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HOUSE BILL NO. 2019

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE
 (Proposed by the Senate Committee on Education and Health
 on February 18, 2021)

(Patron Prior to Substitute—Delegate McQuinn)

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.

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

7. Operates an AED at the scene of an emergency, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs, or orders AEDs, shall be immune from civil liability for any personal injury that results from any act or

60 omission in the use of an AED in an emergency where the person performing the defibrillation acts as
61 an ordinary, reasonably prudent person would have acted under the same or similar circumstances,
62 unless such personal injury results from gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct of the person
63 rendering such emergency care.

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

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

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

90 11. Is an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in
91 § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19
92 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education and is authorized by a prescriber and
93 trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon, who, upon the written request of the parents as
94 defined in § 22.1-1, assists with the administration of insulin or, in the case of a school board employee,
95 with the insertion or reinsertion of an insulin pump or any of its parts pursuant to subsection B of
96 § 22.1-274.01:1 or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin
97 injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment
98 of hypoglycemia shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
99 resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered according to the child's
100 medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is
101 suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any such employee is covered
102 by the immunity granted herein, the school board or school employing him shall not be liable for any
103 civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such insulin
104 or glucagon treatment.

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

116 13. Is a school nurse, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an
117 employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the
118 administration of epinephrine and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of
119 epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber
120 of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
121 resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

122 14. Is an employee of a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by
 123 the Board of Education, or an employee of a private school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as
 124 administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained
 125 in the administration of epinephrine and who administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine
 126 to a student believed in good faith to be having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the
 127 epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
 128 resulting from the rendering of such treatment. Whenever any employee is covered by the immunity
 129 granted in this subdivision, the school shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence
 130 in acts or omissions resulting from such administration or assistance.

131 15. Is an employee of a public institution of higher education or a private institution of higher
 132 education who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine and who
 133 administers or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be
 134 having an anaphylactic reaction, or is the prescriber of the epinephrine, shall not be liable for any civil
 135 damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.
 136 Whenever any employee is covered by the immunity granted in this subdivision, the institution shall not
 137 be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from such
 138 administration or assistance.

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

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

153 18. Is an employee of a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and
 154 Developmental Services, or provides services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the
 155 Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services, who has been trained in the
 156 administration of insulin and glucagon and who administers or assists with the administration of insulin
 157 or administers glucagon to a person diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections or for
 158 whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia in accordance with
 159 § 54.1-3408 shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions
 160 resulting from the rendering of such treatment if the insulin is administered in accordance with the
 161 prescriber's instructions or such person has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is
 162 suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any employee of a provider
 163 licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services or a person who provides
 164 services pursuant to a contract with a provider licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and
 165 Developmental Services is covered by the immunity granted herein, the provider shall not be liable for
 166 any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such
 167 insulin or glucagon treatment.

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

175 20. In good faith prescribes, dispenses, or administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for
 176 overdose reversal in an emergency to an individual who is believed to be experiencing or about to
 177 experience a life-threatening opiate overdose shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary
 178 negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment if acting in accordance
 179 with the provisions of subsection X or Y of § 54.1-3408 or in his role as a member of an emergency
 180 medical services agency.

181 21. In good faith administers naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a
 182 person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose in

183 accordance with the provisions of subsection Z of § 54.1-3408 shall not be liable for any civil damages
184 for any personal injury that results from any act or omission in the administration of naloxone or other
185 opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal, unless such act or omission was the result of gross
186 negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

238 Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a supervisor of an AED in the
239 Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from
240 rendering medical advice in good faith to the owner of the AED relating to personnel training, local
241 emergency medical services coordination, protocol approval, AED deployment strategies, and equipment
242 maintenance plans and records unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross
243 negligence or willful misconduct.

244 C. Any communications services provider, as defined in § 58.1-647, including mobile service, and

245 any provider of Voice-over-Internet Protocol service, in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any
 246 civil damages for any act or omission resulting from rendering such service with or without charge
 247 related to emergency calls unless such act or omission was the result of such service provider's gross
 248 negligence or willful misconduct.

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

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

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

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

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

276 **§ 22.1-274.2. Possession and administration of inhaled asthma medications and epinephrine by**
 277 **certain students or school board employees.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

329 **§ 54.1-3408. Professional use by practitioners.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

363 *Pursuant to an order or standing protocol that shall be issued by the local health director within the*
364 *course of his professional practice, any school nurse, school board employee, employee of a local*
365 *governing body, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by the local health director*
366 *and trained in the administration of albuterol inhalers and valved holding chambers or nebulized*
367 *albuterol may possess or administer an albuterol inhaler and a valved holding chamber or nebulized*

368 albuterol to a student diagnosed with a condition requiring an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol
369 when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an asthmatic crisis.

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

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

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

387 Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his
388 professional practice, and in accordance with policies and guidelines established by the Department of
389 Health, such prescriber may authorize any employee of a restaurant licensed pursuant to Chapter 3
390 (§ 35.1-18 et seq.) of Title 35.1 to possess and administer epinephrine on the premises of the restaurant
391 at which the employee is employed, provided that such person is trained in the administration of
392 epinephrine.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

429 policies established by the Department of Health.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

491 participant of an adult day-care center licensed by the Department of Social Services; (v) a resident of
492 any facility authorized or operated by a state or local government whose primary purpose is not to
493 provide health care services; (vi) a resident of a private children's residential facility, as defined in
494 § 63.2-100 and licensed by the Department of Social Services, Department of Education, or Department
495 of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services; or (vii) a student in a school for students with
496 disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and licensed by the Board of Education.

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

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

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

519 O. (Effective until July 1, 2021) In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs
520 by a person to (i) a child in a child day program as defined in § 63.2-100 and regulated by the State
521 Board of Social Services or a local government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student of a private
522 school that is accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private
523 Education, provided such person (a) has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose
524 approved by the Board of Nursing and taught by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse
525 practitioner, physician assistant, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or pharmacist; (b) has
526 obtained written authorization from a parent or guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child
527 identified on the prescription label in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage,
528 frequency, and manner of administration; and (d) administers only those drugs that were dispensed from
529 a pharmacy and maintained in the original, labeled container that would normally be self-administered
530 by the child or student, or administered by a parent or guardian to the child or student.

531 O. (Effective July 1, 2021) In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a
532 person to (i) a child in a child day program as defined in § 22.1-289.02 and regulated by the Board of
533 Education or a local government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student of a private school that is
534 accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education, provided
535 such person (a) has satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board
536 of Nursing and taught by a registered nurse, licensed practical nurse, nurse practitioner, physician
537 assistant, doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or pharmacist; (b) has obtained written
538 authorization from a parent or guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child identified on the
539 prescription label in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and
540 manner of administration; and (d) administers only those drugs that were dispensed from a pharmacy
541 and maintained in the original, labeled container that would normally be self-administered by the child
542 or student, or administered by a parent or guardian to the child or student.

543 P. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration or dispensing of drugs and devices by
544 persons if they are authorized by the State Health Commissioner in accordance with protocols
545 established by the State Health Commissioner pursuant to § 32.1-42.1 when (i) the Governor has
546 declared a disaster or a state of emergency or the United States Secretary of Health and Human Services
547 has issued a declaration of an actual or potential bioterrorism incident or other actual or potential public
548 health emergency; (ii) it is necessary to permit the provision of needed drugs or devices; and (iii) such
549 persons have received the training necessary to safely administer or dispense the needed drugs or
550 devices. Such persons shall administer or dispense all drugs or devices under the direction, control, and
551 supervision of the State Health Commissioner.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

611 Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued
612 by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee authorizing the
613 dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the absence of an oral or

614 written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols developed by
615 the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of Health, an
616 employee or other person acting on behalf of a public place who has completed a training program may
617 also possess and administer naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal other than
618 naloxone in an injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe in accordance with protocols
619 developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of
620 Health.

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

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

630 Y. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, a person who is acting on behalf of
631 an organization that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose or
632 training in the administration of naloxone for overdose reversal may dispense naloxone to a person who
633 has received instruction on the administration of naloxone for opioid overdose reversal, provided that
634 such dispensing is (i) pursuant to a standing order issued by a prescriber and (ii) in accordance with
635 protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the
636 Department of Health. If the person acting on behalf of an organization dispenses naloxone in an
637 injectable formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, he shall first obtain authorization from the
638 Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to train individuals on the proper
639 administration of naloxone by and proper disposal of a hypodermic needle or syringe, and he shall
640 obtain a controlled substance registration from the Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Pharmacy shall not
641 charge a fee for the issuance of such controlled substance registration. The dispensing may occur at a
642 site other than that of the controlled substance registration provided the entity possessing the controlled
643 substances registration maintains records in accordance with regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. No
644 person who dispenses naloxone on behalf of an organization pursuant to this subsection shall charge a
645 fee for the dispensing of naloxone that is greater than the cost to the organization of obtaining the
646 naloxone dispensed. A person to whom naloxone has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may
647 possess naloxone and may administer naloxone to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about
648 to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

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

652 AA. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his
653 professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in
654 § 22.1-1, an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in
655 § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19
656 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of
657 injected medications for the treatment of adrenal crisis resulting from a condition causing adrenal
658 insufficiency to administer such medication to a student diagnosed with a condition causing adrenal
659 insufficiency when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an adrenal crisis.
660 Such authorization shall be effective only when a licensed nurse, nurse practitioner, physician, or
661 physician assistant is not present to perform the administration of the medication.

662 **2. That the Department of Education, in conjunction with the Department of Health, shall develop**
663 **and implement policies for the administration of stock albuterol in public schools for inclusion in**
664 **the Department of Education's "Guidelines for Managing Asthma in Virginia Schools: A Team**
665 **Approach" document. Such departments shall develop policies with input from representatives of**
666 **local school boards, the Virginia Association of School Nurses, the Virginia Chapter of the**
667 **American Academy of Pediatrics, and such other organizations and entities as such departments**
668 **deem appropriate. Such departments shall identify and develop appropriate revisions to the**
669 **"Virginia School Health Guidelines" relating to, but not limited to, the specification of training**
670 **needs and requirements for the administration of albuterol. Such departments shall provide**
671 **guidelines to the Superintendent of Public Instruction for dissemination no later than September**
672 **30, 2021.**

673 **3. That the provisions of the first enactment of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2022.**