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1	H.209	
2	Introduced by Representative Goldman of Rockingham	
3	Referred to Committee on	
4	Date:	
5	Subject: Health; education; intranasal epinephrine; prescribing and dispensing	
6	authority; schools	
7	Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to allow a health	
8	care professional to prescribe and issue standing orders for the use of	
9	intranasal epinephrine in schools. It proposes to allow a school to maintain a	
10	stock supply of intranasal epinephrine. The bill further proposes to allow a	
11	school administrator to authorize school nurses or other designated personnel	
12	to administer or have a student self-administer intranasal epinephrine in	
13	accordance with a student's plan of action for managing the student's life-	
14	threatening allergy.	
15	An act relating to intranasal epinephrine in schools	
16	It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:	
17	Sec. 1. 16 VS A § 1388 is amended to read:	
18	§ 1388. STOCK SUPPLY AND EMERCENCY ADMINISTRATION OF	
19	EFINEFIKINE AUTO-INJECTORS	

1	(a) As used in this section:
2	(1) "Designated personnel" means a school employee, agent, or
3	volunteer who has been authorized by the school administrator to provide and
4	administer pinephrine auto-injectors and intranasal epinephrine under this
5	section and whe has completed the training required by State Board policy.
6	(2) "Epinephrine auto-injector" means a single-use device that delivers a
7	premeasured dose of epinephrine.
8	(3) "Health care processional" means a physician licensed pursuant to 26
9	V.S.A. chapter 23 or 33, an advanced practice registered nurse licensed to
10	prescribe drugs and medical devices pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 28, or a
11	physician assistant licensed to prescribe drugs and medical devices pursuant to
12	26 V.S.A. chapter 31.
13	(4) <u>"Intranasal epinephrine" means a nasal spray delivering a dose a</u>
14	epinephrine.
15	(5) "School" means a public or approved independent school and
16	extends to school grounds, school-sponsored activities, school-provided
17	transportation, and school-related programs.
18	(5)(6) "School administrator" means a school's principal or headmaster.
19	(b)(1) A health care professional may prescribe an epinephrine auto
20	injector or intranasal epinephrine, or both, in a school's name, which may be
21	maintained by the school for use as described in subsection (d) of this section.

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1	The health care professional shall issue to the school a standing order for the
2	use of an epinephrine auto-injector prescribed under this section, including
3	protocols for:
4	(A) assessing whether an individual is experiencing a potentially life-
5	threatening allegic reaction;
6	(B) administering an epinephrine auto-injector and intranasal
7	epinephrine to an individual experiencing a potentially life-threatening allergic
8	reaction;
9	(C) caring for an individual after administering an epinephrine auto-
10	injector to him or her or intranasal winephrine, including contacting
11	emergency services personnel and documenting the incident; and
12	(D) disposing of used or expired epinephrine auto-injectors and
13	intranasal epinephrine.
14	(2) A pharmacist licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 36 or a health
15	care professional may dispense prescribed epinephrine auto-injectors
16	prescribed or intranasal epinephrine, or both, to a school.
17	(c) A school may maintain a stock supply of epinephrine auto-injectors or
18	intranasal epinephrine, or both. A school may enter into arrangements with
19	epinephrine auto-injector manufacturers or suppliers of epinephrine auto-
20	injectors or intranasal epinephrine, or both, to acquire epinephrine auto-
21	injectors <u>these products</u> for free or at reduced or fair market prices.

1	(d) The school administrator may authorize a school nurse or designated
2	perconnel, or both, to:
3	() provide an epinephrine auto-injector or intranasal epinephrine to a
4	student for velf-administration according to a plan of action for managing the
5	student's life-threatening allergy maintained in the student's school health
6	records pursuant to section 1387 of this title;
7	(2) administer a prescribed epinephrine auto-injector or intranasal
8	epinephrine to a student according to a plan of action maintained in the
9	student's school health records, and
10	(3) administer an epinephrine auto-injector or intranasal epinephrine, in
11	accordance with the protocol issued under subsection (b) of this section, to a
12	student or other individual at a school if the nurse or designated personnel
13	believe in good faith that the student or individual is experiencing anaphylaxis,
14	regardless of whether the student or individual has a prescription for an
15	epinephrine auto-injector or intranasal epinephrine.
16	(e) Designated personnel, a school, and a health care professional
17	prescribing an epinephrine auto-injector or intranasal epinephrine, or both, to a
18	school shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability arising from the
19	administration or self-administration of an epinephrine auto-injector or
20	intranasal epinephrine under this section, unless the person's conduct
21	constituted intentional misconduct. Providing or administering an epinepinine

1	auto injector or intranscal epinophrine under this section does not constitute
2	the practice of medicine.
3	(f) On or before January 1, 2014, the The State Board, in consultation with
4	the Department of Health, shall adopt policies for managing students with life-
5	threatening allegies and other individuals with life-threatening allergies who
6	may be present at aschool. The policies shall:
7	(1) establish protocols to prevent exposure to allergens in schools;
8	(2) establish procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic
9	reactions in schools, including postemergency procedures;
10	(3) implement a process for schools and the parents or guardians of
11	students with a life-threatening allergy to jointly develop a written
12	individualized allergy management plan of ection that:
13	(A) incorporates instructions from a sudent's physician regarding
14	the student's life-threatening allergy and prescribed treatment;
15	(B) includes the requirements of section 1387 of this title, if a student
16	is authorized to possess and self-administer emergency medication at school;
17	(C) becomes part of the student's health records main ained by the
18	school; and
19	(D) is updated each school year;
20	(4) require education and training for school nurses and designated
21	personnel, including training related to storing and administering an

1 onding a life-threatening allergic reaction; and 2 require each school to make publicly available protocols and 3 procedures developed in accordance with the policies adopted by the State 4 5 Board under the section. 6 Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE 7 This act shall take effect on July 1, 2023. Sec. 1. 16 V.S.A. § 1388 is mended to read: § 1388. STOCK SUPPLY AND EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTORS (a) As used in this section:

(1) "Designated personnel" means a school employee, agent, or volunteer, or practical nurse licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 28 who has been authorized by the school administrator <u>nurse</u> to provide and administer epinephrine auto-injectors <u>and intranasal epinephrine</u> under this section and who has completed the training required by State Board policy.

(2) "Epinephrine auto-injector" means a single-use device that delivers a premeasured dose of epinephrine.

(3) "Health care professional" means a physician licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 23 or 33, an advanced practice registered nurse licensel to

prescribe drugs and medical devices pursuant to 20 V.S.A. chapter 20, or a

S.A. chapter 31.

"Intranasal epinephrine" means a nasal spray delivering a dose of epinephrine

<u>(5)</u> "School" means a public or approved independent school and extends to school grounds, school-sponsored activities, school-provided transportation, and school-related programs.

(5)<u>(6)</u> "School administrator" means a school's principal or headmaster.

"School nurse" means a school nurse endorsed by the Agency of (7) Education pursuant to the Licensing of Educators and the Preparation of Educational Professionals rule (CVR 22-000-210).

(b)(1) A health care professional may prescribe an epinephrine autoinjector or intranasal epinephrine, or both, in a school's name, which may be maintained by the school for use as described in subsection (d) of this section. The health care professional, in consultation with the school hurse, shall issue to the school a standing order for the use of an epinephrine auto-injector prescribed under this section, including protocols for:

(A) assessing whether an individual is experiencing a potentially inrealening allergic reaction,

<u>epirephrine</u> to an individual experiencing a potentially life-threatening allergic reaction;

(C) caring for an individual after administering an epinephrine autoinjector to him or her or intranasal epinephrine, including contacting emergency services personnel and documenting the incident; and

(D) disposing of used or expired epinephrine auto-injectors <u>and</u> <u>intranasal epinephrine</u>.

(2) A pharmacist licensea pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 36 or a health care professional may dispense prescribed epinephrine auto-injectors prescribed or intranasal epinephrine, or both, to a school.

(c) A school may maintain a stock supply of epinephrine auto-injectors <u>or</u> <u>intranasal epinephrine, or both</u>. A school may enter into arrangements with <u>epinephrine auto-injector</u> manufacturers or supplies <u>of epinephrine auto-</u> <u>injectors or intranasal epinephrine, or both</u>, to acquire epinephrine auto-<u>injectors</u> <u>these products</u> for free or at reduced or fair market prices.

(d) The school administrator may authorize a school nurse $\frac{\partial r}{\partial t}$, who in turn may authorize designated personnel, $\frac{\partial r}{\partial t}$, to:

(1) provide an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u> o a sudem for self-administration according to a plan of action for managing the

records pursuant to section 1387 of this title;

(2) administer a prescribed epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal</u> <u>epinephrine</u> to a student according to a plan of action maintained in the student's school health records; and

(3) administer an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u>, in accordance with the protocol issued under subsection (b) of this section, to a student or other individual at a school if the nurse or designated personnel believe in good faith that the student or individual is experiencing anaphylaxis, regardless of whether the student or individual has a prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u>.

(e) Designated personnel, a school, and a health care professional prescribing an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u>, or both, to a school shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability arising from the administration or self-administration of an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or</u> <u>intranasal epinephrine</u> under this section, unless the person's conduct constituted intentional misconduct. Providing or administering an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u> under this section does not constitute the practice of medicine.

(f) On or before January 1, 2014, the <u>The</u> State Board, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall adopt policies for managing students with lifemay be present at a school. The policies shall:

establish protocols to prevent exposure to allergens in schools;

(2) stablish procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions in schools, including postemergency procedures;

(3) implement a process for schools <u>school nurses</u> and the parents or guardians of students with a life-threatening allergy to jointly develop a written individualized allergy management plan of action that:

(A) incorporates instructions from a student's physician health care professional regarding the student's life-threatening allergy and prescribed treatment;

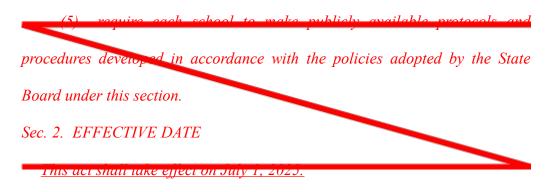
(B) includes the requirements of section 1387 of this title, if a student is authorized to possess and self-administer emergency medication at school;

(C) becomes part of the student's health records maintained by the school; and

(D) is updated each school year;

(4) require education and training for school nurses and designated personnel, including training related to storing and administering an epinephrine auto-injector <u>or intranasal epinephrine</u> and recognizing and

responding to a life-threatening attergic reaction, and



Sec. 1. 16 V.S.A. § 1388 is amended to read:

§ 1388. STOCK SUPPLY AND EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF

EPINEPHRINE AUTO-INJECTORS

(a) As used in this section:

(1) "Designated personnel" means a school employee, agent, or volunteer who has <u>completed training required by State Board policy and who</u> <u>has</u> been authorized by the school administrator <u>or delegated by the school</u> <u>nurse</u> to <u>provide and</u> administer epinephrine <u>auto-injectors under in</u> <u>accordance with a provider's standing order or protocol pursuant to</u> this section and who has completed the training required by State Board policy.

(2) "Epinephrine auto-injector" means a <u>U.S. Food and Drug</u> <u>Administration-approved</u> single-use device that delivers a <u>epinephrine delivery</u> <u>system containing a premeasured single</u> dose of epinephrine.

(3) "Health care professional" means a physician licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 23 or 33, an advanced practice registered nurse licensed to prescribe drugs and medical devices pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 28, or a

physician assistant licensed to prescribe drugs and medical devices pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 31.

(4) "School" means a public or approved independent school and extends to school grounds, school-sponsored activities, school-provided transportation, and school-related programs.

(5) "School administrator" means a school's principal or headmaster.

(6) "School nurse" means a school nurse or associate school nurse endorsed by the Agency of Education pursuant to the Licensing of Educators and the Preparation of Educational Professionals rule (CVR 22-000-010) or registered nurses certified through the Office of Professional Regulation and contracted to perform the duties of a school nurse.

(b)(1) A health care professional may prescribe an epinephrine auto-injector in a school's name, which may be maintained by the school for use as described in subsection (d) of this section. The health care professional shall issue to the school a standing order for the use of an epinephrine auto-injector prescribed under this section, including protocols for:

(*A*) assessing recognizing whether an individual is experiencing a potentially life-threatening allergic reaction;

(B) administering an epinephrine auto-injector to an individual experiencing a potentially life-threatening allergic reaction;

(C) caring for an individual after administering an epinephrine autoinjector to him or her, including contacting emergency services personnel and documenting the incident; and

(D) disposing of used or expired epinephrine auto-injectors.

(2) A pharmacist licensed pursuant to 26 V.S.A. chapter 36 or a health care professional may dispense epinephrine auto-injectors prescribed to a school.

(c) A school may maintain a stock supply of epinephrine auto-injectors. A school may enter into arrangements with epinephrine auto-injector manufacturers or suppliers to acquire epinephrine auto-injectors these products for free or at reduced or fair market prices.

(d) The school administrator may authorize a school nurse or appropriately trained designated personnel, or both, to:

(1) provide an epinephrine auto-injector to a student for selfadministration according to a plan of action for managing the student's lifethreatening allergy maintained in the student's school health records pursuant to section 1387 of this title;

(2) administer *a* prescribed epinephrine *auto-injector* to a student according to a plan of action maintained in the student's school health records; and

(3) administer an epinephrine auto-injector, in accordance with the protocol issued under subsection (b) of this section, to a student or other individual at a school if the <u>school</u> nurse or designated personnel believe in good faith that the student or individual is experiencing anaphylaxis, regardless of whether the student or individual has a prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector.

(e) Designated personnel, a school, <u>a school nurse</u>, and a health care professional prescribing an epinephrine auto-injector to a school shall be immune from any civil or criminal liability arising from the administration or self-administration of an epinephrine auto-injector under this section, unless the person's conduct constituted intentional misconduct. Providing or administering an epinephrine auto-injector under this section does not constitute the practice of medicine.

(f) On or before January 1, 2014, the <u>The</u> State Board, in consultation with the Department of Health, shall adopt policies for managing students with lifethreatening allergies and other individuals with life-threatening allergies who may be present at a school. The policies shall:

(1) establish protocols to prevent exposure to allergens in schools;

(2) establish procedures for responding to life-threatening allergic reactions in schools, including postemergency procedures;

(3) implement a process for schools and the parents or guardians of students with a life-threatening allergy to jointly develop a written individualized allergy management plan of action that:

(A) incorporates instructions from a student's physician health care professional regarding the student's life-threatening allergy and prescribed treatment;

(B) includes the requirements of section 1387 of this title, if a student is authorized to possess and self-administer emergency medication at school;

(C) becomes part of the student's health records maintained by the school; and

(D) is updated each school year;

(4) require education and training for school nurses and designated personnel, including training related to storing and administering an epinephrine auto-injector and recognizing and responding to a life-threatening allergic reaction; and

(5) require each school to make publicly available protocols and procedures developed in accordance with the policies adopted by the State Board under this section.

Sec. 2. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on July 1, 2025.