
Wisconsin Legislative Council

AMENDMENT MEMO



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2023 Senate Bill 7

**Senate
Amendment 1**

BACKGROUND

Wisconsin law contains various provisions to authorize and facilitate epinephrine use to respond to severe allergic reactions in schools and businesses. State law refers to “epinephrine auto-injectors” and “prefilled syringes.” Current law defines epinephrine auto-injector to mean a device used for the automatic injection of epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a life-threatening allergic reaction. Current law defines prefilled syringe to mean a device that contains a dose of epinephrine, and that is used for the manual injection of epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a life-threatening allergic reaction. The prefilled syringe must be approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration (FDA).

2023 SENATE BILL 7

2023 Senate Bill 7 authorizes the use of an epinephrine delivery system in the same manner as authorized for an epinephrine auto-injector and a prefilled syringe in schools and businesses. The bill also removes references to “epinephrine auto-injector” and “prefilled syringe” in the same statutes. The bill defines epinephrine delivery system to mean a device that contains a dose of epinephrine, and that is used to administer epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a life-threatening allergic reaction. The epinephrine delivery system must be approved by the FDA.

SENATE AMENDMENT 1

Senate Amendment 1 adds the word “premeasured” to each provision that defines epinephrine delivery system in the bill.

BILL HISTORY

Senator Jacque offered Senate Amendment 1 on February 28, 2023, prior to a public hearing on the bill. On March 20, 2023, the Senate Committee on Health voted to recommend adoption of the amendment and passage of the bill, as amended, both on votes of Ayes, 6; Noes, 0.

For a full history of the bill, visit the Legislature’s [bill history page](#).

KAM:ksm