

2021 SPECIAL SESSION I

INTRODUCED

21102599D

HOUSE BILL NO. 2019

Offered January 13, 2021

Prefiled January 12, 2021

A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 8.01-225, 22.1-274.2, and 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia, relating to public elementary and secondary schools; possession and administration of undesignated stock albuterol inhalers and valved holding chambers.

Patrons—McQuinn, Adams, D.M., Ayala, Bagby, Bourne, Carr, Carter, Hope, Hurst, Levine, Lopez, Murphy, Plum, Price, Reid and Simon; Senators: Boysko and Lucas

Referred to Committee on Education

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

1. That §§ 8.01-225, 22.1-274.2, and 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia are amended and reenacted as follows:

§ 8.01-225. Persons rendering emergency care, obstetrical services exempt from liability.

A. Any person who:

1. In good faith, renders emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any ill or injured person (i) at the scene of an accident, fire, or any life-threatening emergency; (ii) at a location for screening or stabilization of an emergency medical condition arising from an accident, fire, or any life-threatening emergency; or (iii) en route to any hospital, medical clinic, or doctor's office, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such care or assistance. For purposes of this subdivision, emergency care or assistance includes the forcible entry of a motor vehicle in order to remove an unattended minor at risk of serious bodily injury or death, provided the person has attempted to contact a law-enforcement officer, as defined in § 9.1-101, a firefighter, as defined in § 65.2-102, emergency medical services personnel, as defined in § 32.1-111.1, or an emergency 911 system, if feasible under the circumstances.

2. In the absence of gross negligence, renders emergency obstetrical care or assistance to a female in active labor who has not previously been cared for in connection with the pregnancy by such person or by another professionally associated with such person and whose medical records are not reasonably available to such person shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency care or assistance. The immunity herein granted shall apply only to the emergency medical care provided.

3. In good faith and without compensation, including any emergency medical services provider who holds a valid certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health, administers epinephrine in an emergency to an individual shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if such person has reason to believe that the individual receiving the injection is suffering or is about to suffer a life-threatening anaphylactic reaction.

4. Provides assistance upon request of any police agency, fire department, emergency medical services agency, or governmental agency in the event of an accident or other emergency involving the use, handling, transportation, transmission, or storage of liquefied petroleum gas, liquefied natural gas, hazardous material, or hazardous waste as defined in § 10.1-1400 or regulations of the Virginia Waste Management Board shall not be liable for any civil damages resulting from any act of commission or omission on his part in the course of his rendering such assistance in good faith.

5. Is an emergency medical services provider possessing a valid certificate issued by authority of the State Board of Health who in good faith renders emergency care or assistance, whether in person or by telephone or other means of communication, without compensation, to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of an accident, fire, or any other place, or while transporting such injured or ill person to, from, or between any hospital, medical facility, medical clinic, doctor's office, or other similar or related medical facility, shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency care, treatment, or assistance, including but in no way limited to acts or omissions which involve violations of State Department of Health regulations or any other state regulations in the rendering of such emergency care or assistance.

6. In good faith and without compensation, renders or administers emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); cardiac defibrillation, including, but not limited to, the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED); or other emergency life-sustaining or resuscitative treatments or procedures which have been approved by the State Board of Health to any sick or injured person, whether at the scene of a fire, an accident, or any other place, or while transporting such person to or from any hospital, clinic, doctor's office, or other medical facility, shall be deemed qualified to administer such emergency

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58 treatments and procedures and shall not be liable for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of
59 such emergency resuscitative treatments or procedures.

60 7. Operates an AED at the scene of an emergency, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs, or
61 orders AEDs, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or
62 omission in the use of an AED in an emergency where the person performing the defibrillation acts as
63 an ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances,
64 unless such personal injury results from gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person
65 rendering such emergency care.

66 8. Maintains an AED located on real property owned or controlled by such person shall be immune
67 from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the use in an
68 emergency of an AED located on such property unless such personal injury results from gross
69 negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person who maintains the AED or his agent or
70 employee.

71 9. Is an employee of a school board or of a local health department approved by the local governing
72 body to provide health services pursuant to § 22.1-274 who, while on school property or at a
73 school-sponsored event, (i) renders emergency care or assistance to any sick or injured person; (ii)
74 renders or administers emergency cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); cardiac defibrillation, including,
75 but not limited to, the use of an automated external defibrillator (AED); or other emergency
76 life-sustaining or resuscitative treatments or procedures that have been approved by the State Board of
77 Health to any sick or injured person; (iii) operates an AED, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs,
78 or orders AEDs; or (iv) maintains an AED, shall not be liable for civil damages for ordinary negligence
79 in acts or omissions on the part of such employee while engaged in the acts described in this
80 subdivision.

81 10. Is a volunteer in good standing and certified to render emergency care by the National Ski Patrol
82 System, Inc., who, in good faith and without compensation, renders emergency care or assistance to any
83 injured or ill person, whether at the scene of a ski resort rescue, outdoor emergency rescue, or any other
84 place or while transporting such injured or ill person to a place accessible for transfer to any available
85 emergency medical system unit, or any resort owner voluntarily providing a ski patroller employed by
86 him to engage in rescue or recovery work at a resort not owned or operated by him, shall not be liable
87 for any civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such emergency care,
88 treatment, or assistance, including but not limited to acts or omissions which involve violations of any
89 state regulation or any standard of the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., in the rendering of such
90 emergency care or assistance, unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful
91 misconduct.

92 11. Is an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in
93 § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19
94 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education and is authorized by a prescriber and
95 trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon, who, upon the written request of the parents as
96 defined in § 22.1-1, assists with the administration of insulin or, in the case of a school board employee,
97 with the insertion or reinsertion of an insulin pump or any of its parts pursuant to subsection B of
98 § 22.1-274.01:1 or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin
99 injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment
100 of hypoglycemia shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
101 resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered according to the child's
102 medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is
103 suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any such employee is covered
104 by the immunity granted herein, the school board or school employing him shall not be liable for any
105 civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin
106 or glucagon treatment.

107 12. Is an employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher
108 education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon,
109 who assists with the administration of insulin or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having
110 diabetes who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency
111 treatment of hypoglycemia shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or
112 omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered according to the
113 student's medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe that the individual receiving the
114 glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any employee is
115 covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the institution shall not be liable for any civil
116 damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin or
117 glucagon treatment.

118 13. Is a school nurse, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an
119 employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the

administration of epinephrine and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

14. Is an employee of a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education, or an 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 epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. Whenever any employee is covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the school shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from such administration or assistance.

15. Is an 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 and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. Whenever any employee is covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the institution shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from such administration or assistance.

16. Is an 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 and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a participant in the outdoor experience or program for youth believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. Whenever any employee is covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the organization shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from such administration or assistance.

17. Is an employee of a restaurant licensed pursuant to Chapter 3 (§ 35.1-18 et seq.) of Title 35.1, is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine, and provides, administers, or assists in the administration of epinephrine to an individual believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction on the premises of the restaurant at which the employee is employed, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

18. Is an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, or provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, who has been trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon and who administers or assists with the administration of insulin or administers glucagon to a person diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia in accordance with § 54.1-3408 shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered in accordance with the prescriber's instructions or such person has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person who provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services is covered by the immunity granted herein, the provider shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin or glucagon treatment.

19. Is an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, or provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, who has been trained in the administration of epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a person believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction in accordance with the prescriber's instructions shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

20. In good faith prescribes, dispenses, or administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in an emergency to an individual who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opiate overdose shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if acting in accordance

181 with the provisions of subsection X or Y of § 54.1-3408 or in his role as a member of an emergency
182 medical services agency.

183 21. In good faith administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a
184 person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose in
185 accordance with the provisions of subsection Z of § 54.1-3408 shall not be liable for any civil damages
186 for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the administration of naloxone or other
187 opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal, unless such act or omission was the result of gross
188 negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

189 22. Is an employee of a school board, school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319
190 licensed by the Board of Education, or private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered
191 by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of injected
192 medications for the treatment of adrenal crisis resulting from a condition causing adrenal insufficiency
193 and who administers or assists in the administration of such medications to a student diagnosed with a
194 condition causing adrenal insufficiency when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to
195 experience an adrenal crisis pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by a prescriber
196 within the course of his professional practice and in accordance with the prescriber's instructions shall
197 not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the
198 rendering of such treatment.

199 23. Is a school nurse, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an
200 employee of a local health department who is authorized by a ~~prescriber~~ *the local health director* and
201 trained in the administration of albuterol inhalers *and valved holding chambers* or nebulized albuterol
202 and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of an albuterol inhaler *and a valved*
203 *holding chamber* or nebulized albuterol for a student believed in good faith to be in need of such
204 medication, or is the prescriber of such medication, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary
205 negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

206 24. Is an employee of a public place, as defined in § 15.2-2820, who is authorized by a prescriber
207 and trained in the administration of epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of
208 epinephrine to a person present in the public place believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic
209 reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary
210 negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment. Whenever any employee
211 is covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the organization shall not be liable for any civil
212 damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from such administration or assistance.

213 B. Any licensed physician serving without compensation as the operational medical director for an
214 emergency medical services agency that holds a valid license as an emergency medical services agency
215 issued by the Commissioner of Health shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission
216 resulting from the rendering of emergency medical services in good faith by the personnel of such
217 licensed agency unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or
218 willful misconduct.

219 Any person serving without compensation as a dispatcher for any licensed public or nonprofit
220 emergency medical services agency in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for
221 any act or omission resulting from the rendering of emergency services in good faith by the personnel
222 of such licensed agency unless such act or omission was the result of such dispatcher's gross negligence
223 or willful misconduct.

224 Any individual, certified by the State Office of Emergency Medical Services as an emergency
225 medical services instructor and pursuant to a written agreement with such office, who, in good faith and
226 in the performance of his duties, provides instruction to persons for certification or recertification as a
227 certified basic life support or advanced life support emergency medical services provider shall not be
228 liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions on his part directly relating to his activities on behalf
229 of such office unless such act or omission was the result of such emergency medical services instructor's
230 gross negligence or willful misconduct.

231 Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a medical advisor to an E-911 system in the
232 Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from
233 rendering medical advice in good faith to establish protocols to be used by the personnel of the E-911
234 service, as defined in § 58.1-1730, when answering emergency calls unless such act or omission was the
235 result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

236 Any licensed physician who directs the provision of emergency medical services, as authorized by
237 the State Board of Health, through a communications device shall not be liable for any civil damages
238 for any act or omission resulting from the rendering of such emergency medical services unless such act
239 or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

240 Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a supervisor of an AED in the
241 Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from
242 rendering medical advice in good faith to the owner of the AED relating to personnel training, local

emergency medical services coordination, protocol approval, AED deployment strategies, and equipment maintenance plans and records unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

C. Any communications services provider, as defined in § 58.1-647, including mobile service, and any provider of Voice-over-Internet Protocol service, in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from rendering such service with or without charge related to emergency calls unless such act or omission was the result of such service provider's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Any volunteer engaging in rescue or recovery work at a mine, or any mine operator voluntarily providing personnel to engage in rescue or recovery work at a mine not owned or operated by such operator, shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such rescue or recovery work in good faith unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct. For purposes of this subsection, "Voice-over-Internet Protocol service" or "VoIP service" means any Internet protocol-enabled services utilizing a broadband connection, actually originating or terminating in Internet Protocol from either or both ends of a channel of communication offering real time, multidirectional voice functionality, including, but not limited to, services similar to traditional telephone service.

D. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to provide immunity from liability arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle.

E. For the purposes of this section, "compensation" shall not be construed to include (i) the salaries of police, fire, or other public officials or personnel who render such emergency assistance; (ii) the salaries or wages of employees of a coal producer engaging in emergency medical services or first aid services pursuant to the provisions of § 45.1-161.38, 45.1-161.101, 45.1-161.199, or 45.1-161.263; (iii) complimentary lift tickets, food, lodging, or other gifts provided as a gratuity to volunteer members of the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., by any resort, group, or agency; (iv) the salary of any person who (a) owns an AED for the use at the scene of an emergency, (b) trains individuals, in courses approved by the Board of Health, to operate AEDs at the scene of emergencies, (c) orders AEDs for use at the scene of emergencies, or (d) operates an AED at the scene of an emergency; or (v) expenses reimbursed to any person providing care or assistance pursuant to this section.

For the purposes of this section, "emergency medical services provider" shall include a person licensed or certified as such or its equivalent by any other state when he is performing services that he is licensed or certified to perform by such other state in caring for a patient in transit in the Commonwealth, which care originated in such other state.

Further, the public shall be urged to receive training on how to use CPR and an AED in order to acquire the skills and confidence to respond to emergencies using both CPR and an AED.

§ 22.1-274.2. Possession and administration of inhaled asthma medications and epinephrine by certain students or school board employees.

A. Local school boards shall develop and implement policies permitting a student with a diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, to possess and self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, as the case may be, during the school day, at school-sponsored activities, or while on a school bus or other school property. Such policies shall include, but not be limited to, provisions for:

1. Written consent of the parent, as defined in § 22.1-1, of a student with a diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, that the student may self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, as the case may be.

2. Written notice from the student's primary care provider or medical specialist, or a licensed physician or licensed nurse practitioner that (i) identifies the student; (ii) states that the student has a diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, and has approval to self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, as the case may be, that have been prescribed or authorized for the student; (iii) specifies the name and dosage of the medication, the frequency in which it is to be administered and certain circumstances which may warrant the use of inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, such as before exercising or engaging in physical activity to prevent the onset of asthma symptoms or to alleviate asthma symptoms after the onset of an asthma episode; and (iv) attests to the student's demonstrated ability to safely and effectively self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, as the case may be.

3. Development of an individualized health care plan, including emergency procedures for any life-threatening conditions.

4. Consultation with the student's parent before any limitations or restrictions are imposed upon a student's possession and self-administration of inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine, and before the permission to possess and self-administer inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine at any point during the school year is revoked.

304 5. Self-administration of inhaled asthma medications and auto-injectable epinephrine to be consistent
305 with the purposes of the Virginia School Health Guidelines and the Guidelines for Specialized Health
306 Care Procedure Manuals, which are jointly issued by the Department of Education and the Department
307 of Health.

308 6. Disclosure or dissemination of information pertaining to the health condition of a student to school
309 board employees to comply with §§ 22.1-287 and 22.1-289 and the federal Family Education Rights
310 and Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, 20 U.S.C. § 1232g, which govern the disclosure and
311 dissemination of information contained in student scholastic records.

312 B. The permission granted a student with a diagnosis of asthma or anaphylaxis, or both, to possess
313 and self-administer inhaled asthma medications or auto-injectable epinephrine, or both, shall be effective
314 for one school year. Permission to possess and self-administer such medications shall be renewed
315 annually. For the purposes of this section, "one school year" means 365 calendar days.

316 C. Local school boards shall adopt and implement policies for the possession and administration of
317 epinephrine in every school, to be administered by any school nurse, employee of the school board,
318 employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a
319 prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine to any student believed to be having an
320 anaphylactic reaction. Such policies shall require that at least one school nurse, employee of the school
321 board, employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized
322 by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine has the means to access at all times
323 during regular school hours any such epinephrine that is stored in a locked or otherwise generally
324 inaccessible container or area.

325 *D. Each local school board shall adopt and implement policies for the possession and administration*
326 *of undesignated stock albuterol inhalers and valved holding chambers in every public school in the local*
327 *school division, to be administered by any school nurse, employee of the school board, employee of a*
328 *local governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by the local health*
329 *director and trained in the administration of albuterol inhalers and valved holding chambers for any*
330 *student believed in good faith to be in need of such medication.*

331 **§ 54.1-3408. Professional use by practitioners.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

365 *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, 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 (4) (a) epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine and (2) (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 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 for use in emergency situations; 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

427 underlying tuberculin screening.

428 The Health Commissioner or his designee may authorize registered nurses, acting as agents of the
429 Department of Health, to possess and administer, at the nurse's discretion, tuberculin purified protein
430 derivative (PPD) to those persons in whom tuberculin skin testing is indicated based on protocols and
431 policies established by the Department of Health.

432 H. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his
433 professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in
434 § 22.1-1, an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in
435 § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19
436 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of
437 insulin and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administer glucagon to a student
438 diagnosed as having diabetes and who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom
439 glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia. Such authorization shall
440 only be effective when a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician, or physician assistant is not
441 present to perform the administration of the medication.

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

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

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

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

470 Further, pursuant to a written order and in accordance with a standing protocol issued by the dentist
471 in the course of his professional practice, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his general
472 supervision, as defined in § 54.1-2722, or his remote supervision, as defined in subsection E or F of
473 § 54.1-2722, to possess and administer topical oral fluorides, topical oral anesthetics, topical and directly
474 applied antimicrobial agents for treatment of periodontal pocket lesions, and any other Schedule VI
475 topical drug approved by the Board of Dentistry.

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

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

484 L. This section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who has satisfactorily
485 completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and who administers
486 such drugs in accordance with a prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of
487 administration, and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy relating to
488 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. (Effective until July 1, 2021) 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 § 63.2-100 and regulated by the State Board of Social Services 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, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or 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.

O. (Effective July 1, 2021) 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, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or 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 or 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

550 health emergency; (ii) it is necessary to permit the provision of needed drugs or devices; and (iii) such
551 persons have received the training necessary to safely administer or dispense the needed drugs or
552 devices. Such persons shall administer or dispense all drugs or devices under the direction, control, and
553 supervision of the State Health Commissioner.

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

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

560 S. Nothing in this title shall prevent or interfere with dialysis care technicians or dialysis patient care
561 technicians who are certified by an organization approved by the Board of Health Professions or persons
562 authorized for provisional practice pursuant to Chapter 27.01 (§ 54.1-2729.1 et seq.), in the ordinary
563 course of their duties in a Medicare-certified renal dialysis facility, from administering heparin, topical
564 needle site anesthetics, dialysis solutions, sterile normal saline solution, and blood volumizers, for the
565 purpose of facilitating renal dialysis treatment, when such administration of medications occurs under the
566 orders of a licensed physician, nurse practitioner, or physician assistant and under the immediate and
567 direct supervision of a licensed registered nurse. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to prohibit a
568 patient care dialysis technician trainee from performing dialysis care as part of and within the scope of
569 the clinical skills instruction segment of a supervised dialysis technician training program, provided such
570 trainee is identified as a "trainee" while working in a renal dialysis facility.

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

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

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

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

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

590 X. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order
591 issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee
592 authorizing the dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the
593 absence of an oral or written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with
594 protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the
595 Department of Health, a pharmacist, a health care provider providing services in a hospital emergency
596 department, and emergency medical services personnel, as that term is defined in § 32.1-111.1, may
597 dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and a person to whom naloxone
598 or other opioid antagonist has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess and administer
599 naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be
600 experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. Law-enforcement officers as
601 defined in § 9.1-101, employees of the Department of Forensic Science, employees of the Office of the
602 Chief Medical Examiner, employees of the Department of General Services Division of Consolidated
603 Laboratory Services, employees of the Department of Corrections designated as probation and parole
604 officers or as correctional officers as defined in § 53.1-1, employees of regional jails, school nurses,
605 local health department employees that are assigned to a public school pursuant to an agreement
606 between the local health department and the school board, other school board employees or individuals
607 contracted by a school board to provide school health services, and firefighters who have completed a
608 training program may also possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose
609 reversal and may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal pursuant to an
610 oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of
611 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, an employee or other person acting on behalf of a public place who has completed a training program may also 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.

Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, an employee or other person acting on behalf of a public place may possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist, other than naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose if he has completed a training program on the administration of such naloxone and administers naloxone in accordance with protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health.

For the purposes of this subsection, "public place" means any enclosed area that is used or held out for use by the public, whether owned or operated by a public or private interest.

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 to a person who has received instruction on the administration of naloxone for opioid overdose reversal, 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, nurse practitioner, physician, or physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.