



Ohio Legislative Service Commission

Final Analysis

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Sub. H.B. 247

130th General Assembly
(As Passed by the General Assembly)

- Reps.** Stebelton, Huffman, Butler, Sears, Becker, Lynch, Antonio, Barnes, Bishoff, Brown, Carney, Schuring, R. Adams, Amstutz, Anielski, Beck, Blair, Boose, Buchy, Burkley, Celebrezze, DeVitis, Dovilla, Duffey, Green, Grossman, Hackett, C. Hagan, Hall, Hayes, Heard, Hill, Hottinger, Johnson, Landis, Maag, Mallory, McClain, Milkovich, O'Brien, Roegner, Rogers, Ruhl, Slaby, Smith, Sprague, Stinziano, Winburn, Batchelder
- Sens.** Brown, Tavares, Bacon, Balderson, Beagle, Coley, Eklund, Faber, Gardner, Hite, Hughes, Jones, Jordan, Kearney, LaRose, Lehner, Obhof, Patton, Peterson, Sawyer, Schaffer, Seitz, Turner, Uecker

Effective date: March 23, 2015

ACT SUMMARY

- Provides that any person may perform automated external defibrillation (AED) and that training in AED and cardiopulmonary resuscitation is recommended but not required.
- Extends qualified immunity from civil liability to premises owners and other persons involved with automated external defibrillator placement and use.
- Modifies the standards that must be met by a person possessing a defibrillator by (1) providing that the person must encourage (rather than require) expected users to successfully complete a course in AED and (2) eliminating a requirement that the person consult with a physician.
- Removes the requirement that an affidavit for a proceeding for a mentally ill person subject to court order be filed with the probate court in the county where the mentally ill person subject to court order resides.
- Allows a notary public to sign an affidavit to initiate proceedings for court-ordered treatment of a mentally ill person.

CONTENT AND OPERATION

Performance of automated external defibrillation

The act provides that any person may perform automated external defibrillation (AED) and that training in AED and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) is recommended but not required. Under prior law, AED could be performed only by a person who obtained appropriate training on how to perform AED and successfully completed a course in CPR.¹ Under an immunity from liability provision unchanged by the act, a person is not liable in a civil or criminal action, except in the case of willful or wanton misconduct, for performing AED in good faith, regardless of whether the person has obtained the AED training or completed the CPR course.²

Actions following defibrillation

The act requires a person performing AED to make a good faith effort to activate or have another person activate an emergency medical services system as soon as possible unless the person is performing AED as part of an emergency medical services system or at a hospital. This good faith effort provision replaces a provision that expressly required the emergency medical services system to be activated.³

Qualified immunity from civil liability

The act expands the qualified immunity from civil liability granted to a person regarding automated external defibrillators. Under continuing law, a person is not liable in damages in a civil action for providing training in AED and CPR, except in the case of willful or wanton misconduct.⁴ In addition to this immunity, the act provides that a person is not liable in damages in a civil action for (1) authorizing, directing, or supervising the installation or placement of a defibrillator, (2) designing, managing, or operating a CPR or AED program, (3) acquiring a defibrillator, or (4) owning, managing, or having responsibility for a premises or location where a defibrillator has been placed.⁵

¹ R.C. 3701.85(D).

² R.C. 2305.235(D).

³ R.C. 3701.85(D).

⁴ R.C. 2305.235(C)(1).

⁵ R.C. 2305.235(C)(2) to (5).



Possessing an automated external defibrillator

Courses for expected users

The act modifies requirements that apply to a person who possesses an automated external defibrillator by providing that the person must encourage (rather than require) expected users to successfully complete a course in AED and CPR offered or approved by a nationally recognized organization. The act eliminates a requirement that the person consult with a physician regarding compliance.⁶

The act specifies that the AED and CPR course is to include instruction on psychomotor skills and national evidence-based emergency cardiovascular guidelines that are current. The act removes a reference to the American Heart Association as an example of a nationally recognized organization that offers or approves AED and CPR courses.⁷

Maintenance and testing of defibrillator

The act retains the requirement that a person who possesses a defibrillator maintain and test it according to the manufacturer's guidelines; however, it eliminates the requirement that the person consult with a physician regarding compliance.⁸

Notice of defibrillator location

The act specifies that it is recommended, but not required, that a person possessing a defibrillator notify an emergency medical service organization of the defibrillator's location. This recommendation replaces a provision that expressly authorized a person possessing a defibrillator to notify an emergency medical service organization of the defibrillator's location.⁹ An "emergency medical service organization" is a public or private organization using first responders, any of the three types of emergency medical technicians (EMTs-basic, EMTs-intermediate, or paramedics), or a combination of them to provide emergency medical services.¹⁰

⁶ R.C. 3701.85(B)(1) and (3).

⁷ R.C. 3701.85(B)(1).

⁸ R.C. 3701.85(B)(2) and (3).

⁹ R.C. 3701.85(C).

¹⁰ R.C. 4765.01(H), not in the act.



Proceedings for mentally ill person subject to court order

The act modifies the law by eliminating the requirement that an affidavit for a proceeding for a mentally ill person subject to court order be filed with the probate court in the county where the mentally ill person resides, therefore allowing the affidavit to be filed in a probate court in any county.¹¹

Affidavit to initiate proceedings for court-ordered treatment of a mentally ill person

The act allows a notary public to sign an affidavit to initiate proceedings for court-ordered treatment of a mentally ill person. Continuing law also allows a probate judge or the deputy clerk to sign the affidavit.¹²

HISTORY

ACTION	DATE
Introduced	08-15-13
Reported, H. Health & Aging	10-17-13
Passed House (97-0)	11-13-13
Reported, S. Medicaid, Health & Human Services	05-21-14
Re-referred, S. Civil Justice	05-28-14
Reported, S. Civil Justice	12-04-14
Passed Senate (30-1)	12-11-14
House concurred in Senate amendments (89-1)	12-17-14

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¹¹ R.C. 5122.11.

¹² R.C. 5122.111.

