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OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

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H.B. 57
136th General Assembly

Final Analysis

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Primary Sponsors: Reps. Jarrells and Williams

Effective date: *

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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 purchasing overdose reversal drugs.
- Requires a school superintendent to report any emergency 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 in law.

* The Legislative Service Commission had not received formal notification of the effective date at the time this analysis was prepared. Additionally, the analysis may not reflect action taken by the Governor.

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

DETAILED ANALYSIS

School policy on overdose reversal drugs

The act requires each city, local, exempted village, and joint vocational 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;
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 act permits a 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 district superintendent or equivalent official in another school ("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, a superintendent must report the district or school's use of overdose reversal drugs in emergency situations to the Department of Education and Workforce.

¹ R.C. 3313.7119, 3313.7120, 3314.148, 3326.62, and 3328.40. See also R.C. 3715.50, not in the act.

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

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

Model policy

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

Released time courses in religious instruction

The act 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 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 act, requires a board to permit students to be excused from school for released time religious instruction for at least one period per week.⁵

The act 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 act's effective date. It clarifies that this provision does not create a private right of action.⁶

HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	02-04-25
Reported, H. Education	04-30-25
Passed House (96-0)	05-07-25
Reported, S. Education	10-01-25
Passed Senate (28-4)	10-01-25
House concurred in Senate amendments (76-18)	10-01-25

25-ANHB0057EN-136/ar

³ R.C. 3313.7119(D) and (E).

⁴ R.C. 3313.7119(F).

⁵ R.C. 3313.6022.

⁶ Section 3.