

 KENTUCKY YMCA YOUTH ASSOCIATION KENTUCKY YOUTH ASSEMBLY Commonwealth Bill	Blue CW 43						
	Referred to Committee: House 4						
Authors: Kate Kopytek, Daniel Benson	Action on the Bill <table> <tr> <td>House</td> <td>Senate</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> <td>___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated</td> </tr> </table>	House	Senate	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Passed	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated	___ <input type="checkbox"/> Defeated
House		Senate					
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School: South Oldham HS							
City: Creswood							

1 An act to supply Kentucky Schools with an emergency supply of Naloxone

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3 **Be it enacted by the Youth Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky**

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5 Section 1: Since 2010, deaths from heroin overdoses among teens have more than tripled, increasing
6 from 3,036 in 2010 to 10,574 in 2014. This opioid epidemic is not limited to Kentucky; heroin usage
7 plagues our youth after school hours, and in the last 5 years heroin use in Kentucky has quadrupled
8 among teens due to its availability and cheap prices. Under current legislation in the state of Kentucky,
9 there is no treatment or protocol for overdose situations in schools. The drug Naloxone brings an addict
10 out of their overdose immediately with zero risks if an opiate isn't present in the student's system, giving
11 EMS personnel extra time to arrive at the scene.

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13 Section 2: A high percent of opiate overdoses result in death or permanent life-threatening damage. This
14 statistic reveals the importance of Narcan being readily available in schools. Narcan saves lives- and is
15 inexpensive and virtually foolproof.

16
17 Section 3: The treatment will be housed in the nurse's office (or the equivalent), and similarly be locked in
18 the medicine cabinet and used when needed. School nurses (or the equivalent) will be trained on
19 examining the signs of an overdose and how to properly and safely administer Naloxone. If a case is
20 suspected to be a heroine or other opiate drug overdose, the drug is to be administered immediately.

21
22 Section 4: The following ranges yield a breakdown of the number of doses that should be on-hand at all
23 times in Kentucky public schools:

- 24
25 • Schools less than 500: 2 doses
26 • Schools between 500-2000: 4 doses
27 • Schools between than 2000- 5000: 6 doses
28 • Schools greater than 5000: 8 doses

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30 Treatment will be funded by the budget given to public high schools by the state government.

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32 Section 5: Under no circumstances can a parent or legal guardian press charges against the said school
33 or any school official due to their child receiving this drug- keep in in mind Naloxone and the
34 administration process of the drug are virtually risk-free.

35
36 Section 6: The treatment will be available in all public high schools in the state of Kentucky.

37
38 Section 7: This bill will go into effect beginning at the start of the 2017-2018 school year. Nurses and
39 their equivalents are to be trained prior to the first day of school.