

Policy on NaloxBox Administration and Maintenance
Established January 18, 2022

Background

NaloxBoxes are secured metal housings which contain two boxes/ four doses of Narcan (naloxone) nasal spray. These units, when appropriately deployed in specific locations with a high incidence of opioid overdose, are intended to increase access to naloxone at the time of a life-threatening emergency.

Although Butterfield Library personnel receive training in naloxone administration and are equipped with kits with which to administer it in response to opioid overdose events, some of the Butterfield Library's clients and other individuals (e.g., friends, visitors, etc.) might experience such an event in the absence of Butterfield Library personnel. Therefore, the strategic deployment of NaloxBoxes in areas not under continuous or direct supervision by Butterfield Library personnel but readily accessible to clients and others is essential to the health and safety of vulnerable individuals.

Installation and Administration

NaloxBoxes must be used only in the event of or in response to opioid overdose emergencies. They are not to be used as general points of access to replace or to replenish naloxone supplies that would ordinarily be obtained from other sources.

NaloxBoxes must be installed in areas that permit unencumbered access by responders who are in the presence of an overdose.

These locations must include adequate lighting, protection from the weather, and be under the control of a registered opioid overdose prevention program (OOP) or cooperating partner organization with which an agreement is in place. (Butterfield Library is a cooperating partner organization and maintains an agreement with the Prevention Council of Putnam, a registered OOP.) Representatives of the partner organization Butterfield Library must provide regular oversight of NaloxBoxes in order to determine when naloxone has been used or otherwise taken. Such oversight must include:

- Timely and consistent inspection of NaloxBoxes for evidence of usage.
- Timely and consistent replenishment of naloxone supplies as needed.
- Timely and consistent reporting of naloxone usage to a registered OOP (i.e., Prevention Council of Putnam) in accordance with New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) guidelines. Such reporting should include other pertinent details to the extent practicable. This may include, but not be limited to: site/location of naloxone administration; date of administration; perceived age and gender of overdosed individual (i.e., naloxone recipient); whether EMS was called; the number of doses used; and whether the recipient survived. *(It should be noted, however, that NaloxBoxes are intended to be accessible to all prospective responders, including individuals who have not received formal training in naloxone administration and might not be equipped to obtain the foregoing information during an opiate overdose emergency.)*

- Evidence of naloxone usage must be reported to the Butterfield Library Director of Human Resources (HR). The HR Director or his/her designee must report usage to the registered OOP with which Butterfield Library maintains a partnership agreement:

Prevention Council of Putnam

info@preventioncouncilputnam.org

(845) 225-4646

In addition, NaloxBoxes should be securely affixed to walls or other structures and feature appropriate and durable signage (affixed to them or in areas adjacent to and readily accessible to them) that includes the following information for prospective users and responders:

- Concise guidance in the administration of naloxone in response to an opioid overdose event. This should be included in the exterior signage AND within the NaloxBox housing (i.e., affixed to or accompanying the two-dose carton of naloxone contained within each NaloxBox).
- Guidance that underscores the importance of calling 911 and includes reference to the 911 Good Samaritan Law.
 - Good Samaritan laws offer limited protection to someone who attempts to help a person in distress. Good Samaritan laws are written to encourage bystanders to get involved in these and other emergency situations without fear they will be sued if their actions inadvertently contribute to a person's injury or death.
- Guidance concerning additional resources of potential benefit to prospective responders, including how additional supplies of naloxone may be obtained and the contact information for local OOPs.

Training of Program Staff, Collaborators, and Community Responders

Representatives of the partner organization are expected to receive training in opioid overdose recognition and response consistent with training provided by NYSDOH in order to support the implementation and consistent administration of the policy and procedures described herein.