Councilmembers Mary M. Cheh, Yvette Alexander, and David Grosso introduced the following bill, which was referred to the Committee on ____________.

To direct the Office of the State Superintendent of Education and the Department of Health to issue rules requiring District schools to adopt and implement policies allowing for the possession and administration of epinephrine injectors; and to amend Title 12 of the District of Columbia Official Code to exempt from liability a school employee or other person affiliated with a District school who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of an epinephrine injector to a student believed in good faith to be suffering or about to suffer from an anaphylactic reaction.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, That this act may be cited as the “Access to Emergency Epinephrine in Schools Act of 2015”.

Sec. 2. Definitions.

For purposes of this act, the term:

(a) “OSSE” means the Office of the State Superintendent of Education for the District of Columbia.
(b) "District school" means either a privately-owned school operating in the District or a public school or a public charter school as defined in section 101 of the Healthy Schools Act of 2010, effective July 27, 2010 (D.C. Law 18-209; D.C. Official Code § 38-821.01).

(c) "Undesignated epinephrine injector" means a medical device, obtained without a prescription to a particular patient, used for immediate administration of a measured dose of epinephrine to a person at risk of anaphylaxis.

Sec. 3. Rules.

(a) By January 1, 2016, OSSE, in conjunction with the Department of Health, shall develop and implement rules:

(1) Requiring District schools to possess undesignated epinephrine injectors for emergency use during the school day or at a school-sponsored event or school-affiliated event on school property; and

(2) Requiring District schools to adopt and implement training policies and procedures for the administration of an epinephrine injector, either designated or undesignated, by a school employee or other person affiliated with a District school, including a school nurse, official, after-school volunteer, or other school personnel to a student believed in good faith to be suffering or about to suffer from an anaphylactic reaction.

(b) By June 1, 2016, each District school shall adopt and implement training policies and procedures for the administration of an epinephrine injector by a school employee or other person affiliated with a District school, including a school nurse, official, after-school volunteer, or other school personnel for use during the school day or at a school-sponsored event or school-affiliated event on school property.
(c) By August 1, 2016, each District school shall possess undesignated epinephrine injectors for emergency use during the during the school day or at a school-sponsored event or school-affiliated event on school property.

Sec. 4. Liability.

Title 12 of the District of Columbia Official Code is amended by adding a new section 12-312 to read as follows:

“§ 12-312. Persons rendering emergency epinephrine in District schools exempt from liability.

“A school employee or other person affiliated with a District school, including a school nurse, official, after-school volunteer, or other school personnel who is trained in the administration of epinephrine and who provides, administers, or assists in the administration of epinephrine to a student believed in good faith to be suffering or about to suffer from an anaphylactic reaction, shall not be liable for any civil damages for ordinary negligence in acts or omissions resulting from the rendering of such treatment.”.

Sec. 5. Fiscal impact statement.

The Council adopts the fiscal impact statement in the committee report as the fiscal impact statement required by section 602(c)(3) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December 24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02 (c)(3)).

Sec. 6. Effective date.

This act shall take effect following approval by the Mayor (or in the event of veto by the Mayor, action by Council to override the veto), a 30-day period of Congressional review as provided in section 602(c)(1) of the District of Columbia Home Rule Act, approved December
24, 1973 (87 Stat. 813; D.C. Official Code § 1-206.02(c)(1)), and publication in the District of Columbia Register.