

# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2025 REGULAR SESSION**

**Introduced**

### **Senate Bill 92**

BY SENATORS RUCKER, DEEDS, ROBERTS, AND

WOODRUM

[Introduced on February 12, 2025; referred  
to the Committee on Health and Human Resources]



1 A BILL to amend the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, by adding a new article,  
2 designated §18-2L-1, §18-2L-2, §18-2L-3, and §18-2L-4, relating to creating the Glucagon  
3 for Schools Act; defining terms; allowing prescription for undesignated glucagon in the  
4 name of a school district or school; allowing school to maintain a supply of undesignated  
5 glucagon; allowing trained school personnel to administer undesignated glucagon if the  
6 student's prescribed glucagon is not available on site or has expired; prohibiting licensed  
7 health professional with prescribing authority and pharmacist from being held responsible  
8 for harm due to the administration of undesignated glucagon in certain instances;  
9 declaring school personnel, the school district or school of employment, members of the  
10 governing school board, and the chief administrator are not liable in any criminal action or  
11 for civil damages as a result of administering undesignated glucagon in certain instances;  
12 requiring a school to call local emergency assistance and notify certain others as soon as  
13 practicable after the administration of undesignated glucagon; stating that each school  
14 should have an easily accessible glucometer on site; allowing all school personnel in  
15 schools that have students with diabetes to receive certain training; allowing designated  
16 school personnel to be trained to perform tasks necessary to assist a student with diabetes  
17 in accordance with his or her diabetes medical management plan; allowing school district  
18 to coordinate staff training; allowing school nurses, where available, or certain health care  
19 providers to provide technical assistance, consultation, or both to school personnel; and  
20 requiring an information sheet to be provided to any school employee who transports a  
21 student for school-sponsored activities.

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:*

**ARTICLE 2L. THE GLUCAGON FOR SCHOOLS ACT.**

**§18-2L-1. Title of article.**

1 This article shall be known as the Glucagon for Schools Act.

**§18-2L-2. Definitions.**

1        As used in this article:

2        "Diabetes medical management plan" means a document developed by the personal  
3 health care team of a student with diabetes that sets out the health services that may be needed  
4 by the student at school and is signed by the personal health care team and the parent or guardian  
5 of the student.

6        "Health care provider" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all of its  
7 branches, an advanced practice registered nurse who has a written collaboration agreement with  
8 a collaborating physician who authorizes the provision of diabetes care, or a physician assistant  
9 who has a written collaboration agreement with a collaborating physician who authorizes the  
10 provision of diabetes care.

11        "Principal" means the principal of the school.

12        "School" means any primary or secondary public, charter, or private school located in this  
13 state.

14        "School personnel" means a person who is employed by a public school district or private  
15 school, a person who is employed by a local health department and assigned to a school, or a  
16 person who contracts with a school or school district to perform services in connection with a  
17 student's diabetes medical management plan.

**§18-2L-3. Glucagon.**

1        (a)(1) A licensed health care provider with the authority to prescribe glucagon may  
2 prescribe undesignated glucagon in the name of the school district or school, to be maintained  
3 for use when necessary. Undesignated glucagon prescriptions shall be administered to a student  
4 with diabetes in accordance with the student's diabetes medical management plan authorizing  
5 the use of glucagon for potentially severe hypoglycemic reactions.

6           (2) A school may maintain a supply of undesignated glucagon in any secure location that  
7 is immediately accessible to school personnel. Any supply of glucagon shall be maintained in  
8 accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. Trained school personnel may administer  
9 undesignated glucagon if the student's prescribed glucagon is not available on-site or has expired.

10           (3) Glucagon may be used on school property, including the school building, playground,  
11 and school bus, as well as during field trips or school-sponsored excursions away from school  
12 property.

13           (b)(1) If a student is injured or harmed due to the administration of undesignated glucagon  
14 that a licensed health professional with prescribing authority has prescribed and a pharmacist has  
15 dispensed to a school under this section, the licensed health professional with prescribing  
16 authority and pharmacist may not be held responsible for the injury unless he or she issued the  
17 prescription with a conscious disregard for safety.

18           (2) If school personnel administers undesignated glucagon in good faith to a student who  
19 is believed to be experiencing a severe hypoglycemic reaction and administers the medication in  
20 accordance with the written policies of the school district or private school, then the school  
21 personnel, the school district or school of employment, the members of the governing school  
22 board, and chief administrator thereof are not liable in any criminal action or for civil damages in  
23 their individual, marital, governmental, corporate, or other capacity as a result of providing the  
24 glucagon.

25           (c) As soon as practicable after the administration of undesignated glucagon, a school  
26 shall: (1) Call local emergency assistance, such as 911; (2) notify the school nurse, unless the  
27 school nurse was the one administering the undesignated glucagon; (3) notify the student's  
28 parent, guardian, or emergency contact, if known; and (4) notify the student's health care provider  
29 of the administration of the undesignated glucagon.

30 (d) Each school should, but is not required to, have an easily accessible glucometer on  
31 site.

**§18-2L-4. Training for school personnel.**

1 (a) In schools that have a student with diabetes, all school personnel may receive training  
2 in the basics of diabetes care, how to identify when a student with diabetes needs immediate or  
3 emergency medical attention, and whom to contact in the case of an emergency during regular  
4 in-service training.

5 (b) Designated school personnel may be trained to perform tasks necessary to assist a  
6 student with diabetes in accordance with his or her diabetes medical management plan, including  
7 training to do the following: (1) Check blood glucose and record results; (2) recognize and respond  
8 to the symptoms of hypoglycemia according to the diabetes medical management plan; (3)  
9 recognize and respond to the symptoms of hyperglycemia according to the diabetes medical  
10 management plan; (4) estimate the number of carbohydrates in a snack or lunch; and (5) respond  
11 in an emergency, including administering glucagon and calling local emergency assistance, such  
12 as 911.

13 (c) The school district may coordinate staff training.

14 (d) School nurses, where available, or health care providers with expertise in pediatric  
15 diabetes may provide technical assistance, consultation, or both to school personnel.

16 (e) An information sheet shall be provided to any school employee who transports a  
17 student for school-sponsored activities. It shall identify the student with diabetes, identify potential  
18 emergencies that may occur as a result of the student's diabetes and the appropriate responses  
19 to such emergencies, and provide emergency contact information.