



OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

H.B. 57
136th General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 57's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Passed by the House

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Jarrells and Williams

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

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Highlights

- Administrative costs may minimally increase for school districts and other public schools that have elected to keep a supply of an overdose reversal drug for an emergency situation to (1) adopt and implement a policy on the management and use of overdose reversal drugs and (2) comply with certain reporting requirements.

Detailed Analysis

Continuing law establishes requirements for individuals or government entities that purchase, possess, distribute, dispense, furnish, sell, or otherwise handle overdose reversal drugs (such as naloxone, also known as NARCAN), including rules for storage and administration. The bill requires public and nonpublic schools that choose to maintain a supply of overdose reversal drugs for emergencies under continuing law to adopt and implement a policy for managing the supply and use of the drug in each school building. The policy required by the bill must (1) comply with continuing law, (2) establish the amount of the supply to be maintained at each school, (3) require each school's supply to be stored in a secure location that is easily accessible to school employees or contractors, and (4) specify any training regarding the supply's maintenance and drug's use that school employees or contractors may be required to complete. The bill also requires a district or school superintendent to report the use of an overdose reversal drug to the Department of Education and Workforce, the district board or school governing authority, and the parent or guardian of the student to whom the drug was administered.

School districts and other public schools that opt to maintain these drugs may incur minimal administrative costs to establish the policies and comply with the bill's reporting requirements.

The bill also specifically permits a district or school to accept monetary donations to purchase the overdose reversal drugs. School districts and other public schools appear to be able to do so under continuing law under certain conditions since naloxone is now available to purchase in nasal spray form without a prescription. However, the bill's provision may lead to additional donations, and lower district and school costs, if it increases awareness of the option.