



www.lsc.ohio.gov

# OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research  
and Drafting

Legislative Budget  
Office

**H.B. 462**  
**136<sup>th</sup> General Assembly**

## Bill Analysis

[Click here for H.B. 462's Fiscal Note](#)

**Version:** As Passed by the House

**Primary Sponsor:** Rep. Richardson

Mariah M. Parr, Attorney

### SUMMARY

- Permits students to possess and use a nasal epinephrine delivery device in public and private schools, in addition to an epinephrine autoinjector as already permitted under law.
- Extends a school's qualified immunity from liability in civil actions for damages allegedly arising from the procurement, maintenance, accessing, or use of an epinephrine autoinjector to include actions arising from use of a nasal epinephrine delivery device.

### DETAILED ANALYSIS

#### Self-administration of nasal epinephrine by students

The bill expands the types of epinephrine administration devices a student may possess and use to treat anaphylaxis at a school operated by a school district or a community school, a STEM school, or a chartered nonpublic school to include nasal epinephrine delivery devices.<sup>1</sup> Under continuing law, a student is already permitted to possess and use an epinephrine autoinjector to treat anaphylaxis under certain conditions. Those conditions include (1) the student has written approval from the prescriber of the medication and, if the student is a minor, from the student's parent, (2) the required written approval is on file with the principal of the student's school and, if one is assigned, the school's nurse, and (3) the principal or nurse has received a back-up dose of the medication from the parent or the student.

#### Qualified civil immunity

Also under continuing law, all school districts and schools that elect to procure epinephrine autoinjectors, as well as their governing authorities, employees, and contractors, are

<sup>1</sup> R.C. 3313.718, 3314.03(A)(11)(d), and 3326.11, latter two sections not in the bill.

not liable for damages in a civil action arising from an act or omission (including prohibiting use) associated with procuring, maintaining, accessing, or using an epinephrine autoinjector unless the act or omission constitutes willful or wanton misconduct. The bill extends this immunity to acts or omissions associated with nasal epinephrine delivery devices.<sup>2</sup>

## HISTORY

Action	Date
Introduced	09-23-25
Reported, H. Health	11-05-25
Passed House (94-0)	11-12-25

ANHB0462PH-136/sb

<sup>2</sup> R.C. 3313.718(D) and 3314.141.