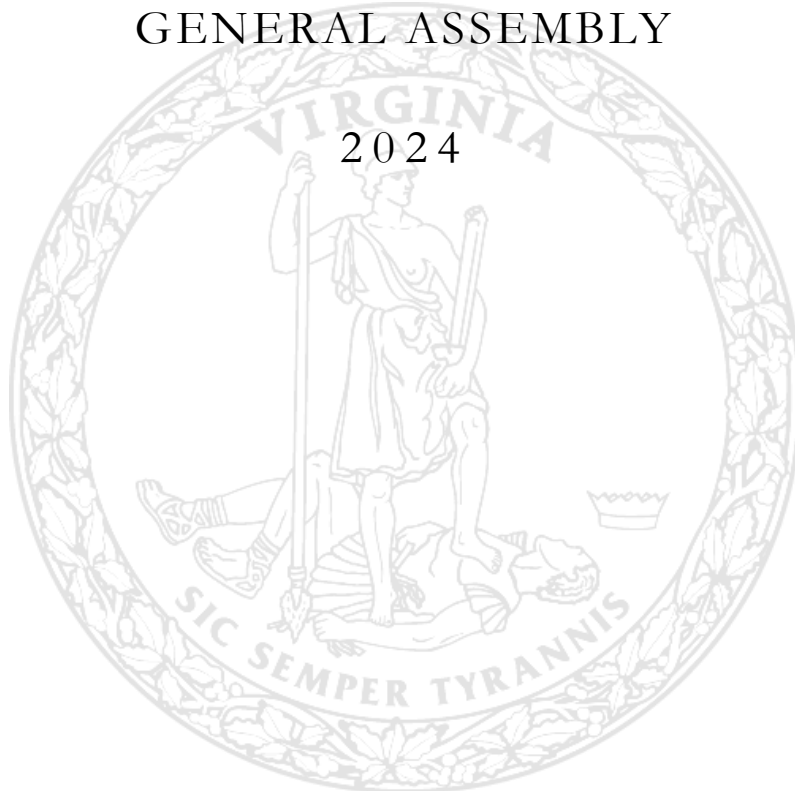
Should you have any questions or need additional information, please feel free to contact me at (804) 864-7002.

KS/AJ
Enclosure

Pc: The Honorable Janet V. Kelly, Secretary of Health and Human Resources

2024 REPORT ON THE PLAN FOR OPIOID REVERSAL AGENTS IN STATE AGENCIES

REPORT TO THE GOVERNOR AND THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY



VIRGINIA DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

PREFACE

Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly requires that the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) report on progress in developing a plan for 1.) the procurement and distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose to each state agency and 2.) the possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal by each state agency. The report is required to be sent to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024. The fulfillment of this mandate was delegated 100% to the Virginia Department of Health.

PLAN FOR OPIOID REVERSAL AGENTS IN STATE AGENCIES CONTRIBUTORS

Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

Dr. Candace Roney, Director, Office of Substance Use Services

Virginia Department of General Services

Tiffany Walker, Deputy Director, Division of Purchases and Supply

Virginia Department of Health

Gretchen Dunne, Partnerships Coordinator, Office of Epidemiology, Division of Pharmacy Services

Dr. Laurie Forlano, Director, Office of Epidemiology

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Karen Mask, Sr. Policy Analyst, Office of Epidemiology

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Virginia Department of Health Professions

Caroline Juran, Executive Director, Virginia Board of Pharmacy

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly established strategies to enhance the Commonwealth's ongoing efforts to address the opioid epidemic. Specifically, it mandated that:

- 1. Each state agency shall possess naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.*
- 2. The Department of Health shall post informational resources on the Department of Health website about naloxone and other opioid antagonists used for opioid reversal and how they might be used to prevent overdoses in public places.*
- 3. The Department of Health shall develop a plan for (i) the procurement and distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for opioid overdose reversal to each state agency and (ii) the possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal by each state agency. The Department of Health shall report its progress in developing such plan to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024.*

The Virginia Department of Health (VDH) assumed responsibility for the mandated website updates, development of a plan for the procurement, distribution, and possession of opioid reversal agents by state agencies, and the provision of a status report on the plan to the Governor and General Assembly. The VDH Division of Pharmacy Services (DPS) naloxone webpage was updated in July 2024 per Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly.

The [Plan for the Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies](#) was also developed and distributed to state agencies per the mandate. Key status updates are listed below.

KEY STATUS UPDATES

1. The Plan for the Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies was developed by VDH with input from the Department of Health Professions (DHP), the Department of General Services (DGS), and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS).
2. The plan was reviewed by VDH, DHP, and DGS leadership in June 2024 and approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on August 21, 2024.
3. The plan was uploaded to the VDH Division of Pharmacy Services naloxone webpage on August 22, 2024.
4. DHRM distributed the plan to state agencies via an email bulletin on August 29, 2024.
5. The statewide naloxone contract was amended, resulting in an optional-use contract for VDH, other state executive branch agencies, and public bodies. The Plan for the

Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies was amended to reflect the contract change and posted to the VDH DPS naloxone webpage on September 12, 2024.

6. State agencies are taking action to procure and maintain opioid antagonists for agency facilities.
7. State agencies may contact DBHDS for training on the administration of opioid antagonists at revive@dbhds.virginia.gov.

INTRODUCTION

REPORT ON THE PLAN FOR OPIOID REVERSAL AGENTS IN STATE AGENCIES MANDATE

Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly requires that the Virginia Department of Health (VDH) report on progress in developing a plan for 1.) the procurement and distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose to each state agency and 2.) the possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal by each state agency. The report is required to be sent to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024. The full text of Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly is included in Appendix A.

REPORT OUTLINE

This report includes a brief background on opioids and opioid antagonists, a description of efforts in drafting and implementing the plan for opioid antagonists in state agencies, and a status update summary for the process.

BACKGROUND

Opioids are a class of drugs prescribed by licensed healthcare providers to treat moderate to severe pain. Examples of opioids include prescription opioids, such as oxycodone (OxyContin), hydrocodone (Vicodin), and morphine, as well as illicit opioids, such as heroin and fentanyl. While effective at relieving pain, opioids have serious risks and side effects. Opioids can produce a sense of euphoria and can cause the individual taking opioids to develop tolerance and physical dependency, resulting in a high potential of abuse, addiction, and overdose. During an overdose, a person's respiratory system is depressed and may stop, leading to death.

Opioid antagonists, also known as opioid reversal agents, are medications that can reverse the effects of an opioid overdose. When administered in time, they can restore respiration, potentially saving an individual's life. There are a variety of opioid antagonists currently on the market, including opioid antagonists of different doses, formulations (intranasal and injectable), and availability (over-the-counter and prescription). Opioid antagonists are most effective when administered immediately after a person begins to experience opioid overdose.

As part of ongoing efforts to address the opioid epidemic, in 2024 the General Assembly passed legislation that requires each state agency to maintain opioid antagonists on site to rapidly respond to overdose situations. Efforts to develop and implement a plan to facilitate the procurement, distribution, and possession of opioid antagonists by state agencies are described below.

ACTIVITIES

Plan drafting: The Virginia Department of Health Division of Pharmacy Services (VDH DPS) drafted the initial Plan for the Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies in consultation with the Department of Health Professions (DHP) and the Department of

General Services (DGS) in May and June 2024. The Board of Pharmacy, located within DHP, provided input regarding the placement and storage of opioid antagonists within state agencies. DGS contributed content regarding the opioid antagonist ordering process and the statewide naloxone contract. The Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS) provided input regarding how DBHDS' REVIVE! Opioid Overdose and Naloxone Education (OONE) program could assist state agencies as they implement Chapter 440 of the 2024 Virginia Acts of Assembly.

Plan review and approval: The final draft of the plan was submitted for review by VDH leadership on June 10, 2024. The plan was approved by the office of the Secretary of Health and Human Resources on August 21, 2024.

Plan distribution: The plan was posted to the VDH DPS naloxone webpage on August 22, 2024. The Virginia Department of Human Resource Management (DHRM) distributed the plan to state agencies via an email bulletin on August 29, 2024. The plan continues to be shared during ongoing interagency meetings to increase awareness.

Plan implementation: State agencies have and continue to take action to procure and maintain opioid antagonists for agency facilities. The VDH DPS team held an office hours session with state agencies to further communicate plan details, provide resources, and answer questions from the field on September 18, 2024. DBHDS is offering training on the administration of opioid antagonists to state agencies as needed. Training requests should be submitted to revive@dbhds.virginia.gov.

STATUS UPDATE SUMMARY

1. The Plan for the Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies was developed by VDH with input from the Department of Health Professions (DHP), the Department of General Services (DGS), and the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (DBHDS).
2. The plan was reviewed by VDH, DHP, and DGS leadership in June 2024 and approved by the Secretary of Health and Human Services on August 21, 2024.
3. The plan was uploaded to the VDH Division of Pharmacy Services naloxone webpage on August 22, 2024.
4. DHRM distributed the plan to state agencies via an email bulletin on August 29, 2024.
5. The statewide naloxone contract was amended, resulting in an optional-use contract for VDH, other state executive branch agencies, and public bodies. The Plan for the Procurement and Distribution of Opioid Reversal Agents to State Agencies was amended to reflect the contract change and posted to the VDH DPS naloxone webpage on September 12, 2024.
6. State agencies are taking action to procure and maintain opioid antagonists for agency facilities.

7. State agencies may contact DBHDS for training on the administration of opioid antagonists at revive@dbhds.virginia.gov.

APPENDIX A – CHAPTER 440 OF THE 2024 ACTS OF ASSEMBLY

VIRGINIA ACTS OF ASSEMBLY -- 2024 SESSION

CHAPTER 440

An Act to amend and reenact § 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia and to amend the Code of Virginia by adding in Chapter 28 of Title 2.2 a section numbered 2.2-2833, relating to naloxone or other opioid antagonists; possession and administration by state agencies.

[H 342]

Approved April 4, 2024

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That § 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted and that the Code of Virginia is amended by adding in Chapter 28 of Title 2.2 a section numbered 2.2-2833 as follows:

§ 2.2-2833. Possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists by state agencies.

Each state agency shall possess naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

§ 54.1-3408. Professional use by practitioners.

A. A practitioner of medicine, osteopathy, podiatry, dentistry, or veterinary medicine, a licensed advanced practice registered nurse pursuant to § 54.1-2957.01, a licensed certified midwife pursuant to § 54.1-2957.04, a licensed physician assistant pursuant to § 54.1-2952.1, or a TPA-certified optometrist pursuant to Article 5 (§ 54.1-3222 et seq.) of Chapter 32 shall only prescribe, dispense, or administer controlled substances in good faith for medicinal or therapeutic purposes within the course of his professional practice. A licensed midwife pursuant to § 54.1-2957.7 shall only obtain, possess, and administer controlled substances in good faith for medicinal or therapeutic purposes within the course of his professional practice.

B. The prescribing practitioner's order may be on a written prescription or pursuant to an oral prescription as authorized by this chapter. The prescriber may administer drugs and devices, or he may cause drugs or devices to be administered by:

1. A nurse, physician assistant, or intern under his direction and supervision;

2. Persons trained to administer drugs and devices to patients in state-owned or state-operated hospitals or facilities licensed as hospitals by the Board of Health or psychiatric hospitals licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services who administer drugs under the control and supervision of the prescriber or a pharmacist;

3. Emergency medical services personnel certified and authorized to administer drugs and devices pursuant to regulations of the Board of Health who act within the scope of such certification and pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol;

4. Persons who are employed or engaged at a medical care facility, as defined in § 32.1-3, who have a valid emergency medical services provider certification issued by the Board of Health as a requirement of being employed or engaged at the medical care facility within the scope of such certification, pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol to administer drugs and devices at the medical care facility; or

5. A licensed respiratory therapist as defined in § 54.1-2954 who administers by inhalation controlled substances used in inhalation or respiratory therapy.

C. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol, the prescriber, who is authorized by state or federal law to possess and administer radiopharmaceuticals in the scope of his practice, may authorize a nuclear medicine technologist to administer, under his supervision, radiopharmaceuticals used in the diagnosis or treatment of disease.

D. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize registered nurses and licensed practical nurses to possess (i) epinephrine and oxygen for administration in treatment of emergency medical conditions and (ii) heparin and sterile normal saline to use for the maintenance of intravenous access lines.

Pursuant to the regulations of the Board of Health, certain emergency medical services technicians may possess and administer epinephrine in emergency cases of anaphylactic shock.

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any school nurse, school board employee, employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol that shall be issued by the local health director within the course of his professional practice, any school nurse, licensed athletic trainer under contract with a local school division, school board employee, employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by the local health director and trained in the administration of

albuterol inhalers and valved holding chambers or nebulized albuterol may possess or administer an albuterol inhaler and a valved holding chamber or nebulized albuterol to a student diagnosed with a condition requiring an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an asthmatic crisis.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education, or any employee of a private school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of (a) epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine and (b) albuterol inhalers or nebulized albuterol may possess or administer an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol to a student diagnosed with a condition requiring an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an asthmatic crisis.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any nurse at an early childhood care and education entity, employee at the entity, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of an organization providing outdoor educational experiences or programs for youth who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, and in accordance with policies and guidelines established by the Department of Health, such prescriber may authorize any employee of a restaurant licensed pursuant to Chapter 3 (§ 35.1-18 et seq.) of Title 35.1 to possess and administer epinephrine on the premises of the restaurant at which the employee is employed, provided that such person is trained in the administration of epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person providing services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services may possess and administer epinephrine, provided such person is authorized and trained in the administration of epinephrine.

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any employee of a public place, as defined in § 15.2-2820, who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize pharmacists to possess epinephrine and oxygen for administration in treatment of emergency medical conditions.

E. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize licensed physical therapists to possess and administer topical corticosteroids, topical lidocaine, and any other Schedule VI topical drug.

F. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize licensed athletic trainers to possess and administer topical corticosteroids, topical lidocaine, or other Schedule VI topical drugs; oxygen and IV saline for use in emergency situations; subcutaneous lidocaine for wound closure; epinephrine for use in emergency cases of anaphylactic shock; and naloxone or other opioid antagonist for overdose reversal.

G. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, and in accordance with policies and guidelines established by the Department of Health pursuant to § 32.1-50.2, such prescriber may authorize registered nurses or licensed practical nurses under the supervision of a registered nurse to possess and administer tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) in the absence of a prescriber. The Department of Health's policies and guidelines shall be consistent with applicable guidelines developed by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for preventing transmission of mycobacterium tuberculosis and shall be updated to incorporate any subsequently implemented standards of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration and the Department of Labor and Industry to the extent that they are inconsistent with the Department of Health's policies and guidelines. Such standing protocols shall explicitly describe the categories of persons to whom the tuberculin test is to be administered and shall provide for appropriate medical evaluation of those in whom the test is positive. The prescriber shall ensure that the nurse implementing such standing protocols has received adequate training in the practice and principles underlying tuberculin screening.

The Health Commissioner or his designee may authorize registered nurses, acting as agents of the

Department of Health, to possess and administer, at the nurse's discretion, tuberculin purified protein derivative (PPD) to those persons in whom tuberculin skin testing is indicated based on protocols and policies established by the Department of Health.

H. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in § 22.1-1, an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administer glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia. Such authorization shall only be effective when a licensed nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician, or a physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize an employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher education who is trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administration of glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia. Such authorization shall only be effective when a licensed nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician, or a physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

Pursuant to a written order issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person providing services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to assist with the administration of insulin or to administer glucagon to a person diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia, provided such employee or person providing services has been trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon.

I. A prescriber may authorize, pursuant to a protocol approved by the Board of Nursing, the administration of vaccines to adults for immunization, when a practitioner with prescriptive authority is not physically present, by (i) licensed pharmacists, (ii) registered nurses, or (iii) licensed practical nurses under the supervision of a registered nurse. A prescriber acting on behalf of and in accordance with established protocols of the Department of Health may authorize the administration of vaccines to any person by a pharmacist, nurse, or designated emergency medical services provider who holds an advanced life support certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health under the direction of an operational medical director when the prescriber is not physically present. The emergency medical services provider shall provide documentation of the vaccines to be recorded in the Virginia Immunization Information System.

J. A dentist may cause Schedule VI topical drugs to be administered under his direction and supervision by either a dental hygienist or by an authorized agent of the dentist.

Further, pursuant to a written order and in accordance with a standing protocol issued by the dentist in the course of his professional practice, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his general supervision, as defined in § 54.1-2722, or his remote supervision, as defined in subsection E or F of § 54.1-2722, to possess and administer topical oral fluorides, topical oral anesthetics, topical and directly applied antimicrobial agents for treatment of periodontal pocket lesions, and any other Schedule VI topical drug approved by the Board of Dentistry.

In addition, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his direction to administer Schedule VI nitrous oxide and oxygen inhalation analgesia and, to persons 18 years of age or older, Schedule VI local anesthesia.

K. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize registered professional nurses certified as sexual assault nurse examiners-A (SANE-A) under his supervision and when he is not physically present to possess and administer preventive medications for victims of sexual assault as recommended by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

L. This section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and who administers such drugs in accordance with a prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration, and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy relating to security and record keeping, when the drugs administered would be normally self-administered by (i) an individual receiving services in a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; (ii) a resident of the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and Vision Impaired; (iii) a resident of a facility approved by the Board or Department of Juvenile Justice for the placement of children in need of services or delinquent or alleged delinquent youth; (iv) a program

participant of an adult day-care center licensed by the Department of Social Services; (v) a resident of any facility authorized or operated by a state or local government whose primary purpose is not to provide health care services; (vi) a resident of a private children's residential facility, as defined in § 63.2-100 and licensed by the Department of Social Services, Department of Education, or Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; or (vii) a student in a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education.

In addition, this section shall not prevent a person who has successfully completed a training program for the administration of drugs via percutaneous gastrostomy tube approved by the Board of Nursing and been evaluated by a registered nurse as having demonstrated competency in administration of drugs via percutaneous gastrostomy tube from administering drugs to a person receiving services from a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to such person via percutaneous gastrostomy tube. The continued competency of a person to administer drugs via percutaneous gastrostomy tube shall be evaluated semiannually by a registered nurse.

M. Medication aides registered by the Board of Nursing pursuant to Article 7 (§ 54.1-3041 et seq.) of Chapter 30 may administer drugs that would otherwise be self-administered to residents of any assisted living facility licensed by the Department of Social Services. A registered medication aide shall administer drugs pursuant to this section in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration; in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy relating to security and recordkeeping; in accordance with the assisted living facility's Medication Management Plan; and in accordance with such other regulations governing their practice promulgated by the Board of Nursing.

N. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who administers such drugs in accordance with a physician's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration and with written authorization of a parent, and in accordance with school board regulations relating to training, security and record keeping, when the drugs administered would be normally self-administered by a student of a Virginia public school. Training for such persons shall be accomplished through a program approved by the local school boards, in consultation with the local departments of health.

O. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person to (i) a child in a child day program as defined in § 22.1-289.02 and regulated by the Board of Education or a local government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student of a private school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education, provided such person (a) has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and taught by a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician assistant, a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or a pharmacist; (b) has obtained written authorization from a parent or guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child identified on the prescription label in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of administration; and (d) administers only those drugs that were dispensed from a pharmacy and maintained in the original, labeled container that would normally be self-administered by the child or student, or administered by a parent or guardian to the child or student.

P. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration or dispensing of drugs and devices by persons if they are authorized by the State Health Commissioner in accordance with protocols established by the State Health Commissioner pursuant to § 32.1-42.1 when (i) the Governor has declared a disaster or a state of emergency, the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services has issued a declaration of an actual or potential bioterrorism incident or other actual or potential public health emergency, or the Board of Health has made an emergency order pursuant to § 32.1-13 for the purpose of suppressing nuisances dangerous to the public health and communicable, contagious, and infectious diseases and other dangers to the public life and health and for the limited purpose of administering vaccines as an approved countermeasure for such communicable, contagious, and infectious diseases; (ii) it is necessary to permit the provision of needed drugs or devices; and (iii) such persons have received the training necessary to safely administer or dispense the needed drugs or devices. Such persons shall administer or dispense all drugs or devices under the direction, control, and supervision of the State Health Commissioner.

Q. Nothing in this title shall prohibit the administration of normally self-administered drugs by unlicensed individuals to a person in his private residence.

R. This section shall not interfere with any prescriber issuing prescriptions in compliance with his authority and scope of practice and the provisions of this section to a Board agent for use pursuant to subsection G of § 18.2-258.1. Such prescriptions issued by such prescriber shall be deemed to be valid prescriptions.

S. Nothing in this title shall prevent or interfere with dialysis care technicians or dialysis patient care technicians who are certified by an organization approved by the Board of Health Professions or persons authorized for provisional practice pursuant to Chapter 27.01 (§ 54.1-2729.1 et seq.), in the ordinary course of their duties in a Medicare-certified renal dialysis facility, from administering heparin, topical needle site anesthetics, dialysis solutions, sterile normal saline solution, and blood volumizers, for the

purpose of facilitating renal dialysis treatment, when such administration of medications occurs under the orders of a licensed physician, an advanced practice registered nurse, or a physician assistant and under the immediate and direct supervision of a licensed registered nurse. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a patient care dialysis technician trainee from performing dialysis care as part of and within the scope of the clinical skills instruction segment of a supervised dialysis technician training program, provided such trainee is identified as a "trainee" while working in a renal dialysis facility.

The dialysis care technician or dialysis patient care technician administering the medications shall have demonstrated competency as evidenced by holding current valid certification from an organization approved by the Board of Health Professions pursuant to Chapter 27.01 (§ 54.1-2729.1 et seq.).

T. Persons who are otherwise authorized to administer controlled substances in hospitals shall be authorized to administer influenza or pneumococcal vaccines pursuant to § 32.1-126.4.

U. Pursuant to a specific order for a patient and under his direct and immediate supervision, a prescriber may authorize the administration of controlled substances by personnel who have been properly trained to assist a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, provided the method does not include intravenous, intrathecal, or epidural administration and the prescriber remains responsible for such administration.

V. A physician assistant, nurse, dental hygienist, or authorized agent of a doctor of medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry may possess and administer topical fluoride varnish pursuant to an oral or written order or a standing protocol issued by a doctor of medicine, osteopathic medicine, or dentistry.

W. A prescriber, acting in accordance with guidelines developed pursuant to § 32.1-46.02, may authorize the administration of influenza vaccine to minors by a licensed pharmacist, registered nurse, licensed practical nurse under the direction and immediate supervision of a registered nurse, or emergency medical services provider who holds an advanced life support certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health when the prescriber is not physically present.

X. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee authorizing the dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the absence of an oral or written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health, a pharmacist, a health care provider providing services in a hospital emergency department, and emergency medical services personnel, as that term is defined in § 32.1-111.1, may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and a person to whom naloxone or other opioid antagonist has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. Law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9.1-101, employees of the Department of Forensic Science, employees of the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner, employees of the Department of General Services Division of Consolidated Laboratory Services, employees of the Department of Corrections designated by the Director of the Department of Corrections or designated as probation and parole officers or as correctional officers as defined in § 53.1-1, employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice designated as probation and parole officers or as juvenile correctional officers, employees of regional jails, *employees of any state agency*, school nurses, local health department employees that are assigned to a public school pursuant to an agreement between the local health department and the school board, other school board employees or individuals contracted by a school board to provide school health services, and firefighters may also possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.

Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee authorizing the dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the absence of an oral or written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health, any person may possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal, other than naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.

Y. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, a person who is acting on behalf of an organization that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose or training in the administration of naloxone for overdose reversal may dispense naloxone, provided that such dispensing is (i) pursuant to a standing order issued by a prescriber and (ii) in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the

Department of Health. If the person acting on behalf of an organization dispenses naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, he shall first obtain authorization from the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to train individuals on the proper administration of naloxone by and proper disposal of a hypodermic needle or syringe, and he shall obtain a controlled substance registration from the Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Pharmacy shall not charge a fee for the issuance of such controlled substance registration. The dispensing may occur at a site other than that of the controlled substance registration provided the entity possessing the controlled substances registration maintains records in accordance with regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. No person who dispenses naloxone on behalf of an organization pursuant to this subsection shall charge a fee for the dispensing of naloxone that is greater than the cost to the organization of obtaining the naloxone dispensed. A person to whom naloxone has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess naloxone and may administer naloxone to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

Z. A person who is not otherwise authorized to administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal may administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

AA. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in § 22.1-1, an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of injected medications for the treatment of adrenal crisis resulting from a condition causing adrenal insufficiency to administer such medication to a student diagnosed with a condition causing adrenal insufficiency when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an adrenal crisis. Such authorization shall be effective only when a licensed nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician, or a physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

2. That the Department of Health shall post informational resources on the Department of Health website about naloxone and other opioid antagonists used for opioid reversal and how they might be used to prevent overdoses in public places.

3. That the Department of Health shall develop a plan for (i) the procurement and distribution of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for opioid overdose reversal to each state agency and (ii) the possession of naloxone or other opioid antagonists used for overdose reversal by each state agency. The Department of Health shall report its progress in developing such plan to the Governor and the Chairmen of the House Committee on Health and Human Services and the Senate Committee on Education and Health by November 1, 2024.

APPENDIX B – ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

This is a listing of the acronyms and abbreviations appearing throughout the report and its appendices.

DBHDS – Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services

DGS – Department of General Services

DHP – Department of Health Professions

DHRM – Department of Human Resource Management

DPS – Division of Pharmacy Services

VDH – Virginia Department of Health

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