



School Health Advisory Council Notes

Date/Time: April 18, 2024 at 2pm

Location: Microsoft Teams

I. Review of Senate Bill 629 and House Bill 3908

A. Senate Bill 629: <https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/SB00629F.pdf>

1. Section 38.222 - Implement a policy for maintenance, administration and disposal of opioid antagonists
 - a) School personnel and/or volunteers who have been trained may administer an opioid antagonist if an overdose is suspected
 - b) One or more school personnel members or volunteers who are trained to administer an opioid antagonist are required to be present during regular school hours
 - c) Establish the number of opioid antagonist that must be available at each campus at any given time
 - d) Require that opioid antagonists at each campus must be stored in a secure location and be easily accessible to school personnel and volunteers who are authorized and trained to administer an opioid antagonist
 - e) Develop a process for checking the opioid antagonists at regular intervals for expiration and replacement
 - f) Establish the amount of training required for school personnel and volunteers to administer an opioid antagonist
2. Section 38.223 - Report on administering opioid antagonist
 - a) Report must be submitted no later than 10th business day after an opioid antagonist has been used and report must be submitted to the school district, prescribing physician, and the commissioner of state health services
 - b) Report must include: (1) age of person who received the opioid antagonist; (2) if opioid antagonist was administered to student, school personnel member, volunteer, or visitor; (3) physical location where it was administered; (4) number of doses administered; (5) title of the person who administered; (6) any other information required by the commissioner of education
3. Section 38.224 - Training
 - a) Each school district is responsible for training school personnel and volunteers in the administration of an opioid antagonist
 - b) Training must include information on (1) recognizing signs and symptoms of an opioid-related drug overdose; (2) administering an opioid antagonist; (3) implementing emergency procedures, if necessary; (4) properly disposing of used or expired opioid antagonists
 - c) Be provided in a formal training session or through online education
 - d) Be provided in accordance with the policy adopted under Section 21.4515
 - e) Must maintain records on the training required

4. Section 38.225 - Prescription of opioid antagonists
 - a) Physician or person with prescriptive authority may prescribe opioid antagonists in the name of a school district
 - b) Standing order - not patient specific
 5. Section 38.227 - Immunity from liability
 - a) A person who in good faith takes, or fails to take, any action is immune from civil or criminal liability or disciplinary action resulting from that action or failure to act
- B. House Bill 3908: <https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/88R/billtext/pdf/HB03908F.pdf>
1. Section 1 - names the bill "Tucker's Law"
 2. Section 2 - adds fentanyl education to the SHAC's list of duties
 3. Section 3 - Fentanyl Poisoning Awareness Week (10/15/23-10/21/23) and Fentanyl Awareness Month (October)
 4. Section 4 - requirements for instruction
 - a) Annual instruction for grades 6-12
 5. Section 5 - encourages schools to education on mental health aspects of why kids may choose to use drugs
 6. Sections 6 & 7 - bill goes into effect 2023/2024

II. Opioid and naloxone administration training

- A. Who has received training?
 1. Police officers and Director of Safety and Security
 - a) Have received in-person training from Pete Moreno (STEC) and online training through the University of Texas Health-San Antonio
 2. Nurses and health aides
 - a) Have received in-person training from Pete Moreno (STEC) and online training through the University of Texas Health-San Antonio
- B. What additional staff should receive training?
 1. Recommendations:
 - a) All principals
 - b) Secondary campus administration
 - c) Coaches and athletic trainers
 - d) Afterschool program staff
 - e) SHAC members
- C. What training will be provided?
 1. Recommendations:
 - a) In-person training; AND/OR
 - b) Online training through the University of Texas Health-San Antonio

III. General opioid and naloxone training for all staff

- A. What training will be provided?
 1. Vector Solution provides training on the following:
 - a) Medication administration: naloxone*
 - b) Opioid Overdose Response Awareness*
 - c) Prescription drug and opioid abuse: impact on students

IV. Narcan availability

- A. Currently carried by all SBCISD police officers

B. Additional locations

1. Recommendations:

- a) Stored in each AED box at all campuses/departments (70 AEDs)
- b) Nurse's office
- c) Secondary coaches
- d) Athletic trainers

V. How to obtain Narcan

- A. Purchase at local pharmacies or grocery stores
- B. No cost: <https://redcap.uthscsa.edu/REDCap/surveys/?s=4WKEK7KXYT7MW37N>

VI. Review of data from surrounding districts

- A. Responding districts have trained all nurses
- B. Majority of responding districts have trained police officers
- C. Majority of responding districts have Narcan stored with the AEDs, in the nurse's office and with the police officers