



www.lsc.ohio.gov

OHIO LEGISLATIVE SERVICE COMMISSION

Office of Research
and Drafting

Legislative Budget
Office

Synopsis of Senate Committee Amendments

(This synopsis does not address amendments that may have been adopted on the Senate Floor.)

H.B. 151 of the 133rd General Assembly

Senate Health, Human Services and Medicaid

Audra Tidball, Attorney

Healthcare practitioner solicitation of professional employment

Makes the following changes to current law regarding limitations on the ability of health care practitioners and persons acting on their behalf to contact a party to a car accident, crime victim, or witness to a car accident or crime for purposes of obtaining professional employment:

- Replaces the current 30-day prohibition on contacting a party to a car accident with a general prohibition on in-person contact, but authorization, 24 hours after the accident, to contact through telephone, and through one email, one text, and one letter; maintains current law prohibitions on contact for crime victims and witnesses to car accidents and crimes.
- Notwithstanding the above, permits employment solicitation if the party to the car accident was a previous purchaser of services from the person and certain conditions are met.
- Removes an existing requirement that communication to obtain professional employment be sent through the United States Postal Service.
- Removes the Attorney General's authority to enforce the provisions described above, and instead gives that authority to licensing agencies.

Chiropractic health resource shortage areas

Requires the Director of Health to designate federally qualified health centers and federally qualified health center look-alikes as chiropractic health resource shortage areas, regardless of geographic location, for purposes of the Chiropractic Loan Repayment Program created by the bill (under the As Passed by the House version, the Director must similarly designate free clinics as chiropractic health resource shortage areas).

Temporary qualified civil immunity and government orders

Regarding the recently enacted temporary qualified civil immunity relating to the exposure to or transmission or contraction of MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV, or SARS-CoV-2, clarifies that the language providing that government orders, recommendations, or guidance do not create a duty of care or substantive legal right in a legal cause of action applies only to that immunity.

Health care isolation center immunity

Establishes temporary qualified civil immunity for health care isolation centers that are providing services to patients during a disaster or emergency.

Specifies that the immunity is effective through September 30, 2021.

Emergency medical services in additional settings

Expands, until July 1, 2021, the authority of a first responder, emergency medical technician-basic, emergency medical technician-intermediate, and emergency medical technician-paramedic to perform emergency medical services in any setting, including in any area of a hospital, subject to direction and supervision requirements.

Provides qualified immunity from damages in a civil action for injury, death, or loss to person or property resulting from the administration of emergency medical services as authorized by the bill, unless the services are administered in a manner that constitutes willful or wanton misconduct.

Emergency declaration

Adds an emergency clause to the bill, making it go into immediate effect.