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CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2015–16 REGULAR SESSION

## **ASSEMBLY BILL**

**No. 1386**

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**Introduced by Assembly Member Low**

February 27, 2015

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An act to add Section 4119.4 to the Business and Professions Code, to amend Section 1714.23 of the Civil Code, to amend Section 49414 of the Education Code, and to amend Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code, relating to emergency medical care.

### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 1386, as amended, Low. Emergency medical care: epinephrine auto-injectors.

(1) Existing law authorizes a prehospital emergency medical care person, first responder, or lay rescuer to use an epinephrine auto-injector to render emergency care to another person, as specified. Existing law requires the Emergency Medical Services Authority to approve authorized training providers and the minimum standards for training

and the use and administration of epinephrine auto-injectors. The existing Pharmacy Law also authorizes a pharmacy to dispense epinephrine auto-injectors to a prehospital emergency medical care person, first responder, or lay rescuer for the purpose of rendering emergency care in accordance with these provisions. A violation of the Pharmacy Law is a crime. Existing law requires school districts, county offices of education, and charter schools to provide emergency epinephrine auto-injectors, as defined, to school nurses and trained personnel who have volunteered to use epinephrine auto-injectors under emergency circumstances, as specified, and authorizes school nurses and trained personnel to use epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from an anaphylactic reaction.

This bill would permit an “authorized entity,” as defined, to use an epinephrine auto-injector to render emergency care to another person in accordance with these provisions. The bill would also authorize a pharmacy to furnish epinephrine auto-injectors to an authorized entity, as provided. Because a violation of these provisions would be a crime, the bill would impose a state-mandated local program. The bill would require an authorized entity to create and maintain a specified operations plan relating to its use of epinephrine auto-injectors, and would require those entities to submit a report to the Emergency Medical Services Authority of each incident that involves the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector, not more than 30 days after each use. The bill would also require the authority to publish an annual report summarizing the reports submitted to the authority pursuant to the bill’s provisions. The bill would define the term “epinephrine auto-injector” for purposes of these provisions and other related provisions that authorize the use of epinephrine auto-injectors, as specified.

(2) Under existing law, everyone is generally responsible, not only for the result of his or her willful acts, but also for an injury occasioned to another by his or her want of ordinary care or skill in the management of his or her property or person, except so far as the latter has, willfully or by want of ordinary care, brought the injury upon himself or herself. Existing law also provides that a prehospital emergency care person, first responder, or lay rescuer who administers an epinephrine auto-injector to another person who appears to be experiencing anaphylaxis at the scene of an emergency situation, in good faith and not for compensation, is not liable for any civil damages resulting from his or her acts or omissions in administering the epinephrine

auto-injector, if that person has complied with specified certification and training requirements and standards.

This bill would provide that an authorized entity is not liable for any civil damages resulting from any act or omission connected to the administration of an epinephrine auto-injector, as specified. The bill would also exempt an authorizing physician and surgeon from certain sanctions for the issuance of an epinephrine auto-injector under those provisions, except as specified.

(3)The California Constitution requires the state to reimburse local agencies and school districts for certain costs mandated by the state. Statutory provisions establish procedures for making that reimbursement.

This bill would provide that no reimbursement is required by this act for a specified reason.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: yes.  
State-mandated local program: yes.

*The people of the State of California do enact as follows:*

1 SECTION 1. Section 4119.4 is added to the Business and  
2 Professions Code, to read:

3 4119.4. (a) Notwithstanding any other law, a pharmacy may  
4 furnish epinephrine auto-injectors to an authorized entity,—as  
5 ~~defined by Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code, for~~  
6 *the purpose of rendering emergency care in accordance with*  
7 *Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code*, if both of the  
8 following requirements are met:

9 (1) The epinephrine auto-injectors are furnished exclusively for  
10 use by, or in connection with, an authorized entity.

11 (2) An authorized health care provider provides a prescription  
12 that specifies the quantity of epinephrine auto-injectors to be  
13 ~~furnished.~~ *furnished to an authorized entity described in*  
14 *subdivision (a) of Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety*  
15 *Code. A new prescription shall be written for any additional*  
16 *epinephrine auto-injectors required for use.*

17 (b) The pharmacy shall label each epinephrine auto-injector  
18 dispensed with all of the following:

19 (1) The name of the person or entity to whom the prescription  
20 was issued.

21 (2) The designations “Section 1797.197a Responder” and “First  
22 Aid Purposes Only.”

1 (3) The dosage, use, and expiration date.

2 (c) Each dispensed prescription shall include the manufacturer's  
3 product information sheet for the epinephrine auto-injector.

4 (d) Records regarding the acquisition and disposition of  
5 epinephrine auto-injectors furnished pursuant to subdivision (a)  
6 shall be maintained by the authorized entity for a period of three  
7 years from the date the records were created. The authorized entity  
8 shall be responsible for monitoring the supply of epinephrine  
9 auto-injectors and ensuring the destruction of expired epinephrine  
10 auto-injectors.

11 (e) The epinephrine auto-injector dispensed pursuant to this  
12 section may be used only for the purpose, and under the  
13 circumstances, described in Section 1797.197a of the Health and  
14 Safety Code.

15 (f) For purposes of this section, "epinephrine auto-injector"  
16 means a disposable delivery device designed for the automatic  
17 injection of a premeasured dose of epinephrine into the human  
18 body to prevent or treat a life-threatening allergic reaction.

19 SEC. 2. Section 1714.23 of the Civil Code is amended to read:  
20 1714.23. (a) For purposes of this section, the following  
21 definitions shall apply:

22 (1) "Anaphylaxis" means a potentially life-threatening  
23 hypersensitivity or allergic reaction to a substance.

24 (A) Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include shortness of breath,  
25 wheezing, difficulty breathing, difficulty talking or swallowing,  
26 hives, itching, swelling, shock, or asthma.

27 (B) Causes of anaphylaxis may include, but are not limited to,  
28 insect stings or bites, foods, drugs, and other allergens, as well as  
29 idiopathic or exercise-induced anaphylaxis.

30 (2) "Epinephrine auto-injector" means a disposable delivery  
31 device designed for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose  
32 of epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a  
33 life-threatening allergic reaction.

34 (b) (1) Any person described in subdivision (b) of Section  
35 1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code who administers an  
36 epinephrine auto-injector, in good faith and not for compensation,  
37 to another person who appears to be experiencing anaphylaxis at  
38 the scene of an emergency situation is not liable for any civil  
39 damages resulting from his or her acts or omissions in  
40 administering the epinephrine auto-injector, if that person has

1 complied with the requirements and standards of Section 1797.197a  
2 of the Health and Safety Code.

3 (2) (A) An authorized entity shall not be liable for any civil  
4 damages resulting from any act or omission other than an act or  
5 omission constituting gross negligence or willful or wanton  
6 misconduct connected to the administration of an epinephrine  
7 auto-injector by any one of its employees, volunteers, or agents  
8 who is a lay rescuer, as defined by paragraph (4) of subdivision  
9 (a) of Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety ~~Code~~. *Code, if*  
10 *the entity has complied with all applicable requirements of Section*  
11 *1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code.*

12 (B) The failure of an authorized entity to possess or administer  
13 an epinephrine auto-injector shall not result in civil liability.

14 (3) This subdivision does not affect any other immunity or  
15 defense that is available under law.

16 (c) The protection specified in *paragraph (1) of* subdivision (b)  
17 shall not apply in a case of personal injury or wrongful death that  
18 results from the gross negligence or willful or wanton misconduct  
19 of the person who renders emergency care treatment by the use of  
20 an epinephrine auto-injector.

21 (d) Nothing in this section relieves a manufacturer, designer,  
22 developer, distributor, or supplier of an epinephrine auto-injector  
23 of liability under any other applicable law.

24 (e) An authorizing physician and surgeon is not subject to  
25 professional review, liable in a civil action, or subject to criminal  
26 prosecution for the issuance of a prescription or order ~~pursuant to~~  
27 ~~this section~~, *in accordance with Section 1797.197a of the Health*  
28 *and Safety Code* unless the physician and surgeon's issuance of  
29 the prescription or order constitutes gross negligence or willful or  
30 malicious conduct.

31 SEC. 3. Section 49414 of the Education Code is amended to  
32 read:

33 49414. (a) School districts, county offices of education, and  
34 charter schools shall provide emergency epinephrine auto-injectors  
35 to school nurses or trained personnel who have volunteered  
36 pursuant to subdivision (d), and school nurses or trained personnel  
37 may use epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical  
38 aid to persons suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering,  
39 from an anaphylactic reaction.

(b) For purposes of this section, the following terms have the following meanings:

(1) “Anaphylaxis” means a potentially life-threatening hypersensitivity to a substance.

(A) Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include shortness of breath, wheezing, difficulty breathing, difficulty talking or swallowing, hives, itching, swelling, shock, or asthma.

(B) Causes of anaphylaxis may include, but are not limited to, an insect sting, food allergy, drug reaction, and exercise.

(2) “Authorizing physician and surgeon” may include, but is not limited to, a physician and surgeon employed by, or contracting with, a local educational agency, a medical director of the local health department, or a local emergency medical services director.

(3) “Epinephrine auto-injector” means a disposable delivery device designed for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose of epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a life-threatening allergic reaction.

(4) “Qualified supervisor of health” may include, but is not limited to, a school nurse.

(5) “Volunteer” or “trained personnel” means an employee who has volunteered to administer epinephrine auto-injectors to a person if the person is suffering, or reasonably believed to be suffering, from anaphylaxis, has been designated by a school, and has received training pursuant to subdivision (d).

(c) Each private elementary and secondary school in the state may voluntarily determine whether or not to make emergency epinephrine auto-injectors and trained personnel available at its school. In making this determination, a school shall evaluate the emergency medical response time to the school and determine whether initiating emergency medical services is an acceptable alternative to epinephrine auto-injectors and trained personnel. A private elementary or secondary school choosing to exercise the authority provided under this subdivision shall not receive state funds specifically for purposes of this subdivision.

(d) Each public and private elementary and secondary school in the state may designate one or more volunteers to receive initial and annual refresher training, based on the standards developed pursuant to subdivision (e), regarding the storage and emergency use of an epinephrine auto-injector from the school nurse or other

1 qualified person designated by an authorizing physician and  
2 surgeon.

3 (e) (1) Every five years, or sooner as deemed necessary by the  
4 Superintendent, the Superintendent shall review minimum  
5 standards of training for the administration of epinephrine  
6 auto-injectors that satisfy the requirements of paragraph (2). For  
7 purposes of this subdivision, the Superintendent shall consult with  
8 organizations and providers with expertise in administering  
9 epinephrine auto-injectors and administering medication in a school  
10 environment, including, but not limited to, the State Department  
11 of Public Health, the Emergency Medical Services Authority, the  
12 American Academy of Allergy, Asthma and Immunology, the  
13 California School Nurses Organization, the California Medical  
14 Association, the American Academy of Pediatrics, Food Allergy  
15 Research and Education, the California Society of Allergy, Asthma  
16 and Immunology, the American College of Allergy, Asthma and  
17 Immunology, the Sean N. Parker Center for Allergy Research, and  
18 others.

19 (2) Training established pursuant to this subdivision shall include  
20 all of the following:

21 (A) Techniques for recognizing symptoms of anaphylaxis.

22 (B) Standards and procedures for the storage, restocking, and  
23 emergency use of epinephrine auto-injectors.

24 (C) Emergency followup procedures, including calling the  
25 emergency 911 telephone number and contacting, if possible, the  
26 pupil's parent and physician.

27 (D) Recommendations on the necessity of instruction and  
28 certification in cardiopulmonary resuscitation.

29 (E) Instruction on how to determine whether to use an adult  
30 epinephrine auto-injector or a junior epinephrine auto-injector,  
31 which shall include consideration of a pupil's grade level or age  
32 as a guideline of equivalency for the appropriate pupil weight  
33 determination.

34 (F) Written materials covering the information required under  
35 this subdivision.

36 (3) Training established pursuant to this subdivision shall be  
37 consistent with the most recent Voluntary Guidelines for Managing  
38 Food Allergies In Schools and Early Care and Education Programs  
39 published by the federal Centers for Disease Control and

1 Prevention and the most recent guidelines for medication  
2 administration issued by the department.

3 (4) A school shall retain for reference the written materials  
4 prepared under subparagraph (F) of paragraph (2).

5 (f) A school district, county office of education, or charter school  
6 shall distribute a notice at least once per school year to all staff  
7 that contains the following information:

8 (1) A description of the volunteer request stating that the request  
9 is for volunteers to be trained to administer an epinephrine  
10 auto-injector to a person if the person is suffering, or reasonably  
11 believed to be suffering, from anaphylaxis, as specified in  
12 subdivision (b).

13 (2) A description of the training that the volunteer will receive  
14 pursuant to subdivision (d).

15 (g) (1) A qualified supervisor of health at a school district,  
16 county office of education, or charter school shall obtain from an  
17 authorizing physician and surgeon a prescription for each school  
18 for epinephrine auto-injectors that, at a minimum, includes, for  
19 elementary schools, one regular epinephrine auto-injector and one  
20 junior epinephrine auto-injector, and for junior high schools, middle  
21 schools, and high schools, if there are no pupils who require a  
22 junior epinephrine auto-injector, one regular epinephrine  
23 auto-injector. A qualified supervisor of health at a school district,  
24 county office of education, or charter school shall be responsible  
25 for stocking the epinephrine auto-injector and restocking it if it is  
26 used.

27 (2) If a school district, county office of education, or charter  
28 school does not have a qualified supervisor of health, an  
29 administrator at the school district, county office of education, or  
30 charter school shall carry out the duties specified in paragraph (1).

31 (3) A prescription pursuant to this subdivision may be filled by  
32 local or mail order pharmacies or epinephrine auto-injector  
33 manufacturers.

34 (4) An authorizing physician and surgeon shall not be subject  
35 to professional review, be liable in a civil action, or be subject to  
36 criminal prosecution for the issuance of a prescription or order  
37 pursuant to this section, unless the physician and surgeon's issuance  
38 of the prescription or order constitutes gross negligence or willful  
39 or malicious conduct.



1 (h) A school nurse or, if the school does not have a school nurse  
2 or the school nurse is not onsite or available, a volunteer may  
3 administer an epinephrine auto-injector to a person exhibiting  
4 potentially life-threatening symptoms of anaphylaxis at school or  
5 a school activity when a physician is not immediately available.  
6 If the epinephrine auto-injector is used it shall be restocked as soon  
7 as reasonably possible, but no later than two weeks after it is used.  
8 Epinephrine auto-injectors shall be restocked before their expiration  
9 date.

10 (i) A volunteer shall initiate emergency medical services or  
11 other appropriate medical followup in accordance with the training  
12 materials retained pursuant to paragraph (4) of subdivision (e).

13 (j) A school district, county office of education, or charter school  
14 shall ensure that each employee who volunteers under this section  
15 will be provided defense and indemnification by the school district,  
16 county office of education, or charter school for any and all civil  
17 liability, in accordance with, but not limited to, that provided in  
18 Division 3.6 (commencing with Section 810) of Title 1 of the  
19 Government Code. This information shall be reduced to writing,  
20 provided to the volunteer, and retained in the volunteer's personnel  
21 file.

22 (k) A state agency, the department, or a public school may  
23 accept gifts, grants, and donations from any source for the support  
24 of the public school carrying out the provisions of this section,  
25 including, but not limited to, the acceptance of epinephrine  
26 auto-injectors from a manufacturer or wholesaler.

27 SEC. 4. Section 1797.197a of the Health and Safety Code is  
28 amended to read:

29 1797.197a. (a) For purposes of this section, the following  
30 definitions shall apply:

31 (1) "Anaphylaxis" means a potentially life-threatening  
32 hypersensitivity or allergic reaction to a substance.

33 (A) Symptoms of anaphylaxis may include shortness of breath,  
34 wheezing, difficulty breathing, difficulty talking or swallowing,  
35 hives, itching, swelling, shock, or asthma.

36 (B) Causes of anaphylaxis may include, but are not limited to,  
37 insect stings or bites, foods, drugs, and other allergens, as well as  
38 idiopathic or exercise-induced anaphylaxis.

39 (2) "Authorized entity" means any for-profit, nonprofit, or  
40 government entity or organization that employs at least one person

1 or utilizes at least one volunteer or agent that has voluntarily  
2 completed a training course as described in subdivision (c).

3 (3) “Epinephrine auto-injector” means a disposable delivery  
4 device designed for the automatic injection of a premeasured dose  
5 of epinephrine into the human body to prevent or treat a  
6 life-threatening allergic reaction.

7 (4) “Lay rescuer” means any person who has met the training  
8 standards and other requirements of this section but who is not  
9 otherwise licensed or certified to use an epinephrine auto-injector  
10 on another person.

11 (5) “Prehospital emergency medical care person” has the same  
12 meaning as defined in paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section  
13 1797.189.

14 (b) A prehospital emergency medical care person or lay rescuer  
15 may use an epinephrine auto-injector to render emergency care to  
16 another person if all of the following requirements are met:

17 (1) The epinephrine auto-injector is legally obtained by  
18 prescription from an authorized health care provider or from an  
19 authorized entity that acquired the epinephrine auto-injector  
20 pursuant to subdivision (e).

21 (2) The epinephrine auto-injector is used on another, with the  
22 expressed or implied consent of that person, to treat anaphylaxis.

23 (3) The epinephrine auto-injector is stored and maintained as  
24 directed by the manufacturer’s instructions for that product.

25 (4) The person using the epinephrine auto-injector has  
26 successfully completed a course of training with an authorized  
27 training provider, as described in subdivision (c), and has current  
28 certification of training issued by the provider.

29 (5) The epinephrine auto-injectors obtained by prehospital  
30 emergency medical care personnel pursuant to Section 4119.3 of  
31 the Business and Professions Code shall be used only when  
32 functioning outside the course of the person’s occupational duties,  
33 or as a volunteer, pursuant to this section.

34 (6) The Emergency Medical Services System is activated as  
35 soon as practicable when an epinephrine auto-injector is used.

36 (c) (1) The authorized training providers shall be approved,  
37 and the minimum standards for training and the use and  
38 administration of epinephrine auto-injectors pursuant to this section  
39 shall be established and approved, by the authority. The authority  
40 may designate existing training standards for the use and

1 administration of epinephrine auto-injectors by prehospital  
2 emergency medical care personnel to satisfy the requirements of  
3 this section.

4 (2) The minimum training and requirements shall include all of  
5 the following components:

6 (A) Techniques for recognizing circumstances, signs, and  
7 symptoms of anaphylaxis.

8 (B) Standards and procedures for proper storage and emergency  
9 use of epinephrine auto-injectors.

10 (C) Emergency followup procedures, including activation of  
11 the Emergency Medical Services System, by calling the emergency  
12 9-1-1 telephone number or otherwise alerting and summoning  
13 more advanced medical personnel and services.

14 (D) Compliance with all regulations governing the training,  
15 indications, use, and precautions concerning epinephrine  
16 auto-injectors.

17 (E) Written material covering the information required under  
18 this provision, including the manufacturer product information  
19 sheets on commonly available models of epinephrine auto-injectors.

20 (F) Completion of a training course in cardiopulmonary  
21 resuscitation and the use of an automatic external defibrillator  
22 (AED) for infants, children, and adults that complies with  
23 regulations adopted by the authority and the standards of the  
24 American Heart Association or the American Red Cross, and a  
25 current certification for that training.

26 (3) Training certification shall be valid for no more than two  
27 years, after which recertification with an authorized training  
28 provider is required.

29 (4) The director may, in accordance with regulations adopted  
30 by the authority, deny, suspend, or revoke any approval issued  
31 under this subdivision or may place any approved training provider  
32 on probation upon a finding by the director of an imminent threat  
33 to public health and safety, as evidenced by any of the following:

34 (A) Fraud.

35 (B) Incompetence.

36 (C) The commission of any fraudulent, dishonest, or corrupt  
37 act that is substantially related to the qualifications, functions, or  
38 duties of training program directors or instructors.

39 (D) Conviction of any crime that is substantially related to the  
40 qualifications, functions, or duties of training program directors

1 or instructors. The record of conviction or a certified copy of the  
2 record shall be conclusive evidence of the conviction.

3 (E) Violating or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or  
4 assisting in or abetting the violation of, or conspiring to violate,  
5 any provision of this section or the regulations promulgated by the  
6 authority pertaining to the review and approval of training  
7 programs in anaphylaxis and the use and administration of  
8 epinephrine auto-injectors, as described in this subdivision.

9 (d) (1) The authority shall assess a fee pursuant to regulation  
10 sufficient to cover the reasonable costs incurred by the authority  
11 for the ongoing review and approval of training and certification  
12 under subdivision (c).

13 (2) The fees shall be deposited in the Specialized First Aid  
14 Training Program Approval Fund, which is hereby created in the  
15 State Treasury. All moneys deposited in the fund shall be made  
16 available, upon appropriation, to the authority for purposes  
17 described in paragraph (1).

18 (3) The authority may transfer unused portions of the Specialized  
19 First Aid Training Program Approval Fund to the Surplus Money  
20 Investment Fund. Funds transferred to the Surplus Money  
21 Investment Fund shall be placed in a separate trust account, and  
22 shall be available for transfer to the Specialized First Aid Training  
23 Program Approval Fund, together with the interest earned, when  
24 requested by the authority.

25 (4) The authority shall maintain a reserve balance in the  
26 Specialized First Aid Training Program Approval Fund of 5 percent  
27 of annual revenues. Any increase in the fees deposited in the  
28 Specialized First Aid Training Program Approval Fund shall be  
29 effective upon determination by the authority that additional  
30 moneys are required to fund expenditures pursuant to subdivision  
31 (c).

32 (e) (1) An authorized health care provider may issue a  
33 prescription for an epinephrine auto-injector to a prehospital  
34 emergency medical care person or a lay rescuer for the purpose of  
35 rendering emergency care to another person upon presentation of  
36 a current epinephrine auto-injector certification card issued by the  
37 authority demonstrating that the person is trained and qualified to  
38 administer an epinephrine auto-injector pursuant to this section or  
39 any other law.

1 (2) An authorized health care provider may issue a prescription  
2 for an epinephrine auto-injector to an authorized entity if the  
3 authorized entity submits evidence it employs at least one person,  
4 or utilizes at least one volunteer or agent, who is trained and has  
5 a current epinephrine auto-injector certification card issued by the  
6 authority demonstrating that the person is qualified to administer  
7 an epinephrine auto-injector pursuant to this section.

8 (f) An authorized entity that possesses and makes available  
9 epinephrine auto-injectors shall do both of the following:

10 (1) Create and maintain on its premises an operations plan that  
11 includes all of the following:

12 (A) The name and contact number for the authorized health care  
13 provider who prescribed the epinephrine auto-injector.

14 (B) Where and how the epinephrine auto-injector will be stored.

15 (C) The names of the designated employees or agents who have  
16 completed the training program required by this section and who  
17 are authorized to administer the epinephrine auto-injector.

18 (D) How and when the epinephrine auto-injector will be  
19 inspected for an expiration date.

20 (E) The process to replace the expired epinephrine auto-injector,  
21 including the proper disposal of the expired epinephrine  
22 auto-injector or used epinephrine auto-injector in a sharps  
23 container.

24 (2) Submit to the authority, in a manner identified by the  
25 authority, a report of each incident that involves the use of an  
26 epinephrine auto-injector, not more than 30 days after each use.  
27 The authority shall annually publish a report that summarizes all  
28 reports submitted to it under this subdivision.

29 (g) This section shall not apply to a school district or county  
30 office of education, or its personnel, that provides and utilizes  
31 epinephrine auto-injectors to provide emergency medical aid  
32 pursuant to Section 49414 of the Education Code.

33 (h) This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the  
34 ability of prehospital emergency medical care personnel, under  
35 any other statute or regulation, to administer epinephrine, including  
36 the use of epinephrine auto-injectors, or to require additional  
37 training or certification beyond what is already required under the  
38 other statute or regulation.

39 SEC. 5. No reimbursement is required by this act pursuant to  
40 Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California Constitution because

1 the only costs that may be incurred by a local agency or school  
2 district will be incurred because this act creates a new crime or  
3 infraction, eliminates a crime or infraction, or changes the penalty  
4 for a crime or infraction, within the meaning of Section 17556 of  
5 the Government Code, or changes the definition of a crime within  
6 the meaning of Section 6 of Article XIII B of the California  
7 Constitution.

O