AN ACT Relating to authorized health care providers prescribing epinephrine autoinjectors in the name of authorized entities; and adding a new section to chapter 70.54 RCW.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

NEW SECTION. Sec. 1. A new section is added to chapter 70.54 RCW to read as follows:

(1) An authorized health care provider may prescribe epinephrine autoinjectors in the name of an authorized entity for use in accordance with this section, and pharmacists, advanced registered nurse practitioners, and physicians may dispense epinephrine autoinjectors pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of an authorized entity.

(2) An authorized entity may acquire and stock a supply of epinephrine autoinjectors pursuant to a prescription issued in accordance with this section. The epinephrine autoinjectors must be stored in a location readily accessible in an emergency and in accordance with the epinephrine autoinjector's instructions for use and any additional requirements that may be established by the department of health. An authorized entity shall designate employees or agents who have completed the training required by subsection (4) of this section to be responsible for the storage, maintenance, and
general oversight of epinephrine autoinjectors acquired by the
authorized entity.

(3) An employee or agent of an authorized entity, or other
individual, who has completed the training required by subsection (4)
of this section may, on the premises of or in connection with the
authorized entity, use epinephrine autoinjectors prescribed pursuant
to subsection (1) of this section to:

(a) Provide an epinephrine autoinjector to any individual who the
employee, agent, or other individual believes in good faith is
experiencing anaphylaxis for immediate self-administration,
regardless of whether the individual has a prescription for an
epinephrine autoinjector or has previously been diagnosed with an
allergy.

(b) Administer an epinephrine autoinjector to any individual who
the employee, agent, or other individual believes in good faith is
experiencing anaphylaxis, regardless of whether the individual has a
prescription for an epinephrine autoinjector or has previously been
diagnosed with an allergy.

(4)(a) An employee, agent, or other individual described in
subsection (3) of this section must complete an anaphylaxis training
program prior to providing or administering an epinephrine
autoinjector made available by an authorized entity. The training
must be conducted by a nationally recognized organization experienced
in training laypersons in emergency health treatment or an entity or
individual approved by the department of health. Training may be
conducted online or in person and, at a minimum, must cover:

(i) Techniques on how to recognize symptoms of severe allergic
reactions, including anaphylaxis;

(ii) Standards and procedures for the storage and administration
of an epinephrine autoinjector; and

(iii) Emergency follow-up procedures.

(b) The entity that conducts the training shall issue a
certificate, on a form developed or approved by the department of
health, to each person who successfully completes the anaphylaxis
training program.

(5) An authorized entity that possesses and makes available
epinephrine autoinjectors and its employees, agents, and other
trained individuals; an authorized health care provider that
prescribes epinephrine autoinjectors to an authorized entity; and an
individual or entity that conducts the training described in
subsection (4) of this section is not liable for any injuries or related damages that result from the administration or self-administration of an epinephrine autoinjector, the failure to administer an epinephrine autoinjector, or any other act or omission taken pursuant to this section: PROVIDED, However, this immunity does not apply to acts or omissions constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct. The administration of an epinephrine autoinjector in accordance with this section is not the practice of medicine. This section does not eliminate, limit, or reduce any other immunity or defense that may be available under state law, including that provided under RCW 4.24.300. An entity located in this state is not liable for any injuries or related damages that result from the provision or administration of an epinephrine autoinjector by its employees or agents outside of this state if the entity or its employee or agent (a) would not have been liable for the injuries or related damages had the provision or administration occurred within this state, or (b) are not liable for the injuries or related damages under the law of the state in which the provision or administration occurred.

(6) An authorized entity that possesses and makes available epinephrine autoinjectors shall submit to the department of health, on a form developed by the department of health, a report of each incident on the authorized entity's premises that involves the administration of the authorized entity's epinephrine autoinjector. The department of health shall annually publish a report that summarizes and analyzes all reports submitted to it under this subsection.

(7) As used in this section:
(a) "Administer" means the direct application of an epinephrine autoinjector to the body of an individual.
(b) "Authorized entity" means any entity or organization at or in connection with which allergens capable of causing anaphylaxis may be present, including, but not limited to, restaurants, recreation camps, youth sports leagues, amusement parks, colleges, universities, and sports arenas.
(c) "Authorized health care provider" means an individual allowed by law to prescribe and administer prescription drugs in the course of professional practice.
(d) "Epinephrine autoinjector" means a single-use device used for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose of epinephrine into the human body.

(e) "Provide" means the supply of one or more epinephrine autoinjectors to an individual.

(f) "Self-administration" means a person's discretionary use of an epinephrine autoinjector.