

1 HGMT38-1

2 By Senator Orr

3 RFD: Education Policy

4 First Read: 07-Mar-23

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### SYNOPSIS:

Under existing law, the Alabama Safe at Schools

Act provides that certain school personnel may be

trained to administer injectable medication to a

student with diabetes.

This bill would amend the Alabama Safe at Schools Act to apply to students with an adrenal insufficiency.

This bill would allow certain school personnel to be trained to administer injectable medication to a student with an adrenal insufficiency.

This bill would require the State Board of Education to develop guidelines for the training of school employees in the care needed to treat students with an adrenal insufficiency, and would require local boards of education to provide that training.

This bill would also prohibit a student with an adrenal insufficiency from being excluded from public school or extra-curricular activities because of his or her medical condition.

TO BE ENTITLED

AN ACT

A BILL

Relating to the Alabama Safe at Schools Act; to add



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31 Section 16-30A-3.1 to the Code of Alabama 1975 and to amend 32 Sections 16-30A-5 and 16-30A-7, Code of Alabama 1975; to 33 include adrenal insufficiency as a condition for which the 34 State Board of Education is required to develop guidelines to 35 train school employees under the act; to authorize certain school employees to administer injectable medications to 36 students with an adrenal insufficiency; and to require local 37 boards of education to ensure that students with an adrenal 38 39 insufficiency have their medical needs met and are not excluded from certain activities. 40 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA: 41 42 Section 1. Section 16-30A-3.1 is added to the Code of Alabama 1975, to read as follows: 43 \$16-30A-3.1 44 (a) For the purposes of this section, the term "adrenal 45 insufficiency" means a hormonal disorder that occurs when the 46

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(b) No later than the beginning of the 2024-2025 school year, the State Board of Education, in consultation with the Alabama Board of Nursing, shall develop guidelines for the training of school employees in the necessary care for students with medical needs related to an adrenal insufficiency according to the student's Individual Health Plan. The medical authorizations earned from the training

adrenal glands do not produce enough hormones.



55	shall	be	limited	to	permitting	the	administration	of

- 56 injectable medications specific to the adrenal insufficiency
- of the student. The guidelines shall be developed in
- 58 consideration of the recommendations of the American Academy
- of Pediatrics and other appropriate published medical
- 60 guidelines relating to adrenal insufficiency, as approved by
- the State Board of Education and the Board of Nursing. Each
- 62 local board of education shall ensure that adrenal
- insufficiency training programs are provided for all school
- 64 nurses and unlicensed medication assistants at schools under
- 65 its jurisdiction.
- (c) (1) The lead nurse of a school system, in
- 67 consultation with the local superintendent of education, may
- 68 recommend that school nurses be placed at particular schools
- 69 based on the Individual Health Plans of students with adrenal
- 70 insufficiency and the overall health needs of students.
- 71 (2) Each local board of education shall ensure that
- 72 each student in the school system with an adrenal
- 73 insufficiency receives appropriate care as specified in his or
- 74 her Individual Health Plan.
- 75 (d) No school employee shall be required to serve as an
- 76 unlicensed medication assistant or be subject to any penalty
- or disciplinary action for refusing to serve as an unlicensed
- 78 medication assistant. The decision of a school employee to

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- serve or not to serve as an unlicensed medication assistant
  may not be considered in any employment decision including,
  but not limited to, termination, non-renewal of contract,
  reduction-in-force, or transfer. No school administrator or
  supervisor shall threaten, harass, or otherwise coerce a
  school employee into serving as an unlicensed medication
  assistant.
  - (e) The parent or guardian of each student who is identified as having an adrenal insufficiency shall submit an order to be considered in the development of the student's Individual Health Plan pursuant to Section 16-30A-4.
- 90 (f) A private K-12 school may provide training for 91 employees and care for students who have an adrenal 92 insufficiency in accordance with this chapter.
- 93 Section 2. Sections 16-30A-5 and 16-30A-7, Code of 94 Alabama 1975, are amended to read as follows:
- 95 "\$16-30A-5

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- 96 (a) The local board of education shall ensure that each
  97 student in the school or system with a diabetic condition<u>or</u>
  98 <u>an adrenal insufficiency</u> receives appropriate care as
  99 specified in his or her Individual Health Plan.
- 100 (b) The school nurse or a trained unlicensed medication
  101 assistant, to the extent required by the student's Individual
  102 Health Plan, shall be on site and available to provide care to

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each student with diabetes or an adrenal insufficiency during regular school hours and school-sponsored before school and after school care programs, during field trips, extended off-site excursions, extracurricular activities in which the student is a direct participant, and on buses when the bus driver is not a trained unlicensed medication assistant."

109 "\$16-30A-7

- (a) For the purposes of this section, the term "medical condition" refers to a diabetic condition or an adrenal insufficiency.
- (b) A student with diabetes a medical condition in public school may attend the school the student would otherwise attend if the student did not have diabetes that medical condition, and the diabetes medical care specified in Section 16-30A-5 shall be provided at the school. A school system may not restrict a student who has diabetes a medical condition from attending any school on the basis that the student has diabetes of that medical condition, that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained unlicensed medication assistants. A student with diabetes a medical condition may participate in extracurricular and co-curricular activities to the same extent as a student without diabetes a medical condition. In addition, a school shall not require or pressure parents or



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127 quardians to provide care for a student with diabetes a medical condition at school or at school-sponsored activities in which the student is a direct participant as set forth in 129 130 Section 16-30A-5. However, if the parent or guardian of a student with diabetes a medical condition does not supply the 131 132 medication, the order from a physician, certified registered nurse practitioner operating under a valid collaborative 133 agreement, or physician assistant operating under a valid 134 supervisory agreement, supplies, or a signed parental and 136 prescriber authorization, the parent or guardian shall be 137 responsible for providing diabetic medical care to the student at school or at school-sponsored activities in which the student is a direct participant." Section 3. This act shall become effective on the first day of the third month following its passage and approval by the Governor, or its otherwise becoming law.