

Opioid Related Overdose Reversal

Educational Service District 112 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, ESD 112 will seek to obtain and maintain at least one set of opioid overdose reversal medication doses in each of its facilities housing ESD 112 programs.

ESD 112 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 or more donation sources. If ESD 112 is unable to secure sufficient doses of opioid overdose reversal medication, the medication will not be housed in each of the ESD's facilities housing ESD 112 programs.

The following employees may distribute or administer the ESD 112-owned opioid overdose reversal medication to respond to symptoms of an opioid-related overdose:

- A school nurse, or
- ESD 112 employees who become designated trained responders.

Training for ESD 112 employees to become designated trained responders and distribute or administer opioid overdose reversal medication must 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. If an ESD 112 program does not have a full-time school nurse, ESD 112 shall identify at least one employee member from each program that serves students in ESD facilities to become a designated trained responder who can distribute and administer opioid overdose reversal medication.

Opioid overdose reversal medication may be used on ESD 112 property, including the program building, playground, and school bus, as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from ESD 112 property. An ESD 112 nurse or a designated trained responder may carry an appropriate supply of ESD 112-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 may lawfully possess and administer opioid overdose reversal medication, based on their personal prescription ("self-carrying"). "Self-carrying" individuals must show proof of training or participate in ESD 112 training.

If any type of overdose is suspected, including an opioid related overdose, ESD 112 staff will call 9-1-1 and alert a first responder. The ESD 112 nurse or designated trained responder will follow the Washington Department of Health steps for administering naloxone for a suspected opioid related overdose.

Training and administration of opioid overdose reversal medication shall occur in accordance with procedures that are approved by the Superintendent.

No Prohibition on Providing First Aid. This policy shall not prohibit or restrict, in any way, the administration of recognized first aid to students in accordance with established state law or ESD practices.

Immunity and Limitations of Liability. No District policy or procedure shall be interpreted to limit or detract from the immunities and other limitations on liability available under the law to persons who engage in or assist with the administration of opioid overdose reversal medication or first aid to students.

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

Cross References: 3416 - Medication at School
3418 - Response to Student
Injury or Illness

Management Resources: OSPI, January 2020, Opioid Related Overdose Policy Guidelines
and Training in the School Setting

Adoption Date: **11-22-22**
Revision Date: **10-29-24**