

# MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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**LAWS**  
**OF THE**  
**STATE OF MAINE**

**AS PASSED BY THE**

**ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIRST LEGISLATURE**

**FIRST REGULAR SESSION**  
**December 7, 2022 to March 30, 2023**

**FIRST SPECIAL SESSION**  
**April 5, 2023 to July 26, 2023**

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR**  
**FIRST REGULAR SESSION**  
**NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS**  
**JUNE 29, 2023**

**THE GENERAL EFFECTIVE DATE FOR**  
**FIRST SPECIAL SESSION**  
**NONEMERGENCY LAWS IS**  
**OCTOBER 25, 2023**

**PUBLISHED BY THE REVISOR OF STATUTES**  
**IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE MAINE REVISED STATUTES ANNOTATED,**  
**TITLE 3, SECTION 163-A, SUBSECTION 4.**

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**Augusta, Maine**  
**2023**

**CHAPTER 160  
H.P. 1040 - L.D. 1615**

**An Act Regarding Limits on  
Medication in Vending  
Machines**

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine  
as follows:**

**Sec. 1. 32 MRSA §13792, sub-§2, ¶E,** as enacted by PL 2019, c. 454, §2, is repealed.

See title page for effective date.

**CHAPTER 161  
S.P. 692 - L.D. 1728**

**An Act to Ensure Access to  
Federally Approved Opioid  
Overdose-reversing Medication**

**Be it enacted by the People of the State of Maine  
as follows:**

**Sec. 1. 17-A MRSA §1111-B, sub-§1, ¶C,** as enacted by PL 2021, c. 724, §1, is amended to read:

C. "Rendering aid" means performing any action that involves looking after a person who is experiencing a suspected drug-related overdose while the person performing the action is awaiting the arrival of a medical professional or law enforcement officer to provide assistance. "Rendering aid" includes, but is not limited to, giving first aid or administering or assisting in the administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration.

**Sec. 2. 20-A MRSA §6307,** as enacted by PL 2021, c. 115, §1, is amended to read:

**§6307. ~~Naloxone hydrochloride possession~~ Possession, prescription, administration and distribution of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication**

**1. Definitions.** As used in this section, unless the context otherwise indicates, the following terms have the following meanings.

A. "Collaborative practice agreement" means a written and signed agreement between a physician licensed in this State or a school health advisor and a school nurse that provides for the possession, prescription, administration and distribution of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication by the physician or school health advisor and administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication by the school nurse or designated

school personnel to students, staff or visitors during school or a school-sponsored activity or otherwise on school grounds under emergency circumstances involving an opioid overdose or apparent opioid overdose.

B. "Designated school personnel" means those employees, agents or volunteers of a school administrative unit or approved private school designated by a collaborative practice agreement who have completed the training required by the guidelines developed pursuant to subsection 8 to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication to a student, staff member or visitor.

C. "Naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication" means medication that has been approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration, in a noninjectable form, administered to reverse the effects of opioids in the emergency treatment of an opioid overdose.

D. "School" means a public or approved private school.

E. "School health advisor" means a physician or family or pediatric nurse practitioner appointed to act as a school health advisor pursuant to section 6402-A.

F. "School nurse" means a nurse appointed to serve as a school nurse pursuant to section 6403-A.

**2. Collaborative practice agreement; adoption authorized.** A school administrative unit or an approved private school may authorize adoption of a collaborative practice agreement for the purposes of stocking, possessing and administering naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication as provided under this section. The administration of naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication in accordance with this section is not the practice of medicine.

**3. Collaborative practice agreement; authority.** A collaborative practice agreement permits a physician licensed in this State or school health advisor to prescribe naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication and direct a school nurse to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication in good faith to any student, staff member or visitor experiencing an apparent opioid overdose during school or a school-sponsored activity or otherwise on school grounds. Pursuant to a collaborative practice agreement, a physician licensed in this State or school health advisor may authorize the school nurse during school or a school-sponsored activity or otherwise on school grounds to designate designated school personnel to administer naloxone hydrochloride or another opioid overdose-reversing medication if the school nurse is not present