



March 17, 2026

Representative Sue Scherer, Chair

House Elementary & Secondary Education: Administration, Licensing & Charter Schools
Committee

Stratton Office Building

401 S. Spring Street, E-2

Springfield, IL 62706

RE: Letter of Support for HB 4219

Dear Chairperson Scherer and members of the House Elementary & Secondary Education:
Administration, Licensing & Charter Schools Committee,

On behalf of the Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America (AAFA) and the nearly 22 million Americans living with life-threatening food allergies, I am writing to express AAFA's strong support for HB 4219, Sch Cd-Epinephrine Delivery. AAFA is the leading patient organization for people with asthma and allergies, and the oldest asthma and allergy patient organization in the world. Kids with Food Allergies, a division of AAFA, offers tools, education, and community to families and children living with food allergies across the country.

About 5 percent of children and adolescents have food allergies in the U.S., which is the equivalent at least one student in every Illinois classroom.^{1,2} Exposure to an allergen can cause severe reactions, including anaphylaxis and, in rare cases, death. Because there is no cure for food allergies, awareness and preparedness are key for protecting health and saving lives.

Epinephrine is the only treatment for anaphylaxis. Illinois currently allows school districts to stock epinephrine auto-injectors for use by school nurses or trained personnel to provide emergency medical aid to students or staff believed to be

¹ Ng, A., Giri, A., & Bottoms-McClain, L. (2026). *Diagnosed Allergic Conditions Among Children Ages 0-17 Years: United States, 2024*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. <https://doi.org/10.15620/cdc/174635>

² *National Teacher and Principal Survey, 2017-2018*. National Center for Education Statistics. https://nces.ed.gov/surveys/ntps/tables/ntps1718_fitable06_t1s.asp.



suffering from an anaphylactic reaction. This is a good policy, but it was enacted at a time when epinephrine was only available in devices that use needles.

There have been and will continue to be innovations in the delivery of epinephrine. The FDA will play its role in determining the safety and efficacy of these systems, but once approved, Illinois school districts should have the option of determining which delivery systems to provide for use in schools. Currently, 11 states allow stocking of any form of FDA-approved epinephrine, and 4 states actually require it.

Last year, AAFA released our 2025 [State Honor Roll of Asthma and Allergy Policies for Schools](#) which identifies the states with the best public policies for people with asthma, food allergies, anaphylaxis and related allergic diseases in U.S. elementary, middle and high schools.³ Illinois met 21 of 27 of AAFA's policy standards, and 3 of 6 extra credit indicators. Illinois did receive an Honorable Mention but did not make the Honor Roll in the 2025 report.

The report underscores the critical importance of modernizing emergency stock medication policies to create safer learning environments for children with food allergies and asthma. Specifically, the report highlights the need to ensure schools have access to all FDA-approved forms of epinephrine, such as epinephrine nasal spray. HB 4219 is key to modernizing emergency preparedness in schools.

One preventable death of a young child is one too many. This allowance for schools is evidence-based and will reduce risk for children across the state. What's more, it will provide peace of mind to all of the families managing food allergies in Illinois.

Sincerely,

Kenneth Mendez
President and Chief Executive Officer
Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America

³ Asthma and Allergy Foundation of America, (2025). 2025 State Honor Roll™ Report. Retrieved from statehonorroll.org.