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School Medication Amendments

2026 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Jen Plumb

House Sponsor:

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LONG TITLE

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General Description:

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This bill organizes and consolidates provisions that relate to medication in a school.

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Highlighted Provisions:

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This bill:

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- ▶ defines a term;
- ▶ repeals certain sections of code and folds those sections into existing sections;
- ▶ organizes and consolidates provisions that relate to medication in a school; and
- ▶ makes technical and conforming changes.

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Money Appropriated in this Bill:

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None

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Other Special Clauses:

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This bill provides a special effective date.

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Utah Code Sections Affected:

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AMENDS:

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26B-4-401, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 445

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26B-4-406, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 445

16

26B-4-407, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 122

17

26B-4-408, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2023, Chapter 307

18

26B-4-410, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 445

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26B-4-411, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 445

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26B-4-412, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 445

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RENUMBERS AND AMENDS:

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26B-4-413, (Renumbered from 53G-9-502, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2025, Chapter 122)

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26B-4-414, (Renumbered from 53G-9-505, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2024, Chapter 309)

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26B-4-415, (Renumbered from 53G-9-507, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2024,

S.B. 104

31 Chapter 309)

32 REPEALS:

33 **53G-9-501**, as enacted by Laws of Utah 2018, Chapter 3

34 **53G-9-504**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapters 293, 349

35 **53G-9-506**, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2019, Chapter 293

37 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

38 Section 1. Section **26B-4-401** is amended to read:

39 **26B-4-401 . Definitions.**

40 As used in this part:

41 (1) "Agent" means a coach, teacher, employee, representative, or volunteer.

42 (2)(a) "Amateur sports organization" means, except as provided in Subsection (2)(b):

43 (i) a sports team;

44 (ii) a public or private school;

45 (iii) a public or private sports league;

46 (iv) a public or private sports camp; or

47 (v) any other public or private organization that organizes, manages, or sponsors a
48 sporting event for [its] the organization's members, enrollees, or attendees.

49 (b) "Amateur sports organization" does not include a professional:

50 (i) team;

51 (ii) league; or

52 (iii) sporting event.

53 (3) "Anaphylaxis" means a potentially life-threatening hypersensitivity to a substance.

54 (a) Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include shortness of breath, wheezing, difficulty
55 breathing, difficulty talking or swallowing, hives, itching, swelling, shock, or asthma.

56 (b) Causes of anaphylaxis may include insect sting, food allergy, drug reaction, and
57 exercise.

58 (4) "Asthma action plan" means a written plan:

59 (a) developed with a school nurse, a student's parent or guardian, and the student's health
60 care provider to help control the student's asthma; and

61 (b) signed by the student's:

62 (i) parent or guardian; and

63 (ii) health care provider.

64 (5) "Asthma emergency" means an episode of respiratory distress that may include the

65 following symptoms[–sueh-as–] :

66 (a) wheezing[;] ;

67 (b) [–]shortness of breath[–] ;

68 (c) coughing[–] ;

69 (d) chest tightness[–] ;or[–]

70 (e) breathing difficulty.

71 (6) "Child" means an individual who is under 18 years old.

72 (7) "Department health care provider" means a health care provider who is acting in the
73 capacity of a health care provider during employment for the department.

74 (8) "Epinephrine nasal spray" means a portable, disposable drug delivery device that
75 contains a measured, single dose of epinephrine administered nasally, that is used to
76 treat a person suffering a potentially fatal anaphylactic reaction.

77 (9) "Glucagon authorization" means the same as that term is defined in [Section 53G-9-504]
78 Section 26B-4-412.

79 (10) "Glucagon kit" means a medical device that contains a premeasured dose of glucagon
80 for the emergency treatment of hypoglycemia.

81 (11) "Health care provider" means an individual who is licensed as:

82 (a) a physician under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act;

83 (b) a physician under Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;

84 (c) an advanced practice registered nurse under Section 58-31b-302; or

85 (d) a physician assistant under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician Assistant Act.

86 (12) "Hypoglycemia" means a potentially life threatening condition resulting from
87 abnormally low blood glucose levels.

88 (13) "Injectable epinephrine rescue medication" means a portable, disposable drug delivery
89 device that contains a measured, single dose of epinephrine administered through
90 injection, that is used to treat a person suffering a potentially fatal anaphylactic reaction.

91 (14) "Local education agency" or "LEA" means the same as that term is defined in Section
92 53E-1-102.

93 [(14)] (15) "Pharmacist" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-17b-102.

94 [(15)] (16) "Pharmacy intern" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-17b-102.

95 [(16)] (17) "Physician" means the same as that term is defined in Section 58-67-102.

96 [(17)] (18) "Public school" means a district school or a charter school.

97 [(18)] (19) "Qualified adult" means a person who:

98 (a) is at least 18 years old; and

99 (b)(i) for purposes of administering an injectable epinephrine rescue medication, has
100 successfully completed the training program established in Section 26B-4-407;
101 (ii) for purposes of administering a glucagon kit, has successfully completed the
102 training program established in Section 26B-4-412; and
103 (iii) for purposes of administering stock albuterol, has successfully completed the
104 training program established in Section 26B-4-408.

105 ~~(19)~~ (20) "Qualified injectable epinephrine rescue medication entity":

106 (a) means a facility or organization that employs, contracts with, or has a similar
107 relationship with a qualified adult who is likely to have contact with another person
108 who may experience anaphylaxis; and
109 (b) includes:
110 (i) recreation camps;
111 (ii) an education facility, school, or university;
112 (iii) a day care facility;
113 (iv) youth sports leagues;
114 (v) amusement parks;
115 (vi) food establishments;
116 (vii) places of employment; and
117 (viii) recreation areas.

118 ~~(20)~~ (21) "Qualified glucagon kit entity" means a public or private school that employs,
119 contracts with, or has a similar relationship with a qualified adult who is likely to have
120 contact with another person who may experience a diabetic emergency.

121 ~~(21)~~ (22) "Qualified health care provider" means a health care provider who:

122 (a) is licensed under Title 58, Occupations and Professions; and
123 (b) may evaluate and manage a concussion within the health care provider's scope of
124 practice.

125 ~~(22)~~ (23) "Qualified stock albuterol entity" means a public or private school that employs,
126 contracts with, or has a similar relationship with a qualified adult who is likely to have
127 contact with another person who may experience an asthma emergency.

128 ~~(23)~~ (24)(a) "Sporting event" means any of the following athletic activities [that is
129 organized, managed, or sponsored by an organization] an organization organizes,
130 manages, or sponsors:

131 (i) a game;
132 (ii) a practice;

133 (iii) a sports camp;

134 (iv) a physical education class;

135 (v) a competition; or

136 (vi) a tryout.

137 (b) "Sporting event" does not include:

138 (i) the issuance of a lift ticket or pass by a ski resort, the use of the ticket or pass, or a
139 ski or snowboarding class or school at a ski resort, unless the skiing or
140 snowboarding is part of a camp, team, or competition that is organized, managed,
141 or sponsored by the ski resort;

142 (ii) as applied to a government entity, merely making available a field, facility, or
143 other location owned, leased, or controlled by the government entity to an amateur
144 sports organization or a child, regardless of whether the government entity charges
145 a fee for the use; or

146 (iii) free play or recess taking place during school hours.

147 [~~(24)~~] (25) "Stock albuterol" means a prescription inhaled medication:

148 (a) used to treat asthma; and

149 (b) that may be delivered through a device, including:

150 (i) an inhaler; or

151 (ii) a nebulizer with a mouthpiece or mask.

152 [~~(25)~~] (26) "Traumatic head injury" means an injury to the head arising from blunt trauma,
153 an acceleration force, or a deceleration force, with one of the following observed or
154 self-reported conditions attributable to the injury:

155 (a) transient confusion, disorientation, or impaired consciousness;

156 (b) dysfunction of memory;

157 (c) loss of consciousness; or

158 (d) signs of other neurological or neuropsychological dysfunction, including:

159 (i) seizures;

160 (ii) irritability;

161 (iii) lethargy;

162 (iv) vomiting;

163 (v) headache;

164 (vi) dizziness; or

165 (vii) fatigue.

166 Section 2. Section **26B-4-406** is amended to read:

167 **26B-4-406 . Voluntary participation.**

168 (1) Sections 26B-4-406 through 26B-4-412 do not create a duty or standard of care for:

169 (a) a person to be trained in the use and storage of injectable epinephrine , rescue
170 medication, glucagon kits, or stock albuterol; or

171 (b) except as [provided in Subsektion (5)] described in Subsection 26B-4-407(1)(a)(i), a
172 qualified injectable epinephrine rescue medication entity to store injectable
173 epinephrine rescue medication, a qualified glucagon kit entity to store glucagon kits
174 on [its] the qualified glucagon kit entity's premises, or a qualified stock albuterol
175 entity to store stock albuterol on [its] the qualified stock albuterol entity's premises.

176 (2) Except as provided in [Subsektion (3) and (5)] Subsection (3) and as described in
177 Subsection 26B-4-407(1)(a)(i), a [deecision by a person] person's decision to successfully
178 complete a training program under Section 26B-4-407, 26B-4-408, or 26B-4-412 and to
179 make emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication, glucagon kits, or stock
180 albuterol available under the provisions of Sections 26B-4-406 through 26B-4-412 is
181 voluntary.

182 (3) A school, school board, or school official may not prohibit or dissuade a teacher or
183 other school employee at a primary or secondary school in the state, either public or
184 private, from:

185 (a) completing a training program under Section 26B-4-407, 26B-4-408, or 26B-4-412;

186 (b) possessing or storing an injectable epinephrine rescue medication, glucagon kit, or
187 stock albuterol on school property if:

188 (i) the teacher or school employee is a qualified adult; and

189 (ii) the possession and storage is in accordance with the training received under
190 Section 26B-4-407, 26B-4-408, or 26B-4-412; or

191 (c) administering an injectable epinephrine rescue medication, glucagon kit, or stock
192 albuterol to any person, if:

193 (i) the teacher or school employee is a qualified adult; and

194 (ii) the administration is in accordance with the training received under Section
195 26B-4-407, 26B-4-408, or 26B-4-412.

196 (4) A school, school board, or school official may encourage a teacher or other school
197 employee to volunteer to become a qualified adult.

198 [(5)(a) Eaeh primary or secondary school in the state, both public and private, shall
199 make an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication available to any teacher
200 or other school employee who:]

201 [~~(i)~~ is employed at the school; and]

202 [~~(ii)~~ is a qualified adult.]

203 [~~(b)~~ This section does not require a school described in Subsection (5)(a) to keep more
204 than one emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication on the school premises,
205 so long as it may be quickly accessed by a teacher or other school employee, who is a
206 qualified adult, in the event of an emergency.]

207 [~~(6)(a)~~ Each primary or secondary school in the state, both public and private, may
208 make a glucagon kit available to any school employee who:]

209 [~~(i)~~ is employed at the school; and]

210 [~~(ii)~~ is a qualified adult.]

211 [~~(b)~~ A qualified adult may administer a glucagon kit to a student who:]

212 [~~(i)~~ has a diagnosis of diabetes by a health care provider;]

213 [~~(ii)~~ has a glucagon authorization on file with the school; and]

214 [~~(iii)~~ is showing symptoms of hypoglycemia.]

215 [~~(e)~~ This Subsektion (6) does not relieve a student's parent or guardian from providing a
216 student's medication or create an expectation that a school will have a glucagon kit
217 available.]

218 [~~(7)(a)~~ Each primary or secondary school in the state, both public and private, may
219 make stock albuterol available to any school employee who:]

220 [~~(i)~~ is employed at the school; and]

221 [~~(ii)~~ is a qualified adult.]

222 [~~(b)~~ A qualified adult may administer stock albuterol to a student who:]

223 [~~(i)~~ has a diagnosis of asthma by a health care provider;]

224 [~~(ii)~~ except as provided in Subsektion (7)(d), has a current asthma action plan on file
225 with the school; and]

226 [~~(iii)~~ except as provided in Subsektion (7)(d), is showing symptoms of an asthma
227 emergency as described in the student's asthma action plan.]

228 [~~(e)~~ This Subsektion (7) may not be interpreted to relieve a student's parent or guardian
229 of providing a student's medication or create an expectation that a school will have
230 stock albuterol available.]

231 [~~(d)~~ A qualified adult may administer stock albuterol to any student who appears to be
232 experiencing respiratory distress or an asthma emergency on the qualified adult's
233 training under Section 26-4-408 and regardless of whether a current asthma plan is on
234 file.]

235 [({8})] (5) No school, school board, or school official shall retaliate or otherwise take adverse
236 action against a teacher or other school employee for:
237 (a) volunteering under Subsection (2);
238 (b) engaging in conduct described in Subsection (3); or
239 (c) failing or refusing to become a qualified adult.

240 Section 3. Section **26B-4-407** is amended to read:

26B-4-407 . Requirement to stock injectable epinephrine rescue medication --

Training in use and storage of injectable epinephrine rescue medication.

243 (1)(a) Each primary and secondary school in the state, both public and private, shall:

244 (i) make an emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication available to any
245 teacher or other school employee who:
246 (A) is employed at the school; and
247 (B) is a qualified adult; and
248 (ii) [-]make initial and annual refresher training, regarding the storage and emergency
249 use of an injectable epinephrine rescue medication, available to any teacher or
250 other school employee who volunteers to become a qualified adult.

251 (b) This section does not require a school described in Subsection (1)(a) to keep more
252 than one emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication on the school premises,
253 if a teacher or other school employee, who is a qualified adult, can quickly access the
254 emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication in the event of an emergency.

255 [(b)] (c) [The training described in Subsection (1)(a) may be provided by the school
256 nurse, or other person qualified to provide such training, designated by the school
257 district physician, the medical director of the local health department, or the local
258 emergency medical services director] A school nurse, or another person qualified to
259 provide the training described in Subsection (1)(a)(ii), may provide the training if the
260 school district physician, the medical director of the local health department, or the
261 local emergency medical services director, designates the school nurse or qualified
262 person.

263 (2) A person who provides training under [Subseetion (1)] Subsection (1)(a)(ii) or (6) shall
264 include in the training:

265 (a) techniques for recognizing symptoms of anaphylaxis;
266 (b) standards and procedures for the storage and emergency use of injectable
267 epinephrine rescue medication;
268 (c) emergency follow-up procedures, including calling the emergency 911 number and

269 contacting, if possible, the student's parent and physician; and

270 (d) written materials covering the information required under this Subsection (2).

271 (3) A qualified adult shall retain for reference the written materials prepared in accordance
272 with Subsection (2)(d).

273 (4) A public school shall permit a student to:

274 (a) possess an epinephrine nasal spray;

275 (b) self-administer an epinephrine nasal spray;

276 (c) possess an injectable epinephrine rescue medication; or

277 (d) self-administer an injectable epinephrine rescue medication if:

278 (i) the student's parent or guardian signs a statement:

279 (A) authorizing the student to possess or possess and self-administer an injectable
280 epinephrine rescue medication; and

281 (B) acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, possessing
282 or possessing and self-administering an injectable epinephrine rescue
283 medication; and

284 (ii) the student's health care provider provides a written statement that states that:

285 (A) it is medically appropriate for the student to possess or possess and
286 self-administer an injectable epinephrine rescue medication; and

287 (B) the student should be in possession of the injectable epinephrine rescue
288 medication at all times.

289 (5) The department, in cooperation with the state superintendent of public instruction, shall
290 design forms to be used by public and private schools for the parental and health care
291 providers statements described in Subsection (4).

292 (6)(a) The department:

293 (i) shall approve educational programs [econducted by other persons,] other persons
294 conduct to train:

295 (A) people under Subsection (6)(b) [of this section], regarding the proper use and
296 storage of emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication; and

297 (B) a qualified injectable epinephrine rescue medication entity regarding the
298 proper storage and emergency use of injectable epinephrine rescue medication;
299 and

300 (ii) may, as funding is available, conduct educational programs to train people
301 regarding the use of and storage of emergency injectable epinephrine rescue
302 medication.

303 (b) A person who volunteers to receive training as a qualified adult to administer an
304 injectable epinephrine rescue medication under the provisions of this Subsection (6)
305 shall demonstrate a need for the training to the department, which may be based upon
306 occupational, volunteer, or family circumstances, and shall include:
307 (i) camp counselors;
308 (ii) scout leaders;
309 (iii) forest rangers;
310 (iv) tour guides; and
311 (v) other persons who have or reasonably expect to have contact with at least one
312 other person as a result of the person's occupational or volunteer status.

313 Section 4. Section **26B-4-408** is amended to read:

314 **26B-4-408 . Training in use and storage of stock albuterol.**

315 (1)(a) Each primary and secondary school in the state, both public and private, shall
316 make initial and annual refresher training regarding the storage and emergency use of
317 stock albuterol available to a teacher or school employee who volunteers to become a
318 qualified adult.

319 (b) The department shall provide the training described in Subsection (1)(a)[~~shall be~~
320 ~~provided by the department]~~.

321 (2)(a) Each primary or secondary school in the state, both public and private, may make
322 stock albuterol available to any school employee who:
323 (i) is employed at the school; and
324 (ii) is a qualified adult.

325 (b) A qualified adult may administer stock albuterol to a student who:
326 (i) has a diagnosis of asthma by a health care provider;
327 (ii) except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), has a current asthma action plan on file
328 with the school; and
329 (iii) except as provided in Subsection (2)(d), is showing symptoms of an asthma
330 emergency as described in the student's asthma action plan.

331 (c) This Subsection (2) may not be interpreted to relieve a student's parent or guardian of
332 providing a student's medication or create an expectation that a school will have stock
333 albuterol available.

334 (d) A qualified adult may administer stock albuterol to any student who appears to be
335 experiencing respiratory distress or an asthma emergency, consistent with the
336 qualified adult's training under this section, and regardless of whether a current

337 asthma action plan is on file.

338 [~~(2)~~] (3) A person who provides training under [~~Subsektion (1) or (6)~~] Subsection (1) or (7)
339 shall include in the training:

- 340 (a) techniques for recognizing symptoms of an asthma emergency;
- 341 (b) standards and procedures for the storage and emergency use of stock albuterol;
- 342 (c) emergency follow-up procedures, and contacting, if possible, the student's parent; and
- 343 (d) written materials covering the information required under this [~~Subsektion (2)~~]
344 Subsection (3).

345 [~~(3)~~] (4) A qualified adult shall retain for reference the written materials prepared in
346 accordance with [~~Subsektion (2)(d)~~] Subsection (3)(d).

347 [~~(4)~~] (5)(a) A public or private school shall permit a student to possess and
348 self-administer asthma medication if:

- 349 (i) the student's parent or guardian signs a statement:
 - 350 (A) authorizing the student to self-administer asthma medication; and
 - 351 (B) acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of,
352 self-administering the asthma medication; and
- 353 (ii) the student's health care provider provides a written statement that states:
 - 354 (A) it is medically appropriate for the student to self-administer asthma
355 medication and be in possession of asthma medication at all times; and
 - 356 (B) the name of the asthma medication prescribed or authorized for the student's
357 use.

358 (b) Section 53G-8-205 does not apply to the possession and self-administration of
359 asthma medication in accordance with this section.

360 [~~(5)~~] (6) The department, in cooperation with the state superintendent of public instruction,
361 shall design forms to be used by public and private schools for the parental and health
362 care provider statements described in [~~Subsektion (4)~~] Subsection (5).

363 [~~(6)~~] (7) The department:

- 364 (a) shall approve educational programs[~~e~~onducted by other persons] other persons
365 conduct to train:
 - 366 (i) people under [~~Subsektion (6)(b)~~] Subsection (7)(b), regarding the proper use and
367 storage of stock albuterol; and
 - 368 (ii) a qualified stock albuterol entity regarding the proper storage and emergency use
369 of stock albuterol; and
- 370 (b) may conduct educational programs to train people regarding the use of and storage of

371 stock albuterol.

372 Section 5. Section **26B-4-410** is amended to read:

373 **26B-4-410 . Immunity from liability.**

374 (1) The following, if acting in good faith, are not liable in any civil or criminal action for
375 any act taken or not taken under the authority of Sections 26B-4-406 through 26B-4-412
376 with respect to an anaphylactic reaction, diabetic emergency, or asthma emergency:

377 (a) a qualified adult;

378 (b) a physician, physician assistant, pharmacist, or any other person or entity authorized
379 to prescribe or dispense prescription drugs;

380 (c) a person who conducts training described in Section 26B-4-407, 26B-4-408, or
381 26B-4-412;

382 (d) a qualified injectable epinephrine rescue medication entity;

383 (e) a qualified glucagon kit entity;

384 (f) a qualified stock albuterol entity;

385 (g) the department;

386 (h) a local health department;

387 (i) a local education agency; and

388 (j) a local emergency medical services entity.

389 (2) [Section 53G-9-502] Section 26B-4-413 does not apply to the administration of an
390 injectable epinephrine rescue medication, glucagon kit, or stock albuterol in accordance
391 with this part.

392 (3) This section does not eliminate, limit, or reduce any other immunity from liability or
393 defense against liability that may be available under state law.

394 Section 6. Section **26B-4-411** is amended to read:

395 **26B-4-411 . Administrative rulemaking authority.**

396 The department shall adopt rules in accordance with Title 63G, Chapter 3, Utah
397 Administrative Rulemaking Act, to:

398 (1) establish and approve training programs in accordance with Sections[-] :

399 (a) 26B-4-407[-] ;

400 (b) 26B-4-408[-, and] ;

401 (c) 26B-4-412;

402 (d) 26B-4-414; and

403 (e) 26B-4-415;

404 (2) establish a procedure for determining who is eligible for training as a qualified adult

405 under Subsection 26B-4-407(6)(b)(v); and

406 (3) establish standards for storage of:

407 (a) emergency injectable epinephrine rescue medication by a qualified injectable
408 epinephrine rescue medication entity under Section 26B-4-407;

409 (b) a glucagon kit by a qualified glucagon kit entity under Section 26B-4-412; and

410 (c) stock albuterol by a qualified stock albuterol entity under Section 26B-4-408.

411 Section 7. Section **26B-4-412** is amended to read:

412 **26B-4-412 . Diabetes medication -- Administration of glucagon -- Training in use
413 and storage of a glucagon kit -- Authority to use glucagon -- Immunity from liability.**

414 (1) As used in this section:

415 (a) "Diabetes medication" means prescription or nonprescription medication used to
416 treat diabetes, including related medical devices, supplies, and equipment used to
417 treat diabetes.

418 (b) "Glucagon authorization" means a signed statement from a parent of a student with
419 diabetes:

420 (i) certifying that glucagon has been prescribed for the student;

421 (ii) requesting that the student's public school identify and train school personnel who
422 volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon in accordance with this
423 section; and

424 (iii) authorizing the administration of glucagon in an emergency to the student in
425 accordance with this section.

426 [(1)] (2)[(a)] Each primary and secondary school in the state, both public and private,
427 shall make initial and annual refresher training regarding the storage and emergency
428 use of a glucagon kit available to a teacher or school employee who volunteers to
429 become a qualified adult.

430 (3)(a) Each primary or secondary school in the state, both public and private, may make
431 a glucagon kit available to any school employee who:

432 (i) is employed at the school; and

433 (ii) is a qualified adult.

434 (b) A qualified adult may administer a glucagon kit to a student who:

435 (i) has a diagnosis of diabetes by a health care provider;

436 (ii) has a glucagon authorization on file with the school; and

437 (iii) is showing symptoms of hypoglycemia.

438 (c) This Subsection (3) does not relieve a student's parent or guardian from providing a

439 student's medication or create an expectation that a school will have a glucagon kit
440 available.

441 (4) Each public school shall:

442 (a) within a reasonable time after receiving a glucagon authorization, train two or more
443 school personnel who volunteer to be trained in the administration of glucagon, with
444 training the school nurse or another qualified, licensed medical professional provides;
445 (b) allow all willing school personnel to receive training in the administration of
446 glucagon, and the school shall assist and may not obstruct the identification or
447 training of volunteers under this Subsection (4);
448 (c) permit a student or school personnel to possess or store prescribed glucagon so that it
449 will be available for administration in an emergency in accordance with this section;
450 and
451 (d) retain for reference the written materials prepared in accordance with Subsection
452 (5)(b)(iv).

453 (5) The department, in cooperation with the state superintendent, shall:

454 (a) design a glucagon authorization form to be used by public schools in accordance
455 with this section; and
456 (b) [The department shall] provide the training described in [Subsektion (1)(a).]
457 Subsection (2), including:
458 (i) techniques for recognizing the symptoms that warrant the administration of
459 glucagon;
460 (ii) standards and procedures for the storage and use of glucagon;
461 (iii) other emergency procedures, including calling the emergency 911 number and
462 contacting, if possible, the student's parent; and
463 (iv) written materials covering the information required under this Subsection (5); and
464 (c) design forms a public school uses for the parental and health care provider statements
465 described in Subsection (9).

466 [(2) A person who provides training under Subsektion (1) or (5) shall include in the training:]

467 [(a) techniques for recognizing symptoms of a hypoglycemic emergency;]
468 [(b) standards and procedures for the storage and emergency use of a glucagon kit;]
469 [(c) emergency follow-up procedures, and contacting, if possible, the student's parent;
470 and]
471 [(d) written materials covering the information required under this Subsektion (2).]
472 [(3)] (6) A qualified adult shall retain for reference the written materials prepared in

473 accordance with [Subsektion (2)(d)] Subsection (5)(b)(iv).

474 (7)(a) An individual who has received training in accordance with this section may
475 administer glucagon at a school or school activity to a student with a glucagon
476 authorization if:

477 (i) the student is exhibiting the symptoms that warrant the administration of
478 glucagon; and

479 (ii) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available.

480 (b) A person who administers glucagon in accordance with Subsection (3)(b) shall direct
481 a responsible person to call 911 and take other appropriate actions in accordance with
482 the training materials retained under Subsection (6).

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

486 [(4) A public or private school shall permit a student to possess and self-administer diabetes
487 medication in accordance with Section 53G-9-506.]

488 (9) A public school shall permit a student to possess or possess and self-administer diabetes
489 medication if:

490 (a) the student's parent signs a statement:

491 (i) authorizing the student to possess and self-administer diabetes medication; and
492 (ii) acknowledging that the student is responsible for, and capable of, possessing or
493 possessing and self-administering the diabetes medication; and

494 (b) the student's health care provider provides a written statement that states:

495 (i) it is medically appropriate for the student to possess or possess and self-administer
496 diabetes medication and the student should be in possession of diabetes
497 medication at all times; and
498 (ii) the name of the diabetes medication prescribed or authorized for the student's use.

499 [(5)] (10) The department:

500 (a) shall approve educational programs [conducted by other persons] other persons
501 conduct to train:

502 (i) people under [Subsektion (5)(b)] Subsection (10)(b), regarding the proper use and
503 storage of a glucagon kit; and

504 (ii) a qualified glucagon kit entity regarding the proper storage and emergency use of
505 a glucagon kit; and

506 (b) may conduct educational programs to train people regarding the use of and storage of

507 a glucagon kit.

508 (11) Section 26B-4-413 does not apply to the administration of glucagon in accordance
509 with this section.

510 (12) Section 53G-8-205 does not apply to:

511 (a) the possession and administration of glucagon in accordance with this section; or
512 (b) the possession and self-administration of diabetes medication in accordance with this
513 section.

514 (13) The unlawful or unprofessional conduct provisions of Title 58, Occupations and
515 Professions, do not apply to a person licensed as a health professional under Title 58,
516 Occupations and Professions, including a nurse, physician, physician assistant, or
517 pharmacist who, in good faith, trains nonlicensed volunteers to administer glucagon in
518 accordance with this section.

519 Section 8. Section **26B-4-413**, which is renumbered from Section 53G-9-502 is renumbered
520 and amended to read:

521 **[53G-9-502] 26B-4-413 . Administration of medication to students --**

522 **Prerequisites -- Immunity from liability -- Applicability.**

523 (1) A public or private school that holds any classes in grades kindergarten through 12 may
524 provide for the administration of medication, including epinephrine nasal spray as that
525 term is defined in Section 26B-4-401, to any student during periods when the student is
526 under the control of the school, subject to the following conditions:

527 (a) the local school board, charter school governing board, or the private equivalent,
528 after consultation with the ~~Department of Health and Human Services~~ department
529 and school nurses shall adopt policies that provide for:

530 (i) the designation of volunteer employees who may administer medication;
531 (ii) proper identification and safekeeping of medication;
532 (iii) the training of designated volunteer employees by the school nurse;
533 (iv) maintenance of records of administration; and
534 (v) notification to the school nurse of medication that will be administered to
535 students; and

536 (b) medication may only be administered to a student if:

537 (i) the student's parent has provided a current written and signed request that
538 medication be administered during regular school hours to the student; and
539 (ii) the student's licensed health care provider has prescribed the medication and
540 provides documentation as to the method, amount, and time schedule for

541 administration, and a statement that administration of medication by school
542 employees during periods when the student is under the control of the school is
543 medically necessary.

544 (2) Authorization for administration of medication by school personnel may be withdrawn
545 by the school at any time following actual notice to the student's parent.

546 (3) School personnel who provide assistance under Subsection (1) in substantial compliance
547 with the licensed health care provider's written prescription and the employers of these
548 school personnel are not liable, civilly or criminally, for:

549 (a) any adverse reaction suffered by the student as a result of taking the medication; and
550 (b) discontinuing the administration of the medication under Subsection (2).

551 (4) Subsections (1) through (3) do not apply to:

552 (a) the administration of glucagon in accordance with [Seetion 53G-9-504] Section
553 26B-4-412;

554 (b) the administration of a seizure rescue medication in accordance with [Seetion
555 53G-9-505] Section 26B-4-414;

556 (c) the administration of an opiate antagonist in accordance with Title 26B, Chapter 4,
557 Part 5, Treatment Access; or

558 (d) the administration of an adrenal insufficiency medication in accordance with [
559 Section 53G-9-507] Section 26B-4-415.

560 Section 9. Section **26B-4-414**, which is renumbered from Section 53G-9-505 is renumbered
561 and amended to read:

[53G-9-505] 26B-4-414 . Trained school employee volunteers -- Administration of
seizure rescue medication -- Exemptions from liability.

564 (1) As used in this section:

565 (a) "Prescribing health care professional" means:

566 (i) a physician and surgeon licensed under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical
567 Practice Act;

568 (ii) an osteopathic physician and surgeon licensed under Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah
569 Osteopathic Medical Practice Act;

570 (iii) an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b,
571 Nurse Practice Act; or

572 (iv) a physician assistant licensed under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician
573 Assistant Act.

574 (b) "Seizure rescue authorization" means a student's individualized healthcare plan that:

575 (i) certifies that:

576 (A) a prescribing health care professional has prescribed a seizure rescue
577 medication for the student;

578 (B) the student's parent has previously administered the student's seizure rescue
579 medication in a nonmedically-supervised setting without a complication; and

580 (C) the student has previously ceased having full body prolonged or convulsive
581 seizure activity as a result of receiving the seizure rescue medication;

582 (ii) describes the specific seizure rescue medication authorized for the student,
583 including the indicated dose, and instructions for administration;

584 (iii) requests that the student's public school identify and train school employees who
585 are willing to volunteer to receive training to administer a seizure rescue
586 medication in accordance with this section; and

587 (iv) authorizes a trained school employee volunteer to administer a seizure rescue
588 medication in accordance with this section.

589 (c)(i) "Seizure rescue medication" means a medication, prescribed by a prescribing
590 health care professional, to be administered as described in a student's seizure
591 rescue authorization, while the student experiences seizure activity.

592 (ii) A seizure rescue medication does not include a medication administered
593 intravenously or intramuscularly.

594 (d) "Trained school employee volunteer" means an individual who:

595 (i) is an employee of a public school where at least one student has a seizure rescue
596 authorization;

597 (ii) is at least 18 years old; and

598 (iii) as described in this section:

599 (A) volunteers to receive training in the administration of a seizure rescue
600 medication;

601 (B) completes a training program described in this section;

602 (C) demonstrates competency on an assessment; and

603 (D) completes annual refresher training each year that the individual intends to
604 remain a trained school employee volunteer.

605 (2)(a) The [Department of Health and Human Services] department shall, with input
606 from the state board and a children's hospital, develop a training program for trained
607 school employee volunteers in the administration of seizure rescue medications that
608 includes:

609 (i) techniques to recognize symptoms that warrant the administration of a seizure
610 rescue medication;

611 (ii) standards and procedures for the storage of a seizure rescue medication;

612 (iii) procedures, in addition to administering a seizure rescue medication, [in the
613 event that] if a student requires administration of the seizure rescue medication,
614 including:

615 (A) calling 911; and

616 (B) contacting the student's parent;

617 (iv) an assessment to determine if an individual is competent to administer a seizure
618 rescue medication;

619 (v) an annual refresher training component; and

620 (vi) written materials describing the information required under this Subsection (2)(a).

621 (b) A public school shall retain for reference the written materials described in
622 Subsection (2)(a)(vi).

623 (c) The following individuals may provide the training described in Subsection (2)(a):

624 (i) a school nurse; or

625 (ii) a licensed health care professional.

626 (3)(a) A public school shall, after receiving a seizure rescue authorization:

627 (i) inform school employees of the opportunity to be a school employee volunteer;
628 and

629 (ii) subject to Subsection (3)(b)(ii), provide training, to each school employee who
630 volunteers, using the training program described in Subsection (2)(a).

631 (b) A public school may not:

632 (i) obstruct the identification or training of a trained school employee volunteer; or

633 (ii) compel a school employee to become a trained school employee volunteer.

634 (4) A trained school employee volunteer may possess or store a prescribed rescue seizure
635 medication, in accordance with this section.

636 (5) A trained school employee volunteer may administer a seizure rescue medication to a
637 student with a seizure rescue authorization if:

638 (a) the student is exhibiting a symptom, described on the student's seizure rescue
639 authorization, that warrants the administration of a seizure rescue medication; and

640 (b) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available to administer the
641 seizure rescue medication.

642 (6) A trained school employee volunteer who administers a seizure rescue medication shall

643 direct an individual to call 911 and take other appropriate actions in accordance with the
644 training described in Subsection (2).

645 (7) A trained school employee volunteer who administers a seizure rescue medication in
646 accordance with this section in good faith is not liable in a civil or criminal action for an
647 act taken or not taken under this section.

648 (8) [Section 53G-9-502] Section 26B-4-413 does not apply to the administration of a seizure
649 rescue medication.

650 (9) Section 53G-8-205 does not apply to the possession of a seizure rescue medication in
651 accordance with this section.

652 (10)(a) The unlawful or unprofessional conduct provisions of Title 58, Occupations and
653 Professions, do not apply to a person licensed as a health care professional under
654 Title 58, Occupations and Professions, including a nurse, physician, physician
655 assistant, or pharmacist for, in good faith, training a nonlicensed school employee
656 who volunteers to administer a seizure rescue medication in accordance with this
657 section.

658 (b) Allowing a trained school employee volunteer to administer a seizure rescue
659 medication in accordance with this section does not constitute unlawful or
660 inappropriate delegation under Title 58, Occupations and Professions.

661 Section 10. Section **26B-4-415**, which is renumbered from Section 53G-9-507 is renumbered
662 and amended to read:

663 **[53G-9-507] 26B-4-415 . Administration of adrenal insufficiency medication --**

664 **Training of school personnel -- Authority to use adrenal insufficiency medication --**

665 **Immunity from liability.**

666 (1) As used in this section:

667 (a) "Adrenal crisis" means a sudden, severe worsening of symptoms associated with
668 adrenal insufficiency, including vomiting, diarrhea, dehydration, low blood pressure,
669 or loss of consciousness, or severe pain in the lower back, abdomen or legs.

670 (b) "Adrenal crisis rescue authorization" means a student's individualized healthcare
671 plan that:

672 (i) certifies that a prescribing health care professional has prescribed an adrenal crisis
673 rescue medication for the student;

674 (ii) describes the specific adrenal crisis rescue medication authorized for the student,
675 including the indicated dose, and instructions for administration;

676 (iii) requests that the student's public school identify and train school employees who

677 are willing to volunteer to receive training to administer an adrenal crisis rescue
678 medication in accordance with this section; and

679 (iv) authorizes a trained school employee volunteer to administer an adrenal crisis
680 rescue medication in accordance with this section.

681 (c) "Adrenal crisis rescue medication" means a medication that a prescribing health care
682 professional prescribes for administration to a student during an adrenal crisis activity
683 as described in a student's adrenal crisis rescue authorization.

684 (d) "Adrenal insufficiency" means an endocrine disorder that occurs when the adrenal
685 glands do not adequately produce adrenal hormones.

686 (e) "Prescribing health care professional" means:

687 (i) a physician licensed under Title 58, Chapter 67, Utah Medical Practice Act;

688 (ii) an osteopathic physician licensed under Title 58, Chapter 68, Utah Osteopathic
689 Medical Practice Act;

690 (iii) an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under Title 58, Chapter 31b,
691 Nurse Practice Act; or

692 (iv) a physician assistant licensed under Title 58, Chapter 70a, Utah Physician
693 Assistant Act.

694 (f) "Trained school employee volunteer" means an individual who:

695 (i) is an employee of an LEA in which at least one student is enrolled who has an
696 adrenal crisis rescue authorization;

697 (ii) is at least 18 years old; and

698 (iii) as described in this section:

699 (A) volunteers to receive training in the administration of an adrenal crisis
700 medication;

701 (B) completes a training program described in this section;

702 (C) demonstrates competency to administer an adrenal crisis rescue medication
703 through an assessment; and

704 (D) completes annual training during each year in which the individual intends to
705 act as a trained school employee volunteer.

706 (2)(a) The [Department of Health and Human Services] department shall, with input
707 from the state board and a children's hospital, develop a training program for trained
708 school employee volunteers in the administration of adrenal crisis rescue medication.

709 (b) A public school shall retain for reference the written materials created for the
710 training program described in Subsection (2)(a).

711 (3)(a) A public school shall, after receiving an adrenal crisis rescue authorization:

712 (i) inform school employees of the opportunity to be a school employee volunteer;

713 and

714 (ii) subject to Subsection (3)(b)(ii), provide training to each school employee who

715 volunteers, using the training described in Subsection (2)(a).

716 (b) A public school may not:

717 (i) obstruct the identification or training of a trained school employee volunteer; or

718 (ii) compel a school employee to become a trained school employee volunteer.

719 (4) A trained school employee volunteer may:

720 (a) possess or store a prescribed adrenal crisis rescue medication, in accordance with this

721 section; and

722 (b) administer an adrenal crisis rescue medication to a student with an adrenal crisis

723 rescue authorization if:

724 (i) the student exhibits a symptom, described on the student's adrenal crisis rescue

725 authorization, that warrants the administration of an adrenal crisis rescue

726 medication; and

727 (ii) a licensed health care professional is not immediately available to administer the

728 adrenal crisis rescue medication.

729 (5) A trained school employee volunteer who administers an adrenal crisis rescue

730 medication shall take appropriate action in accordance with the training described in

731 Subsection (2).

732 (6) A trained school employee volunteer who administers an adrenal crisis rescue

733 medication in accordance with this section in good faith is not liable in a civil or

734 criminal action for an act taken or not taken under this section.

735 (7) ~~Section 53G-9-502~~ Section 26B-4-413 does not apply to the administration of an

736 adrenal crisis rescue medication.

737 (8) Section 53G-8-205 does not apply to the possession of an adrenal crisis rescue

738 medication in accordance with this section.

739 (9)(a) The unlawful or unprofessional conduct provisions of Title 58, Occupations and

740 Professions, do not apply to an individual who is licensed as a health care

741 professional under Title 58, Occupations and Professions, including a nurse,

742 physician, physician assistant, or pharmacist, for training, in good faith, a school

743 employee who:

744 (i) volunteers to administer an adrenal crisis rescue medication in accordance with

this section; and

(ii) is not licensed under Title 58, Occupations and Professions.

(b) Allowing a trained school employee volunteer to administer an adrenal crisis rescue medication in accordance with this section does not constitute unlawful or inappropriate delegation under Title 58, Occupations and Professions.

Section 11. Repealer.

This bill repeals:

Section 53G-9-501, Definitions.

Section 53G-9-504, Administration of glucagon -- Training of volunteer school

personnel -- Authority to use glucagon -- Immunity from liability.

Section 53G-9-506, Diabetes medication -- Possession -- Self-administration.

Section 12. Effective Date.

This bill takes effect on July 1, 2026.