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By the Committee on Health Policy; and Senator Hooper

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An act relating to student health; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; defining terms; revising a provision to authorize asthmatic students to carry a short-acting bronchodilator, rather than a metered dose inhaler; authorizing authorized health care practitioners to prescribe short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a public school; authorizing licensed pharmacists to dispense short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a public school; authorizing a public school to acquire and stock short-acting bronchodilators and components from wholesale distributors; authorizing a public school to enter into certain arrangements with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer; requiring a public school that obtains short-acting bronchodilators and components to maintain them in a secure location on school premises; requiring certain public schools to adopt a protocol developed by a licensed physician for the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator and components by school personnel; providing that a public school's short-acting bronchodilators and components may be provided to and used by trained school personnel or students authorized to selfadminister a short-acting bronchodilator and components; authorizing school districts to accept short-acting bronchodilators and components as a donation or transfer if the bronchodilators and components meet specified requirements; providing

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requirements for school personnel to administer a short-acting bronchodilator to a student; requiring school districts or public schools to provide written notice of the adopted protocol to each parent or quardian; requiring public schools to receive a parent or quardian's prior permission to administer a shortacting bronchodilator to a student; providing for immunity from liability for specified individuals under certain conditions; amending s. 1002.42, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing certain students to carry a short-acting bronchodilator at school under certain conditions; authorizing authorized health care practitioners to prescribe short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a private school; authorizing licensed pharmacists to dispense short-acting bronchodilators and components in the name of a private school; authorizing private schools to acquire and stock short-acting bronchodilators and components from wholesale distributors; authorizing private schools to enter into certain arrangements with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer; requiring private schools that obtain short-acting bronchodilators and components to maintain them in a secure location on school premises; requiring such private schools to adopt a protocol developed by a licensed physician for the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator by school personnel; providing that a private school's bronchodilators may be provided to and used by trained 588-03022-24 2024962c1

school personnel and by students authorized to selfadminister short-acting bronchodilators; authorizing
private schools to accept short-acting bronchodilators
and components as a donation or transfer if the
bronchodilators and components meet specified
requirements; providing requirements for school
personnel to administer a short-acting bronchodilator
and components to a student; requiring private schools
to provide written notice of the adopted protocol to
each parent or guardian; requiring private schools to
receive a parent or guardian's prior permission to
administer a short-acting bronchodilator and
components to a student; providing for immunity from
liability for specified individuals under certain
conditions; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

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

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information 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.-
- (h) Short-acting bronchodilator Inhaler use.-
- 1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

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a. "Administer" means to give or directly apply a shortacting bronchodilator to a student.

- b. "Asthma" means a chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways and can manifest 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 an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.
- d. "Components" means devices used as part of clinically recommended use of short-acting bronchodilators, including spacers, valved holding chambers, or nebulizers.
- e. "Respiratory distress" means difficulty breathing by an individual, which can be caused by several medical factors, including chronic diseases such as asthma.
- f. "Short-acting bronchodilator" means any beta-2 agonist, such as albuterol, which is used for the quick relief of asthma symptoms and is recommended by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's National Asthma Education and Prevention Program Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma. Such bronchodilators may include an orally inhaled medication that contains a premeasured single dose of albuterol or albuterol sulfate delivered by a nebulizer or compressor device 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 bronchodilator recommended in the Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma.
 - 2. Asthmatic students whose parent and physician provide

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their approval to the school principal may carry a short-acting bronchodilator metered dose inhaler on their person while in school. The school principal must 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. 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 those terms are defined in s. 499.003, for short-acting bronchodilators and components at no charge, a fair market price, or a reduced price for use in the event a student experiences an anaphylactic reaction or respiratory distress. The short-acting bronchodilators and components must be maintained in a secure location on a school's premises.
- b. A participating public school must adopt a protocol developed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for the 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 or components. The school district and the protocol must provide guidance for administering short-acting bronchodilators in instances of respiratory distress for a student with a known diagnosis of asthma and if approved by the

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school district for students with no known diagnosis of asthma.

c. 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 or components.

- d. 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.
- e. A school nurse or a trained school personnel member may administer short-acting bronchodilators or components to students only if the personnel member has successfully completed training and believes in good faith that the student is experiencing respiratory distress or asthma-related distress, regardless of whether the student has a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator or has previously been diagnosed with asthma.
- <u>f. The school district or public school shall provide</u>
 written notice of the district's or school's adopted protocol to
 each parent or guardian. The public school must receive prior
 permission from the parent or guardian to administer a shortacting bronchodilator or components to a student.
- g. A school district and its employees and agents who act in good faith are not liable for any injury arising from the use or nonuse of a short-acting bronchodilator or components administered by a trained school personnel member or nurse who follows the adopted protocol and whose professional opinion is that the student is experiencing respiratory distress:

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(I) Unless the trained school personnel member's or nurse's action is willful and wanton;

- (II) Notwithstanding that the parent or guardian of the student to whom the short-acting bronchodilator is administered has not been provided notice or has not signed a statement acknowledging that the school district is not liable; and
- (III) Regardless of whether authorization has been given by the student's parent or guardian or by the student's physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.
- h. An authorized health care practitioner or dispensing pharmacist who prescribes short-acting bronchodilators and components for use by a public school is immune from civil liability for any act or omission related to the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator or components, except for an act of willful or wanton misconduct.
- Section 2. Subsection (19) is added to section 1002.42, Florida Statutes, to read:
 - 1002.42 Private schools.-
 - (19) SHORT-ACTING BRONCHODILATOR USE.
 - (a) As used in this subsection, the term:
- 1. "Administer" means to give or directly apply a shortacting bronchodilator to a student.
- 2. "Asthma" means a chronic lung disease that inflames and narrows the airways and can manifest wheezing, chest tightness, shortness of breath, and coughing.
- 3. "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 an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.

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4. "Components" means devices used as part of clinically recommended use of short-acting bronchodilators, including spacers, valved holding chambers, or nebulizers.

- 5. "Respiratory distress" means difficulty breathing by an individual, which can be caused by several medical factors, including chronic diseases such as asthma.
- 6. "Short-acting bronchodilator" means any beta-2 agonist, such as albuterol, which is used for the quick relief of asthma symptoms and is recommended by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute's National Asthma Education and Prevention Program Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma. Such bronchodilators may include an orally inhaled medication that contains a premeasured single dose of albuterol or albuterol sulfate delivered by a nebulizer or compressor device 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 bronchodilator recommended in the Guidelines for the Treatment of Asthma.
- (b) Asthmatic students whose parent and physician provide their approval to the school principal may carry a short-acting bronchodilator on their person while in school. The school principal must 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

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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, as defined in s.

 1002.20(3)(h), from a wholesale distributor as defined in s.

 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer, as those terms are defined in s.

 499.003, for short-acting bronchodilators and components at no charge, a fair market price, or a reduced price for use in the event a student experiences an anaphylactic reaction or respiratory distress. The short-acting bronchodilators and components must be maintained in a secure location on the school premises.
- (e) A participating private school must adopt a protocol developed by a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459 for the 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 or components. The protocol must provide guidance for administering short-acting bronchodilators in instances of respiratory distress for a student with a known diagnosis of asthma and if approved by the private school for students with no known diagnosis of asthma.
- (f) 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.
- (g) 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,

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unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

- (h) A school nurse or a trained school personnel member may administer short-acting bronchodilators or components to students only if the personnel member has successfully completed training and believes in good faith that the student is experiencing respiratory distress or asthma-related distress, regardless of whether the student has a prescription for a short-acting bronchodilator or has previously been diagnosed with asthma.
- (i) A private school shall provide written notice of the school's adopted protocol to each parent or guardian. A private school must receive prior permission from the parent or guardian to administer a short-acting bronchodilator or components to a student.
- (j) A private school and its employees and agents who act in good faith are not liable for any injury arising from the use or nonuse of a short-acting bronchodilator or components administered by a trained school personnel member or nurse who follows the adopted protocol and whose professional opinion is that the student is experiencing respiratory distress:
- 1. Unless the trained school personnel member's or nurse's action is willful and wanton;
- 2. Notwithstanding that the parent or guardian of the student to whom the short-acting bronchodilator is administered has not been provided notice or has not signed a statement acknowledging that the school is not liable; and
- 3. Regardless of whether authorization has been given by the student's parents or guardians or by the student's

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physician, physician assistant, or advanced practice registered nurse.

(k) An authorized health care practitioner or dispensing pharmacist who prescribes short-acting bronchodilators and components for use by a private school is immune from civil liability for any act or omission related to the administration of a short-acting bronchodilator or components, except for an

Section 3. This act shall take effect July 1, 2024.

act of willful or wanton misconduct.