SENATE BILL 6013

State of Washington 63rd Legislature 2014 Regular Session

By Senator Mullet

1 AN ACT Relating to making a technical correction to school law 2 governing the use of epinephrine autoinjectors; and amending RCW 3 28A.210.383.

4 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

5 Sec. 1. RCW 28A.210.383 and 2013 c 268 s 2 are each amended to 6 read as follows:

(1) School districts and nonpublic schools may maintain at a school
in a designated location a supply of epinephrine autoinjectors based on
the number of students enrolled in the school.

10 (2)(a) A licensed health professional with the authority to 11 prescribe epinephrine autoinjectors may prescribe epinephrine 12 autoinjectors in the name of the school district or school to be 13 maintained for use when necessary. Epinephrine prescriptions must be 14 accompanied by a standing order for the administration of school-15 supplied, undesignated epinephrine autoinjectors for potentially life-16 threatening allergic reactions.

(b) There are no changes to current prescription or selfadministration practices for children with existing epinephrine autoinjector prescriptions or a guided anaphylaxis care plan. (c) Epinephrine autoinjectors may be obtained from donation
 sources, but must be accompanied by a prescription.

3 (3)(a) When a student has a prescription for an epinephrine 4 autoinjector on file, the school nurse or designated trained school 5 personnel may utilize the school district or school supply of 6 epinephrine autoinjectors to respond to an anaphylactic reaction under 7 a standing protocol according to RCW ((28A.210.300)) 28A.210.380.

8 (b) When a student does not have an epinephrine autoinjector or 9 prescription for an epinephrine autoinjector on file, the school nurse 10 may utilize the school district or school supply of epinephrine 11 autoinjectors to respond to an anaphylactic reaction under a standing 12 protocol according to RCW 28A.210.300.

(c) Epinephrine autoinjectors may be used on school property, including the school building, playground, and school bus, as well as during field trips or sanctioned excursions away from school property. The school nurse or designated trained school personnel may carry an appropriate supply of school-owned epinephrine autoinjectors on field trips or excursions.

(4)(a) If a student is injured or harmed due to the administration of epinephrine that a licensed health professional with prescribing authority has prescribed and a pharmacist has dispensed to a school under this section, the licensed health professional with prescribing authority and pharmacist may not be held responsible for the injury unless he or she issued the prescription with a conscious disregard for safety.

26 (b) In the event a school nurse or other school employee 27 administers epinephrine in substantial compliance with a student's 28 prescription that has been prescribed by a licensed health professional within the scope of the professional's prescriptive authority, if 29 30 applicable, and written policies of the school district or private school, then the school employee, the employee's school district or 31 32 school of employment, and the members of the governing board and chief 33 administrator thereof are not liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in their individual, marital, governmental, corporate, or 34 35 other capacity as a result of providing the epinephrine.

36 (c) School employees, except those licensed under chapter 18.79
 37 RCW, who have not agreed in writing to the use of epinephrine
 38 autoinjectors as a specific part of their job description, may file

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with the school district a written letter of refusal to use epinephrine autoinjectors. This written letter of refusal may not serve as grounds for discharge, nonrenewal of an employment contract, or other action adversely affecting the employee's contract status.

(5) The office of the superintendent of public instruction shall 5 б review the anaphylaxis policy guidelines required under RCW 28A.210.380 and make a recommendation to the education committees of the 7 legislature by December 1, 2013, based on student safety, regarding 8 9 whether to designate other trained school employees to administer epinephrine autoinjectors to students without prescriptions for 10 11 epinephrine autoinjectors demonstrating the symptoms of anaphylaxis 12 when a school nurse is not in the vicinity.

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