Care of Students with Diabetes in School

This bill directs public schools to train school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon in an emergency and permits students to possess and self-administer diabetes medication under certain circumstances.

Submitted as:
Utah
SB 8 (Enrolled version)
Status: Enacted into law in 2006.

Suggested State Legislation

(Title, enacting clause, etc.)

Section 1. [Short Title.] This Act may be cited as “An Act Concerning Care of Students with Diabetes in School.”

Section 2. [Administration of Glucagon -- Training of Volunteer School Personnel -- Authority to Use Glucagon -- Immunity from Liability.]
(1) As used in this section, “glucagon authorization” means a signed statement from a parent or guardian of a student with diabetes:
   (a) certifying that glucagon has been prescribed for the student;
   (b) requesting that the student's public school identify and train school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon; and
   (c) authorizing the administration of glucagon in an emergency to the student in accordance with this section.
(2) (a) A public school shall, within a reasonable time after receiving a glucagon authorization, train [two or more] school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon, with training provided by the school nurse or another qualified, licensed medical professional.
   (b) A public school shall allow all willing school personnel to receive training in the administration of glucagon, and the school shall assist and may not obstruct the identification or training of volunteers under this Subsection (2).
   (c) The state [department of health], in cooperation with the state [superintendent of public instruction], shall design a glucagon authorization form to be used by public schools in accordance with this section.
(3) (a) Training in the administration of glucagon shall include:
   (i) techniques for recognizing the symptoms that warrant the administration of glucagon;
   (ii) standards and procedures for the storage and use of glucagon;
   (iii) other emergency procedures, including calling the emergency 911 number and contacting, if possible, the student's parent or guardian; and
   (iv) written materials covering the information required under this Subsection (3).
   (b) A school shall retain for reference the written materials prepared in accordance with Subsection (3)(a)(iv).
(4) A public school shall permit a student or school personnel to possess or store prescribed glucagon so that it will be available for administration in an emergency in accordance with this section.
(5) A person who has received training in accordance with this section may administer glucagon at a school or school activity to a student with a glucagon authorization if:
   (i) the student is exhibiting the symptoms that warrant the administration of glucagon; and
   (ii) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available.

(b) A person who administers glucagon in accordance with Subsection (5)(a) shall direct a responsible person to call 911 and take other appropriate actions in accordance with the training materials retained under Subsection (3)(b).

(6) School personnel who provide or receive training under this section and act in good faith are not liable in any civil or criminal action for any act taken or not taken under the authority of this section with respect to the administration of glucagon.

(7) [Insert citation] does not apply to the administration of glucagon in accordance with this section.

(8) [Insert citation] does not apply to the possession and administration of glucagon in accordance with this section.

(9) The unlawful or unprofessional conduct provisions of [insert citation] do not apply to a person licensed as a health professional under [insert citation], including a nurse, physician, or pharmacist who, in good faith, trains nonlicensed volunteers to administer glucagon in accordance with this section.

Section 3. [Diabetes Medication – Possession – Self-Administration.]

(1) As used in this section, "diabetes medication" means prescription or nonprescription medication used to treat diabetes, including related medical devices, supplies, and equipment used to treat diabetes.

(2) A public school shall permit a student to possess or possess and self-administer diabetes medication if:
   (a) the student's parent or guardian signs a statement:
      (i) authorizing the student to possess or possess and self-administer diabetes medication; and
      (ii) acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, possessing or possessing and self-administering the diabetes medication; and
   (b) the student's health care provider provides a written statement that states:
      (i) it is medically appropriate for the student to possess or possess and self-administer diabetes medication and the student should be in possession of diabetes medication at all times; and
      (ii) the name of the diabetes medication prescribed or authorized for the student's use.

(3) The state [department of health], in cooperation with the state [superintendent of public instruction], shall design forms to be used by public schools for the parental and health care provider statements described in Subsection (2).

(4) This section does not apply to the possession and self-administration of diabetes medication in accordance with this section.

Section 4. [Severability.] [Insert severability clause.]

Section 5. [Repealer.] [Insert repealer clause.]

Section 6. [Effective Date.] [Insert effective date.]