CS/HB 883 2024

1 A bill to be entitled 2 An act relating to short-acting bronchodilator use in 3 public and private schools; amending ss. 1002.20 and 4 1002.42, F.S.; providing definitions; authorizing 5 certain public and private school students to carry a 6 short-acting bronchodilator and components; providing 7 for public and private schools to receive prescribed 8 short-acting bronchodilators and components in the 9 school's name; authorizing public and private schools to acquire and stock a supply of short-acting 10 11 bronchodilators and components through specified 12 means; providing for the adoption of specified 13 protocols relating to such short-acting 14 bronchodilators and components; providing school 15 district, public and private school, and parental 16 requirements for the administration of such short-17 acting bronchodilators and components; providing 18 construction; providing an effective date. 20 Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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Section 1. Paragraph (h) of subsection (3) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

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1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information

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regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

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- (h) Short-acting bronchodilator Inhaler use.-
- 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:
- a. "Administer" means to give or directly apply a shortacting bronchodilator or components to a student.
- b. "Asthma" means a chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways, which can manifest as wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, and coughing.
- c. "Authorized health care practitioner" means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.
- d. "Components" means devices used as part of clinically recommended use of short-acting bronchodilators, which may include spacers, valved holding chambers, or nebulizers.
- e. "Respiratory distress" refers to an individual experiencing difficulty breathing, which can be caused by a multitude of medical factors, including chronic diseases such as asthma.
- f. "Short-acting bronchodilator" means a beta-2 agonist, such as albuterol, used for the quick relief of asthma symptoms

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and recommended by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood
Institute's National Asthma Education and Prevention Program
Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma. These bronchodilators
may include an orally inhaled medication that contains a
premeasured single dose of albuterol or albuterol sulfate
delivered by a nebulizer or by a pressured metered-dose inhaler
used to treat respiratory distress, including, but not limited
to, wheezing, shortness of breath, and difficulty breathing, or
another dosage of a short-acting bronchodilator recommended in
the Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma.

- 2. Asthmatic students whose parent and physician provide their approval to the school principal may carry a short-acting bronchodilator and components metered dose inhaler on their person while in school. The school principal shall be provided a copy of the parent's and physician's approval.
- 3. An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a public school for use in accordance with this section and a licensed pharmacist may dispense short-acting bronchodilators and components pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a public school for use in accordance with this section.
- 4. A public school may acquire and stock a supply of short-acting bronchodilators and components from a wholesale distributor as defined in s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer as

defined in s. 499.003 for short-acting bronchodilators and components at fair-market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a prescription issued in accordance with this section. The short-acting bronchodilators and components must be maintained in a secure location on a school's premises. The participating school district shall adopt a protocol developed by a licensed physician for administration of short-acting bronchodilators or components by school personnel who are trained to recognize symptoms of respiratory distress and to administer a short-acting bronchodilator and components. The supply of short-acting bronchodilators and components may be provided to and used by a trained school personnel member or a student authorized to self-administer a short-acting bronchodilator and components.

- 5. A public school may accept short-acting bronchodilators and components as a donation or transfer if they are new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed, not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- 6. A school nurse or trained school personnel shall only administer short-acting bronchodilators and components to students if they have successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing severe respiratory distress, regardless of whether the student has a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator and components or has previously been diagnosed with asthma.

7. The school district or school shall provide written
notice to the parent of each student enrolled in the school
district or school of the school's adopted protocol and must
receive prior permission from a student's parent to administer a
short-acting bronchodilator or components in a respiratory
distress emergency.

- 8. A school district and its employees and agents who act in good faith are not liable for any injury arising from the use or non-use of a short-acting bronchodilator or components administered by trained school personnel who follow the adopted protocol and whose professional opinion is that the student is experiencing respiratory distress:
- a. Unless the trained school personnel's action is willful and wanton.
- b. Notwithstanding that the parents of the student to whom the short-acting bronchodilator is administered have not been provided notice or have not signed a statement acknowledging that the school district is not liable.
- c. Regardless of whether authorization has been given by the student's parents or by the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.
- 9. Any authorized healthcare practitioner who prescribes, or a dispensing pharmacist who fills, a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator and components for use by a school is immune from civil liability for any act or omission to act

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126	related to the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator
127	or components, except for an act of willful or wanton
128	misconduct.
129	Section 2. Subsection (18) of section 1002.42, Florida
130	Statutes, is renumbered as subsection (19) and subsection (18)
131	is added to that section, to read:
132	1002.42 Private schools.—
133	(18) SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR USE.—
134	(a) As used in this paragraph, the term:
135	1. "Administer" means to give or directly apply a short-
136	acting bronchodilator or components to a student.
137	2. "Asthma" means a chronic lung disease that inflames and
138	narrows the airways, which can manifest as wheezing, chest
139	tightness, shortness of breath, and coughing.
140	3. "Authorized health care practitioner" means a physician
141	licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant
142	licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or a registered nurse
143	licensed under chapter 464.
144	4. "Components" means devices used as part of clinically
145	recommended use of short-acting bronchodilators, which may
146	include spacers, valved holding chambers, or nebulizers.
147	5. "Respiratory distress" refers to an individual
148	experiencing difficulty breathing, which can be caused by a
149	multitude of medical factors, including chronic diseases such as

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asthma.

- (b) Asthmatic students whose parent and physician provide their approval to the school principal may carry a short-acting bronchodilator and components on their person while in school.

 The school principal shall be provided a copy of the parent's and physician's approval.
- (c) An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a private school for use in accordance with this section, and a licensed pharmacist may dispense short-acting bronchodilators and components pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a private school for use in accordance with this section.
- (d) A private school may acquire and stock a supply of short-acting bronchodilators and components from a wholesale

distributor as defined in s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for short-acting bronchodilators and components at fair-market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a prescription issued in accordance with this section. The short-acting bronchodilators and components must be maintained in a secure location on the school premises. The participating school shall adopt a protocol developed by a licensed physician for the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator or components by school personnel who are trained to recognize symptoms of respiratory distress. The supply of short-acting bronchodilators and components may be provided to and used by a trained school personnel member or a student authorized to self-administer a short-acting bronchodilator and components.

- (e) A private school may accept short-acting bronchodilators and components as a donation or transfer if they are new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed, not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration.
- (f) A school nurse or trained school personnel shall only administer short-acting bronchodilators and components to students if they have successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing severe respiratory distress, regardless of whether the student has a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator and components or

has previously been diagnosed with asthma.

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- (g) The private school shall provide written notice to the parent of each student enrolled in the private school of the school's adopted protocol and must receive prior permission from a student's parent to administer a short-acting bronchodilator or components in a respiratory distress emergency.
- (h) The private school and its employees and agents who act in good faith are not liable for any injury arising from the use or non-use of a short-acting bronchodilator or components administered by trained school personnel who follow the adopted protocol and whose professional opinion is that the student is experiencing respiratory distress:
- 1. Unless the trained school personnel's action is willful and wanton.
- 2. Notwithstanding that the parents of the student to whom the short-acting bronchodilator is administered have not been provided notice or have not signed a statement acknowledging that the private school is not liable.
- 3. Regardless of whether authorization has been given by the student's parents or by the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.
- (i) Any authorized healthcare practitioner who prescribes, or a dispensing pharmacist who fills, a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator and components for use by a private school is immune from civil liability for any act or omission to

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226	act related to the administration of a short-acting
227	bronchodilator or components, except for an act of willful or
228	wanton misconduct.
229	Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

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