

HB0209S01 compared with HB0209

~~{deleted text}~~ shows text that was in HB0209 but was deleted in HB0209S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0209 but was inserted into HB0209S01.

DISCLAIMER: This document is provided to assist you in your comparison of the two bills. Sometimes this automated comparison will NOT be completely accurate. Therefore, you need to read the actual bills. This automatically generated document could contain inaccuracies caused by: limitations of the compare program; bad input data; or other causes.

Representative Mike K. McKell proposes the following substitute bill:

ADMINISTRATION OF MEDICATION TO STUDENTS

AMENDMENT

2017 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Mike K. McKell

Senate Sponsor: _____

LONG TITLE

General Description:

This bill makes an amendment regarding the administration of medication to students.

Highlighted Provisions:

This bill:

- ▶ allows for the administration of an opiate antagonist to a student in accordance with the Opiate Overdose Response Act; and
- ▶ ~~{provides civil and criminal immunity for school personnel who administer an opiate antagonist to a student}~~ makes technical changes.

Money Appropriated in this Bill:

None

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Other Special Clauses:

None

Utah Code Sections Affected:

AMENDS:

53A-11-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 173

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

Section 1. Section **53A-11-601** is amended to read:

53A-11-601. Administration of medication to students -- Prerequisites --

Immunity from liability -- Applicability.

(1) A public or private school that holds any classes in grades kindergarten through 12 may provide for the administration of medication to any student during periods when the student is under the control of the school, subject to the following conditions:

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

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

and

(b) ~~except for the emergency administration of an opiate antagonist, in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 55, Opiate Overdose Response Act.~~ medication may only be administered to a student if:

(i) the student's parent or legal guardian has provided a current written and signed request that medication be administered during regular school hours to the student; and

(ii) the student's licensed health care provider has prescribed the medication and provides documentation as to the method, amount, and time schedule for administration, and a statement that administration of medication by school employees during periods when the student is under the control of the school is medically necessary.

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

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

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

†

Legislative Review Note

~~Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel~~ (4) Subsections (1) through (3) do not apply to:

(a) the administration of glucagon in accordance with Section 53A-11-603;

(b) the administration of a seizure rescue medication in accordance with Section 53A-11-603.5; or

(c) the administration of an opiate antagonist in accordance with Title 26, Chapter 55, Opiate Overdose Response Act.