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H.B. 57*
136th General Assembly

Bill Analysis

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Version: As Reported by Senate Education

Primary Sponsors: Reps. Jarrells and Williams

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SUMMARY

School policy on overdose reversal drugs

- Requires any public or nonpublic school that elects to keep a supply of an overdose reversal drug for an emergency situation to adopt and implement a policy regarding the supply's maintenance and drug's use.
- Permits a school to accept monetary donations for the purchase of overdose reversal drugs.
- Requires a school superintendent to report any use of an overdose reversal drug to the school's governing body and the parent or guardian of the student to whom the drug was administered as soon as practicable after that use.
- Requires a school superintendent to annually report emergency uses of an overdose reversal drug to the Department of Education and Workforce.
- Requires the Department, in consultation with the Department of Health, to develop a model policy on the maintenance and use of a supply of overdose reversal drugs by August 1, 2026.

Released time religious instruction

- Permits a school district board of education's released time religious instruction policy to set higher maximum time limits on student attendance in released time courses in religious instruction than the statutory limits otherwise established under continuing law.

* This analysis was prepared before the report of the Senate Education Committee appeared in the Senate Journal. Note that the legislative history may be incomplete.

- Prohibits courts from awarding monetary damages for claims alleging violations of release time religious instruction law occurring between September 30, 2025, and the bill's effective date.

DETAILED ANALYSIS

School policy on overdose reversal drugs

The bill requires each school district board of education, or equivalent governing body ("board") of each community school, STEM school, college-preparatory boarding school, and chartered or nonchartered nonpublic school, that elects to obtain and maintain a supply of an overdose reversal drug for use in an emergency situation to adopt and implement a policy regarding the supply's maintenance and the drug's use at each school building.

Each policy must include (1) a requirement that each school conform to the requirements of continuing law with respect to obtaining and maintaining a supply of an overdose reversal drug for use in an emergency situation (see "**Background**" below), (2) the amount of the supply to be maintained at each school, (3) a requirement that each school's supply be stored in a secure location that is easily accessible to school employees or contractors, and (4) a description of any training regarding the supply's maintenance and drug's use that school employees or contractors may be required to complete.¹

Monetary donations

The bill permits a district or school board to accept monetary donations from any person or entity to purchase overdose reversal drugs. The board must use those donations only for that purpose and track the expenditure of any donated funds.²

Report

A superintendent, as soon as practicable after using an overdose reversal drug in an emergency situation, must report its use to the board and the parent or guardian of the student to whom the drug was administered. Annually, the superintendent must report the district or school's use of overdose reversal drugs in emergency situations to the Department of Education and Workforce.

If a superintendent determines that a persistent pattern of overdoses at the superintendent's schools has emerged, the superintendent must notify each enrolled student's parent or guardian.³

Model policy

The bill requires the Department of Education and Workforce, in consultation with the Department of Health, to develop a model policy regarding the maintenance and use of a supply

¹ R.C. 3313.7119, 3313.7120, 3314.148, 3326.62, and 3328.40.

² R.C. 3313.7119(C), 3313.7120(B), 3314.148(B), 3326.62(B), and 3328.40(B).

³ R.C. 3313.7119(D) and (E).

of overdose reversal drugs. The Department must develop the policy by August 1, 2026. The bill permits a district or school board to adopt the Department's model policy to fulfill the bill's policy requirements.⁴

Background – access to overdose reversal drugs

Continuing law permits any person or government entity, including a school, to purchase, possess, distribute, dispense, personally furnish, sell, or otherwise obtain or provide an overdose reversal drug and any instrument or device used to administer it. For a person or government entity to exercise this authority, the drug must:

1. Be in its original manufacturer's packaging;
2. Have packaging that contains the manufacturer's instructions for use;
3. Be stored in accordance with the manufacturer's or distributor's instructions.⁵

Continuing law also authorizes any person or government entity, including a district or school, to obtain and maintain a supply of overdose reversal drugs for use in emergency situations. A person or government entity that maintains a supply of overdose reversal drugs for use in emergencies must: (1) provide individuals who access the drugs with instructions on emergency administration, including an instruction to summon emergency services as necessary, (2) establish a process to replace accessed drugs within a reasonable time period, and (3) store the drugs in accordance with manufacturer or distributor instructions.⁶

Released time courses in religious instruction

The bill permits a school district board of education's released time religious instruction policy to set a higher time limit for released time courses than the statutory limits set by continuing law. That law otherwise limits the amount of time a student may spend attending a religious released time course to two periods per week for students in an elementary or middle school and the equivalent of attending two units of high school credit per week for students in high school. Continuing law, unaffected by the bill, requires a board to permit students to be excused from school for released time religious instruction for at least one period per week.⁷

The bill also prohibits courts from awarding monetary damages for a claim brought under or arising out of the law regarding released time religious instruction for any alleged violations occurring from September 30, 2025, to the bill's effective date. The bill clarifies that this provision does not create a private right of action.⁸

⁴ R.C. 3313.7119(F).

⁵ R.C. 3715.50(B).

⁶ R.C. 3715.50(C).

⁷ R.C. 3313.6022.

⁸ Section 3.

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	02-04-25
Reported, H. Education	04-30-25
Passed House (96-0)	05-07-25
Reported, S. Education	---
