
Wisconsin Legislative Council

AMENDMENT MEMO



Memo published: February 7, 2024

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2023 Assembly Bill 450

Assembly Amendment 1

2023 ASSEMBLY BILL 450

Assembly Bill 450 allows a public, private, or tribal school to have ready-to-use glucagon rescue therapy on hand at school by obtaining a prescription in the name of the school from a physician, advanced practice nurse prescriber, or physician assistant. A school governing body may authorize school personnel to administer the glucagon rescue therapy to a student on school premises or at a school-sponsored activity if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available on-site or has expired.

School personnel must report the administration of the glucagon rescue therapy as soon as practicable to an emergency medical service provider, to the school nurse if the school nurse did not administer the glucagon rescue therapy, to the pupil's parent, guardian, or emergency contact, if known, and to the pupil's health care provider, if known.

The bill also creates immunity from liability for schools, school personnel, and the health care provider who prescribed the glucagon therapy.

ASSEMBLY AMENDMENT 1

The amendment makes a number of changes to the bill, including all of the following:

- Replaces the term and definition of “ready-to-use glucagon rescue therapy” with the term “undesignated glucagon,” defined as “a glucagon approved by the federal food and drug administration for the treatment of severe hypoglycemia in a dosage form that can be rapidly administered to a patient with diabetes in a hypoglycemic emergency that is prescribed in the name of a school or school district.”
- Clarifies that the bill applies to charter schools, in addition to other public schools and private and tribal schools.
- Allows a school governing body, school principal, school administrator, CESA administrator, or county Children with Disabilities Education Board administrator to authorize certain employees and volunteers to administer undesignated glucagon to students, rather than requiring that only the school governing body give the authorization.
- Deletes a requirement in the bill that a glucagon prescription be accompanied by a standing order for the administration of school-supplied glucagon.
- Provides that schools, school personnel, and other employers cannot be held liable if they choose not to have or administer undesignated glucagon.
- Provides that a general requirement for school employees to receive training on administering prescription drugs does not apply to administering glucagon.

BILL HISTORY

Representative Moses offered Assembly Amendment 1 on January 31, 2024. On February 7, 2024, the Assembly Committee on Education recommended adoption of the amendment, and passage of the bill, as amended, on votes of Ayes, 14; Noes, 0.

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

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