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**Testimony to the Senate Committee on Health requesting adoption of Senate Amendment 1 to Senate Bill 7, dealing with epinephrine delivery systems**

The Wisconsin Association of School Nurses (WASN) represents school nurses working in school settings across Wisconsin. When WASN reviewed Senate Bill 7, and its companion bill, Assembly 9, we were concerned that the bill did not make it clear that a dose of epinephrine must be premeasured. Excessive dosages of epinephrine can be dangerous.

WASN brought this concern to the two lead authors of the bill, Senator Jacque and Rep. Sortwell. We greatly appreciate their willingness to draft an amendment to address our concern.

**WASN strongly supports Senator Jacque's amendment, Senate Amendment 1, to Senate Bill 7. WASN encourages the Senate Health Committee to adopt SA 1 when it takes up SB 7 in executive session.**

**What SA 1 to SB 7 will do:** The amendment will add the word "premeasured" prior to the word "dose" wherever it is used in the context of the words "Epinephrine delivery system" in the bill.

This change will ensure better and safer health care delivery in the school setting.

Thank you for considering the views of the state's school nurses.



State of Wisconsin  
**Department of Health Services**

Tony Evers, Governor  
Kirsten L. Johnson, Secretary

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**TO:** Members of the Senate Committee on Health

**FROM:** HJ Waukau, Legislative Director

**DATE:** March 1, 2023

**RE:** Senate Bill 7, relating to: the possession, administration, and dispensing of epinephrine auto-injectors and prefilled syringes of epinephrine to instead include all epinephrine delivery systems.

The Wisconsin Department of Health Services (DHS) would like to thank the Committee for the opportunity to submit written testimony in support of Senate Bill 7 (SB 7), regarding epinephrine delivery systems. Under SB 7 the bill broadens how epinephrine may be administered by removing the restriction of auto injector or prefilled epinephrine syringes to the generic terminology of “epinephrine delivery system.” The primary benefit of this change is the ability to adapt the delivery of needed epinephrine based on medical and technological enhancements.

2021 Wisconsin Act 218, passed last session with the support of Governor Evers and the Legislature, authorizes the use of an epinephrine prefilled syringe in the same manner as an epinephrine auto-injector in schools and other settings. After the passage of Act 218, DHS issued a statewide standing order to dispense epinephrine to persons who have completed the required training for the administration of epinephrine. Broadening statutory language to include all epinephrine delivery systems could help increase access across the state.

DHS thanks the Committee for the opportunity to provide written testimony in support of SB 7 and we offer ourselves as a resource for Committee members for any follow up or additional information that may be needed.



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# SHAE SORTWELL

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STATE REPRESENTATIVE • 2<sup>nd</sup> ASSEMBLY DISTRICT

**Hearing Testimony**  
**Senate Committee on Health**  
**March 1, 2023**  
**Senate Bill 7**

Chairperson Cabral-Guevara and members of the Senate Committee on Health – Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on SB 7, relating to use of epinephrine delivery systems and standing orders for epinephrine.

Previously, the Wisconsin legislature passed 2017 Assembly Bill 96 and 2021 Assembly Bill 337, common-sense pieces of legislation better known as Dillon’s Law (named after Dillon Mueller of Mishicot, who was killed by a severe allergic reaction from a bee sting when no epinephrine was available in the first aid kits of either the Eagle Scout with him, or the arriving volunteer first responders). These bipartisan proposals built upon Wisconsin’s past legislative efforts, which have recognized that increased training and availability of epinephrine auto-injectors provide a lifesaving response to anaphylaxis within our communities.

In the last few years, the technology of epinephrine injectors has expanded beyond pens and syringes to include wristbands, nasal sprays, under-the-tongue administration, and more. These newer options can offer individuals a more efficient way to carry them on their person or a cheaper alternative.

This bill broadens Dillon’s Law and the epinephrine statutes from pens and syringes to encompass every “epinephrine delivery system” to create better access to these new technologies and save more lives.

Senate Amendment 1, at the request of the Wisconsin Association of School Nurses, is a technical update to make sure the epinephrine doses are **pre-measured** to ensure proper safety.

I appreciate the opportunity to testify on this legislation and would gladly answer any questions the committee may have.

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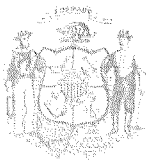
This bill, "Dillon's Law 3.0," further broadens the epinephrine statutes for pens and syringes to encompass every FDA-approved "epinephrine delivery system" to create better access to these new technologies and save more lives.

In addition to a recently introduced technical amendment simply clarifying that the epinephrine dispensed by the FDA-approved devices is pre-measured, we are anticipating a friendly amendment relating to statewide orders for epinephrine, allowing them to be issued in the name of any "authorized entity," including recreational and educational camps, colleges and universities, day care facilities, youth sports leagues, and amusement parks, among others. I would support this amendment in executive session.

Thanks to Angel and George Mueller, Wisconsin is again leading the way forward in promoting epinephrine legislation nationwide.

With "Dillon's Law," they have left an enduring legacy of life-saving legislation born from tragedy that will continue to save lives.

Thank you for your consideration of Senate Bill 7.



*Testimony before the Senate Committee on Health*

*Senator André Jacque*

*March 1, 2023*

Eighteen-year-old Dillon Mueller died on October 4, 2014, after he suffered a severe allergic reaction from a bee sting when no epinephrine was available in the first aid kits of either the Eagle Scout with him, or the arriving volunteer first responders.

Dillon himself was an Eagle Scout preparing to take over the family heritage farm. Had there been an epinephrine auto-injector available to counteract a simple bee sting, a fine young man with his whole life ahead of him would very likely be alive today.

Anaphylaxis occurs when someone suffers a severe and life-threatening allergic reaction, most commonly from insect stings, food items and medications. Anaphylaxis results in approximately 1,500 deaths annually, in addition to roughly 90,000 emergency department visits each year in the U.S. from food allergies alone.

Prompt recognition of signs and symptoms is crucial, as failure to administer epinephrine early in the course of treatment has been repeatedly implicated in anaphylaxis fatalities. The more rapidly anaphylaxis develops, the more likely the reaction will be severe and potentially life-threatening. Many times anaphylaxis occurs in the absence of a known allergic trigger, making legislation to allow increased access to epinephrine auto injectors that much more important. It is widely recognized that epinephrine auto-injectors are generally safe and easy to administer, even by people with no medical background.

Dillon's parents, Angel and George, have made it their mission to educate people about the importance of epinephrine and expand access and Good Samaritan protections to trained individuals and I have been honored to join them on that journey since their son's death. They have become not only advocates, but trainers themselves that have offered numerous opportunities at no cost throughout Wisconsin, and have worked tirelessly with other states to save lives so that their son's memory lives on. Even though it only became law in December 2017, "Dillon's Law" has already saved at least eight lives and has also been successfully enacted in Minnesota, Indiana, and Illinois.

Dillon's Law 2.0, signed into law last session, further expanded the availability of epinephrine auto-injectors for individuals having a life-threatening allergic reaction. This law was a common sense expansion of the original 2017 law that will make saving lives even easier. This initiative, supported by numerous healthcare groups, expanded the original Dillon's Law with ease of use modifications requested by epinephrine administration trainers, including the Wisconsin Association of Osteopathic Physicians and Surgeons, and established the recently signed standing order for pharmacies, similar to naloxone/Narcan.