

school board or “[a] person or governmental entity that operates or conducts a business or activity at which allergens capable of causing anaphylaxis may be present, including, but not limited to, a recreation camp, youth sports league, amusement park, nonpublic school, religious institution, or sports arena.”

North Carolina uses similar terms, including in its definition recreation camps, colleges, universities, day care facilities, youth sports leagues, amusement parks, restaurants, places of employment and sports arenas. Georgia’s law empowers the state Department of Public Health to determine the types of facilities included in the definition of an authorized entity, while also identifying facilities such as restaurants, recreation camps, youth sports leagues, theme parks and resorts, and sports arenas. A number of states enacted laws addressing the availability of epinephrine in child care and recreational camp settings prior to 2015. For example, in Illinois, Maine, Michigan and New Hampshire, children who attend a camp may self-administer epinephrine in the event of an allergic reaction.

In addition to expanding the availability of epinephrine in various settings, some states have also expanded the scope of practice of pharmacists to administer epinephrine injections. For example, Alaska enacted a 2015 bill allowing pharmacists to administer epinephrine should a patient who received a pharmacist-administered vaccine suffer an allergic reaction.

States have also taken steps to address potential liability issues associated with a layperson administering epinephrine to someone who appears to be exhibiting the symptoms of anaphylaxis. State Good Samaritan laws protect a person from liability when providing someone with assistance unless there is willful misconduct or gross negligence on the part of the person providing assistance. Each state that has authorized entities to stock and/or administer epinephrine has also enacted laws that similarly protect both the entities and the laypeople from liability. California limits the liability of prescribers who issue epinephrine prescriptions to schools in the absence of negligence.

Federal Action

The School Access to Emergency Epinephrine Act was passed by Congress and signed by President Barack Obama in 2013. The law authorizes grant funds to offer schools incentives to maintain stocks of epinephrine auto-injectors. More recently, three bills were introduced in Congress that would require the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) to issue rules to ensure stocks of epinephrine are kept on board aircraft in the event of an anaphylactic emergency. The bills, which were introduced in 2015, await further action.

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Additional Resources

[Albert Einstein College of Medicine, Yeshiva University](#)

[American Academy of Asthma & Immunology](#)

[Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America](#)

[Centers for Disease Control and Prevention](#)

[Journal of Allergy and Clinical Immunology](#)

[Medline Plus](#)

[Mylan](#)

[National Center for Biotechnology Information](#)