



www.lsc.ohio.gov

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

H.B. 231
133rd General Assembly

Fiscal Note & Local Impact Statement

[Click here for H.B. 231's Bill Analysis](#)

Version: As Introduced

Primary Sponsor: Rep. Greenspan

Local Impact Statement Procedure Required: No

Dan Redmond, Budget Analyst

Highlights

- The Department of Education's administrative workload will minimally increase to annually publish a list of organizations that offer free epinephrine autoinjectors and to distribute this list to all districts and schools.

Detailed Analysis

The bill requires the Ohio Department of Education (ODE) to compile a list of organizations that provide free epinephrine autoinjectors to qualifying schools and to both publish this list on its website and send a copy to all districts and schools. The bill also permits school districts, community and STEM schools, and state institutions of higher education to create training or policies related to food allergies and assisting those experiencing an allergic reaction.

List of organizations providing free epinephrine autoinjectors to schools

ODE's administrative workload will minimally increase to research and annually publish a list of organizations that provide free epinephrine autoinjectors to qualifying schools and to distribute the list to all districts and schools. Currently, Mylan offers a free nationwide program, EpiPen4Schools that provides up to four free EpiPen or EpiPen Jr. autoinjectors to schools each year. In addition to the autoinjectors, Mylan also provides EpiPen trainers, a storage locker, no-cost replenishment (provided the initial supply was used to respond to an anaphylactic episode), and a detailed training video. The program is available to qualifying public and private kindergarten, elementary, middle, and high schools in the United States. Qualifying schools are those with a valid prescription and those located in states that allow schools to stock epinephrine. As Ohio law allows schools to do so, all schools in the state qualify for this program.

Optional food allergy education and staff training

Continuing law requires public and chartered nonpublic schools to create a written policy concerning students with peanut and other food allergies. The bill permits each school district and community and STEM school to also create a food allergy training program for all staff members as well as age-appropriate instruction for students in grades K-12. Likewise, the bill permits state institutions of higher education to develop and implement policies to educate students and staff on food allergies and ways to assist those experiencing an allergic reaction. School districts, community and STEM schools, and state institutions of higher education that choose to develop staff training and student education programs may incur, at most, some minimal additional expenses. There are a number of free online resources available to train school staff and instruct students on food allergies that may assist schools and state institutions in this area, including those offered by the nonprofit organization Food Allergy Research and Education, Inc.¹

HB0231IN/lb

¹ *Food Allergy Trainings and Tool Kits for Schools*. Food Allergy Research and Education, Inc. <https://www.foodallergy.org/education-awareness/community-resources/your-back-to-school-headquarters/food-allergy-trainings-and>. See also *Pilot Guidelines for Managing Food Allergies in Higher Education*. Food Allergy Research and Education, Inc. <https://www.foodallergy.org/education-awareness/community-resources/college-and-university-staff/pilot-guidelines-for-managing>.