

CHAPTER 2025-15

Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 597

An act relating to diabetes management in schools; amending s. 1002.20, F.S.; defining terms; authorizing a school district or public school to acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon; requiring that undesignated glucagon be stored in a secure location that is immediately accessible; authorizing a school district or public school to enter into arrangements with a manufacturer or supplier to obtain glucagon free of charge or at a fair market or reduced price; authorizing a school district or public school to accept donated or transferred glucagon that meets certain requirements; authorizing a school district or public school to obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon; authorizing a school district or public school to request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department; authorizing a licensed health care practitioner to prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school; authorizing a licensed pharmacist to dispense glucagon pursuant to such prescription; requiring a participating school to make available undesignated glucagon to be administered as ordered in a student's diabetes medical management plan or health care practitioner's orders; requiring an employee to call for emergency assistance and provide parental notification after the administration of glucagon; requiring the State Board of Education to adopt rules; providing certain persons and entities with immunity from civil and criminal liability under certain circumstances; providing an effective date.

Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Florida:

Section 1. Paragraph (j) of subsection (3) of section 1002.20, Florida Statutes, is amended to read:

1002.20 K-12 student and parent rights.—Parents of public school students must receive accurate and timely information regarding their child's academic progress and must be informed of ways they can help their child to succeed in school. K-12 students and their parents are afforded numerous statutory rights including, but not limited to, the following:

(3) HEALTH ISSUES.—

(j) *Diabetes management*.—

1. As used in this paragraph, the term:

a. “Authorized health care practitioner” means a physician licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, a physician assistant licensed under chapter 458 or chapter 459, or an advanced practice registered nurse licensed under chapter 464.

b. “Participating school” means a public school which maintains a supply of undesignated glucagon pursuant to this paragraph.

c. “Undesignated glucagon” means a glucagon rescue therapy approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration that does not require reconstitution for the treatment of severe hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to the patient in an emergency, including prefilled injectable or nasally administered glucagon, and is prescribed in the name of a public school or school district pursuant to this paragraph.

2. A school district may not restrict the assignment of a student who has diabetes to a particular school on the basis that the student has diabetes, that the school does not have a full-time school nurse, or that the school does not have trained diabetes personnel. Diabetic students whose parent and physician provide their written authorization to the school principal may carry diabetic supplies and equipment on their person and attend to the management and care of their diabetes while in school, participating in school-sponsored activities, or in transit to or from school or school-sponsored activities to the extent authorized by the parent and physician and within the parameters set forth by State Board of Education rule. The written authorization shall identify the diabetic supplies and equipment that the student is authorized to carry and shall describe the activities the child is capable of performing without assistance, such as performing blood-glucose level checks and urine ketone testing, administering insulin through the insulin-delivery system used by the student, and treating hypoglycemia and hyperglycemia.

a. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to encourage every school in which a student with diabetes is enrolled to have personnel trained in routine and emergency diabetes care. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall also adopt rules for the management and care of diabetes by students in schools that include provisions to protect the safety of all students from the misuse or abuse of diabetic supplies or equipment.

b. A school district, county health department, and public-private partner, and the employees and volunteers of those entities, shall be indemnified by the parent of a student authorized to carry diabetic supplies or equipment for any and all liability with respect to the student’s use of such supplies and equipment pursuant to this paragraph.

3. A school district or public school may acquire and maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon for the purpose of treating a student with diabetes experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in a secure location on the school’s premises that is immediately accessible to a school nurse or other school personnel trained to administer glucagon pursuant to this paragraph. Undesignated glucagon must be stored in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

a. A school district or public school may acquire and stock a supply of glucagon from a wholesale distributor as defined in s. 499.003 or may enter into an arrangement with a wholesale distributor or manufacturer as defined in s. 499.003 for glucagon at fair market, free, or reduced prices pursuant to a prescription issued in accordance with this section.

b. A school district or public school may accept donated or transferred glucagon if it is new, unexpired, manufacturer-sealed, not subject to recall, unadulterated, and in compliance with relevant regulations adopted by the United States Food and Drug Administration. A school district or public school may also obtain monetary donations or apply for grants to purchase glucagon.

c. A school district or public school may request a prescription for glucagon from a county health department.

4. An authorized health care practitioner may prescribe glucagon in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this section, and a licensed pharmacist may dispense glucagon pursuant to a prescription issued in the name of a school district or public school for use in accordance with this paragraph.

5. A participating school shall make available undesignated glucagon that is able to be administered as ordered in a student's diabetes medical management plan or health care practitioner's orders.

6. A school nurse or trained school personnel shall administer glucagon to students only if such school nurse or trained school personnel has successfully completed training and believe in good faith that the student is experiencing a hypoglycemic emergency.

7. Immediately after undesignated glucagon has been administered to a student, an employee of the public school shall call for emergency assistance, notify the school nurse, and notify the student's parent or guardian or emergency contact.

8. The State Board of Education, in cooperation with the Department of Health, shall adopt rules to implement the provisions of this paragraph.

9. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a school nurse or school personnel of a school district trained in the administration of glucagon who administers or attempts to administer glucagon in compliance with this section and s. 768.13 and the school district that employs the school nurse or the trained school personnel are immune from civil or criminal liability as a result of such administration or attempted administration of glucagon.

10.a. An authorized health care practitioner, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to discipline or other adverse action under any professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any

civil or criminal liability as a result of prescribing glucagon in accordance with this section.

b. A dispensing health care practitioner or pharmacist, acting in good faith and exercising reasonable care, is not subject to discipline or other adverse action under any professional licensure statute or rule and is immune from any civil or criminal liability as a result of dispensing glucagon in accordance with this section.

Section 2. This act shall take effect July 1, 2025.

Approved by the Governor April 29, 2025.

Filed in Office Secretary of State April 29, 2025.