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Substitute Bill Comparative Synopsis

Sub. H.B. 231

133rd General Assembly

House Primary and Secondary Education

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This table summarizes how the latest substitute version of the bill differs from the immediately preceding version. It addresses only the topics on which the two versions differ substantively. It does not list topics on which the two bills are substantively the same.

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_133_0338-5)
Immunity from civil liability	
No provision.	Provides a qualified immunity from liability for damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property that allegedly arises from an act or omission associated with the food allergy training or instruction, unless that act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct, for all of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">-A school or school district;-A member of a district board of education;-A licensed health professional authorized to prescribe drugs who personally furnishes or prescribes epinephrine autoinjectors; and-An anaphylaxis training organization and its personnel (<i>R.C. 3301.719(E)</i>).
Food allergy training and instruction topics	
No provision.	Specifies that if a school board chooses to develop staff training and instruction for students on food allergies that training may include the following:

Previous Version (As Introduced)	Latest Version (I_133_0338-5)
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Instruction in food allergies; -Signs and symptoms of anaphylaxis; -Prevention of allergic reactions; -Management and administration of epinephrine; and -Follow-up and reporting procedures (<i>R.C. 3313.719(C)</i>).
Bill title	
Entitles the bill the "Allison Rose Suhy Act" (<i>Section 3</i>).	Entitles the bill the "Allison Rose Act" (<i>Section 3</i>).
Miscellaneous K-12 food allergy provisions	
Requires the Department of Education to compile an annual list of organizations and companies that offer free epinephrine autoinjectors to qualifying schools (<i>R.C. 3301.135</i>).	Same, but specifies that the list must include organizations and companies that offer free <i>and reduced cost epinephrine autoinjectors</i> (<i>R.C. 3301.135</i>).
Maintains current law requiring schools to establish written policies regarding students with peanut or other food allergies (<i>R.C. 3313.719(A)</i>).	Same, but specifies that the policies focus on "food allergies," thereby removing the specification of "peanut" allergies (<i>R.C. 3313.719(A)</i>).
Food allergy policies at state institutions of higher education	
Specifically authorizes each state institution of higher education to develop and implement a policy to educate students and staff on food allergies and ways in which to assist an individual experiencing an allergic reaction (<i>R.C. 3345.371(A)</i>).	No provision.
Specifies that if an institution develops such a policy that it must be provided to all incoming students and staff, including any available campus resources and also post that information to its website (<i>R.C. 3345.371(B)</i>).	No provision.