

**SENATE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_ HOUSE BILL NO. \_\_\_\_\_**

1 A BILL to amend and reenact §§ 8.01-225 and 54.1-3408 of the Code of Virginia, relating to certain  
2 school employees; administration of seizure rescue medications.

3 **Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:**

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

5 **§ 8.01-225. Persons rendering emergency care, obstetrical services exempt from liability.**

6 A. Any person who:

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

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

23 3. In good faith and without compensation, including any emergency medical services provider  
24 who holds a valid certificate issued by the Commissioner of Health, administers epinephrine in an  
25 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

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

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

9. Is an employee of a school board or of a local health department approved by the local governing body to provide health services pursuant to § 22.1-274 who, while on school property or at a school-sponsored event, (i) renders emergency care or assistance to any sick or injured person; (ii) 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 that have been approved by the State Board of Health to any sick or injured person; (iii) operates an AED, trains individuals to be operators of AEDs, or orders AEDs; (iv) maintains an AED; or (v) renders care in accordance with a seizure management and action plan pursuant to § 22.1-274.6, shall not be liable for civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions on the part of such employee while engaged in the acts described in this subdivision.

10. Is a volunteer in good standing and certified to render emergency care by the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., who, in good faith and without compensation, renders emergency care or assistance to any injured or ill person, whether at the scene of a ski resort rescue, outdoor emergency rescue, or any other place or while transporting such injured or ill person to a place accessible for transfer to any available emergency medical system unit, or any resort owner voluntarily providing a ski patroller employed by him to engage in rescue or recovery work at a resort not owned or operated by him, 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 not limited to acts or omissions which involve violations of any state regulation

or any standard of the National Ski Patrol System, Inc., in the rendering of such emergency care or assistance, unless such act or omission was the result of gross negligence or willful misconduct.

11. Is 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 and is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of insulin and glucagon, who, upon the written request of the parents as defined in § 22.1-1, assists with the administration of insulin or, in the case of a school board employee, with the insertion or reinsertion of an insulin pump or any of its parts pursuant to subsection B of § 22.1-274.01:1 or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia 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 according to the child's medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. Whenever any such employee is covered by the immunity granted herein, the school board or school employing him 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.

12. 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 insulin and glucagon, who assists with the administration of insulin or administers glucagon to a student diagnosed as having diabetes who requires insulin injections or for whom glucagon has been prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia 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 according to the student's medication schedule or such employee has reason to believe that the individual receiving the glucagon is suffering or is about to suffer life-threatening hypoglycemia. 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 the rendering of such insulin or glucagon treatment.

13. Is a school nurse, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an 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 with the provisions of subsection X or Y of § 54.1-3408 or in his role as a member of an emergency medical services agency.

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

22. Is an employee of a school board, school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-319 licensed by the Board of Education, or 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 and who administers or assists in the administration of such medications 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 pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by a prescriber within the course of his professional practice and 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.

23. Is a school nurse, a licensed athletic trainer under contract with a local school division, an employee of a school board, an employee of a local governing body, or an 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 and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of an albuterol inhaler and a valved holding chamber or nebulized albuterol for a student believed in good faith to be in need of such medication, or is the prescriber of such medication, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.

24. Is an employee of a public place, as defined in § 15.2-2820, 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 person present in the public place 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.

25. Is a nurse at an early childhood care and education entity, employee at the entity, or employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration of epinephrine and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a child 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.

26. Is 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 intranasal seizure rescue medications for the treatment of seizures resulting from a condition causing acute repetitive seizures or clusters and who administers or assists in the administration of such medications to a student diagnosed with a condition causing acute repetitive seizures or clusters when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a seizure in accordance with subsection BB of § 54.1-3408 and pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by a prescriber within the course of his



professional practice and 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.

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

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

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

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

Any licensed physician who directs the provision of emergency medical services, as authorized by the State Board of Health, through a communications device shall not be liable for any civil damages for

any act or omission resulting from the rendering of such emergency medical services unless such act or omission was the result of such physician's gross negligence or willful misconduct.

Any licensed physician serving without compensation as a supervisor of an AED in the Commonwealth shall not be liable for any civil damages for any act or omission resulting from 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 § 45.2-531, 45.2-579, 45.2-863 or 45.2-910; (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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pursuant to an order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, any school nurse, school board employee, employee of a local governing body, or

319 employee of a local health department who is authorized by a prescriber and trained in the administration  
320 of epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine.

321 Pursuant to an order or standing protocol that shall be issued by the local health director within the  
322 course of his professional practice, any school nurse, licensed athletic trainer under contract with a local  
323 school division, school board employee, employee of a local governing body, or employee of a local health  
324 department who is authorized by the local health director and trained in the administration of albuterol  
325 inhalers and valved holding chambers or nebulized albuterol may possess or administer an albuterol  
326 inhaler and a valved holding chamber or nebulized albuterol to a student diagnosed with a condition  
327 requiring an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol when the student is believed to be experiencing or  
328 about to experience an asthmatic crisis.

329 Pursuant to an order or a standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his  
330 professional practice, any employee of a school for students with disabilities, as defined in § 22.1-319 and  
331 licensed by the Board of Education, or any employee of a private school that is accredited pursuant to §  
332 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is authorized by a prescriber  
333 and trained in the administration of (a) epinephrine may possess and administer epinephrine and (b)  
334 albuterol inhalers or nebulized albuterol may possess or administer an albuterol inhaler or nebulized  
335 albuterol to a student diagnosed with a condition requiring an albuterol inhaler or nebulized albuterol  
336 when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to experience an asthmatic crisis.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

F. Pursuant to an oral or written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize licensed athletic trainers to possess and administer topical corticosteroids, topical lidocaine, or other Schedule VI topical drugs; oxygen and IV

371 saline for use in emergency situations; subcutaneous lidocaine for wound closure; epinephrine for use in  
372 emergency cases of anaphylactic shock; and naloxone or other opioid antagonist for overdose reversal.

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

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

390 H. Pursuant to a written order or standing protocol issued by the prescriber within the course of  
391 his professional practice, such prescriber may authorize, with the consent of the parents as defined in §  
392 22.1-1, an employee of (i) a school board, (ii) a school for students with disabilities as defined in § 22.1-  
393 319 licensed by the Board of Education, or (iii) a private school accredited pursuant to § 22.1-19 as  
394 administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education who is trained in the administration of insulin  
395 and glucagon to assist with the administration of insulin or administer glucagon to a student diagnosed as  
396 having diabetes and who requires insulin injections during the school day or for whom glucagon has been  
397 prescribed for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia. Such authorization shall only be effective when

398 a licensed nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician, or a physician assistant is not present  
399 to perform the administration of the medication.

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

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

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



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

427 Further, pursuant to a written order and in accordance with a standing protocol issued by the dentist  
428 in the course of his professional practice, a dentist may authorize a dental hygienist under his general  
429 supervision, as defined in § 54.1-2722, or his remote supervision, as defined in subsection E or F of §  
430 54.1-2722, to possess and administer topical oral fluorides, topical oral anesthetics, topical and directly  
431 applied antimicrobial agents for treatment of periodontal pocket lesions, and any other Schedule VI topical  
432 drug approved by the Board of Dentistry.

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

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

441 L. This section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person who has satisfactorily  
442 completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and who administers  
443 such drugs in accordance with a prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and manner of  
444 administration, and in accordance with regulations promulgated by the Board of Pharmacy relating to  
445 security and record keeping, when the drugs administered would be normally self-administered by (i) an  
446 individual receiving services in a program licensed by the Department of Behavioral Health and  
447 Developmental Services; (ii) a resident of the Virginia Rehabilitation Center for the Blind and Vision  
448 Impaired; (iii) a resident of a facility approved by the Board or Department of Juvenile Justice for the  
449 placement of children in need of services or delinquent or alleged delinquent youth; (iv) a program  
450 participant of an adult day-care center licensed by the Department of Social Services; (v) a resident of any  
451 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.

478 O. In addition, this section shall not prevent the administration of drugs by a person to (i) a child  
479 in a child day program as defined in § 22.1-289.02 and regulated by the Board of Education or a local  
480 government pursuant to § 15.2-914, or (ii) a student of a private school that is accredited pursuant to §  
481 22.1-19 as administered by the Virginia Council for Private Education, provided such person (a) has  
482 satisfactorily completed a training program for this purpose approved by the Board of Nursing and taught  
483 by a registered nurse, a licensed practical nurse, an advanced practice registered nurse, a physician  
484 assistant, a doctor of medicine or osteopathic medicine, or a pharmacist; (b) has obtained written  
485 authorization from a parent or guardian; (c) administers drugs only to the child identified on the  
486 prescription label in accordance with the prescriber's instructions pertaining to dosage, frequency, and  
487 manner of administration; and (d) administers only those drugs that were dispensed from a pharmacy and  
488 maintained in the original, labeled container that would normally be self-administered by the child or  
489 student, or administered by a parent or guardian to the child or student.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

538 X. Notwithstanding the provisions of § 54.1-3303, pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order  
539 issued by a prescriber or a standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee  
540 authorizing the dispensing of naloxone or other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal in the absence  
541 of an oral or written order for a specific patient issued by a prescriber, and in accordance with protocols  
542 developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of  
543 Health, a pharmacist, a health care provider providing services in a hospital emergency department, and  
544 emergency medical services personnel, as that term is defined in § 32.1-111.1, may dispense naloxone or  
545 other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and a person to whom naloxone or other opioid  
546 antagonist has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess and administer naloxone or other  
547 opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to  
548 experience a life-threatening opioid overdose. Law-enforcement officers as defined in § 9.1-101,  
549 employees of the Department of Forensic Science, employees of the Office of the Chief Medical  
550 Examiner, employees of the Department of General Services Division of Consolidated Laboratory  
551 Services, employees of the Department of Corrections designated by the Director of the Department of  
552 Corrections or designated as probation and parole officers or as correctional officers as defined in § 53.1-  
553 1, employees of the Department of Juvenile Justice designated as probation and parole officers or as  
554 juvenile correctional officers, employees of regional jails, school nurses, local health department  
555 employees that are assigned to a public school pursuant to an agreement between the local health  
556 department and the school board, other school board employees or individuals contracted by a school

557 board to provide school health services, and firefighters may also possess and administer naloxone or  
558 other opioid antagonist used for overdose reversal and may dispense naloxone or other opioid antagonist  
559 used for overdose reversal pursuant to an oral, written, or standing order issued by a prescriber or a  
560 standing order issued by the Commissioner of Health or his designee in accordance with protocols  
561 developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the Department of  
562 Health.

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

572         Y. Notwithstanding any other law or regulation to the contrary, a person who is acting on behalf  
573 of an organization that provides services to individuals at risk of experiencing an opioid overdose or  
574 training in the administration of naloxone for overdose reversal may dispense naloxone, provided that  
575 such dispensing is (i) pursuant to a standing order issued by a prescriber and (ii) in accordance with  
576 protocols developed by the Board of Pharmacy in consultation with the Board of Medicine and the  
577 Department of Health. If the person acting on behalf of an organization dispenses naloxone in an injectable  
578 formulation with a hypodermic needle or syringe, he shall first obtain authorization from the Department  
579 of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services to train individuals on the proper administration of  
580 naloxone by and proper disposal of a hypodermic needle or syringe, and he shall obtain a controlled  
581 substance registration from the Board of Pharmacy. The Board of Pharmacy shall not charge a fee for the  
582 issuance of such controlled substance registration. The dispensing may occur at a site other than that of  
583 the controlled substance registration provided the entity possessing the controlled substances registration

maintains records in accordance with regulations of the Board of Pharmacy. No person who dispenses naloxone on behalf of an organization pursuant to this subsection shall charge a fee for the dispensing of naloxone that is greater than the cost to the organization of obtaining the naloxone dispensed. A person to whom naloxone has been dispensed pursuant to this subsection may possess naloxone and may administer naloxone to a person who is believed to be experiencing or about to experience a life-threatening opioid overdose.

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

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

BB. 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 student's 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 intranasal seizure rescue medications for the treatment of seizures resulting from a condition causing acute repetitive seizures or clusters to administer such medication to a student diagnosed with a condition causing acute repetitive seizures or clusters when the student is believed to be experiencing or about to

611 experience a seizure. Such authorization shall be effective only when a licensed nurse, an advanced  
612 practice registered nurse, a physician, or a physician assistant is not present to perform the administration  
613 of the medication.

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