



Long Valley Charter School

A Non-Profit Public Benefit Corporation

Opioid Antagonist Policy

Approved by: LVCS Board of Directors

Adopted: 12/1/2022

Policy #: 5012

The Board of Directors of Long Valley Charter School (“LVCS” or “Charter School”), a California nonprofit public benefit corporation operating two individual public charter schools, adopts this Opioid Antagonist Policy.

The school will provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist to trained staff for the purpose of providing emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering from an opioid overdose. The training provided to staff shall be in compliance with the requirements of Education Code section 49414.3 and any regulations promulgated in line therewith.

When available at the school site, designated personnel may provide emergency naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid antagonist for emergency medical aid. Designated personnel who have volunteered and have received training may administer such medication and shall only administer the medication by nasal spray or auto-injector.

The school will designate one or more volunteers to receive initial and annual refresher training, based on the standards developed regarding the storage and emergency use of opioid antagonists from the qualified person designated by an authorizing physician. The school shall distribute a notice at least once per school year to all staff with the following information: a description of the volunteer request stating that the request is for volunteers to be trained to administer opioid antagonists to a person if the person is suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an opioid overdose; a description of the training that the volunteer will receive; the right of an employee to rescind his or her offer to volunteer; a statement that no benefit will be granted to or withheld from any individual based on their offer to volunteer and that there will be no retaliation against any individual for rescinding their offer to volunteer, including after training.

Training shall be consistent with the most recent guidelines for medication administration as advised by CDPH and will include the following: techniques for recognizing symptoms of an opioid overdose; standards and procedures for the storage, restocking, and emergency use of opioid antagonists; basic emergency follow-up procedures, including a requirement for the school to call 911 and contact the student’s parent/guardian; recommendations on the necessity of instruction and certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

The school shall maintain records regarding the training, acquisition, and disposition of opioid antagonists for a period of three years from the date the records were created.

Under the Good Samaritan Law, a person cannot be liable for any civil damages that result from providing emergency care, if: the person acted in good faith, and not for compensation; the person provided either emergency medical care or nonmedical care; and the care was provided at the scene of an emergency. Under the Drug Overdose Treatment Liability Law, civil and criminal liability is eliminated for individuals that administer an opioid antagonist to someone suspected of experiencing an overdose after receiving it along with required training.