



WISCONSIN LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL AMENDMENT MEMO

2015 Assembly Bill 203

Assembly Amendments 1 to 4

Memo published: June 8, 2015

Contact: Mary Matthias, Principal Attorney (266-0932)

2015 ASSEMBLY BILL 203

Assembly Bill 203 (the bill) generally allows a health care provider to prescribe an epinephrine auto-injector in the name of an entity or organization operating a business, activity, or event at which allergens capable of causing anaphylaxis may be present.

The entity or organization must designate an employee or agent to be responsible for the storage, maintenance, control, oversight, and use of the epinephrine auto-injectors. That employee or agent must complete training required under the bill. The training may be provided by a nationally recognized organization experienced in training laypersons in emergency health treatment or a person approved by the Department of Health Services (DHS).

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1

Under the bill, the training completed by an employee or agent must cover, at a minimum, all of the following:

1. How to recognize signs and symptoms of severe allergic reactions, including anaphylaxis.
2. Standards and procedures for the storage and administration of an epinephrine auto-injector.
3. Emergency follow-up procedures after an epinephrine auto-injector is administered.

Assembly Amendment 1 specifies that training must also cover the necessity of calling 911 or another telephone number for an emergency medical service provider after an epinephrine auto-injector is administered.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 2

Assembly Amendment 2 clarifies that the bill does not prohibit a health care provider from acting within the scope of practice of his or her license, certificate, permit, or registration.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 3

Assembly Amendment 3 clarifies that the bill does not create or impose any duty, obligation, or basis for liability on any authorized entity, or its employees, agents, or other individuals, to acquire an epinephrine auto-injector or make one available.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 4

DHS may approve one or more *persons or classes of persons* to provide the training required under the bill. Assembly Amendment 4 provides, instead, that DHS may approve one or more *organizations* to provide the training.

The bill provides that the authorized entity must store an epinephrine auto-injector in a location readily accessible in an emergency and in accordance with the epinephrine auto-injector's instructions for use and any additional requirements that may be established by DHS. The amendment removes the provision authorizing DHS to establish additional requirements for storing an epinephrine auto-injector.

BILL HISTORY

The bill was introduced on May 5, 2015, by Representative Edming; co-sponsored by Senator Vukmir. Assembly Amendment 1 was offered on May 27, 2015 by Representative Subeck. Assembly Amendments 2 and 3 were offered on June 1, 2015 by Representative Edming. On June 2, 2015, Representative Edming offered Assembly Amendment 4.

On June 3, 2015, the Assembly Committee on Health recommended adoption of all of the amendments, and voted to recommend adoption of the bill, as amended, on successive votes of Ayes, 12; Noes, 0.

MM:ksm